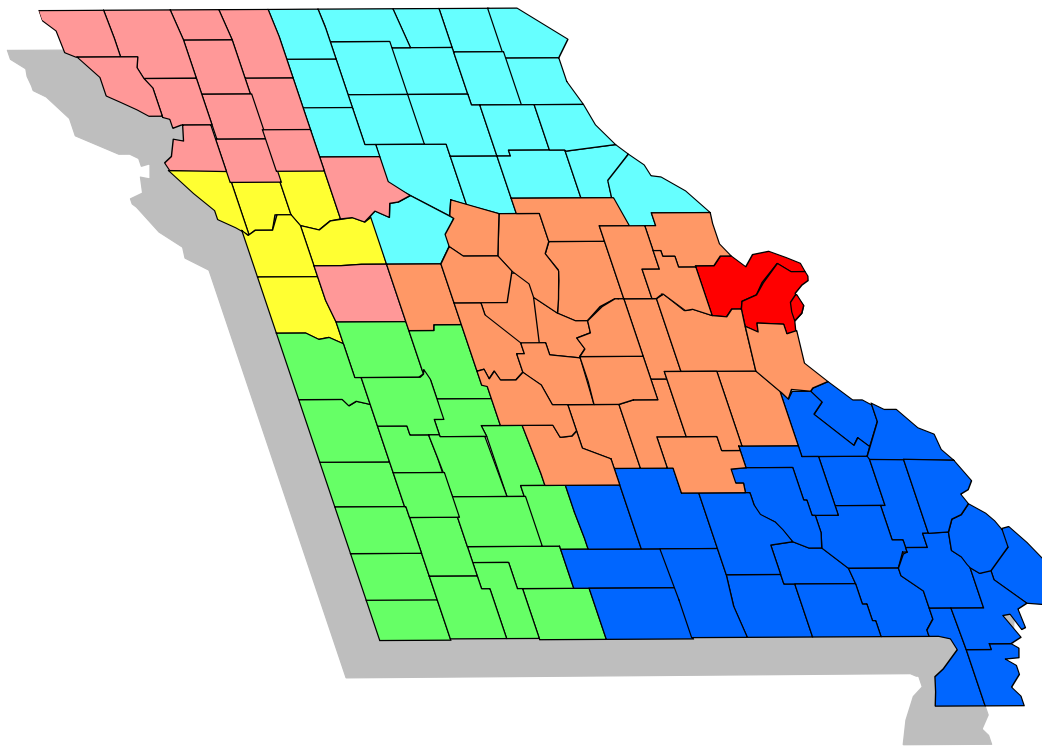


1999

Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri



**Office of Surveillance
Division of Environmental Health
and Communicable Disease Prevention
Missouri Department of Health**

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH

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Dear Reader,

Every year the STD/HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, located within the Office of Surveillance, produces a comprehensive profile of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS in Missouri. This profile includes detailed STD/HIV/AIDS information for the entire state and for each of the state's seven HIV Prevention Community Planning Regions.

Since 1995, the profile has been named the *KWIK Facts*, indicating that it is a quick source for obtaining information on STD/HIV/AIDS for a variety of purposes including preparation of cooperative grant applications, public health planning, and educational presentations. For the 1999 profile, the name has been changed to *Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri*. The rationale for the name change is two-fold. First, we want to more accurately reflect the fact that the document is a comprehensive profile of STD/HIV/AIDS in Missouri, while it continues to be an easily accessible source of information on the occurrence of these diseases in the state. Second, the document consists of a general profile of HIV/AIDS and STDs statewide, followed by seven individual profiles corresponding to each of the seven planning regions -- thus the name change from profile to profiles.

Also notable with regard to this year's profile are the statewide and regional summary sections, which are new for 1999. Whereas case surveillance data are useful in describing trends in the overall epidemic among those who are infected, it is also important to examine data from populations who are generally not infected. Such examination can, for example, provide a better understanding of specific risk behaviors within these populations so that more effective HIV prevention strategies can be planned. Examples of existing data sources that can provide such information include the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the Youth Behavioral Risk Survey (YRBS), and the HIV Testing Survey (HITS). In the profile's statewide and regional summaries, data from these sources are synthesized with HIV/AIDS surveillance data to paint a clearer picture of the complete HIV/AIDS epidemic in Missouri. STD case surveillance data can also supplement HIV/AIDS surveillance data for prevention planning purposes, given the fact that persons infected with STDs such as syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia are engaging in behaviors which also place them at risk for HIV infection.

Finally, we have added a sociodemographic data section to the state profile and to the profiles for each of the seven planning regions in order to provide more complete information to supplement other profile data. Plans are to expand such sections in future profiles.

Our commitment is to annually improve the profile so that we can better present, in a comprehensive yet understandable format, the pertinent information needed for implementation of effective public health activities. We hope that this year's profile is useful to you. If you have any questions or comments, please call us at 800-359-6259.

Best Regards,

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MISSOURI 1999 *EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILES of HIV/AIDS* and STDs in MISSOURI

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GUIDELINES FOR INTERPRETING THE 1999 EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILES of HIV/AIDS and STDs in MISSOURI

- HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases, and thus information on HIV cases is often more useful for HIV prevention and intervention purposes than are AIDS case data.
- From 1996 to 1997, significant declines in AIDS cases occurred in Missouri, primarily due to the availability and use of increasingly effective antiretroviral therapy (ART) and to better use of prophylactic therapy to prevent AIDS-related opportunistic infections. Statewide AIDS cases have continued to decline since then, but not nearly as precipitously (only a 8.9% decline from 1997 to 1999). Due to declines in AIDS cases in the new era of more effective antiretroviral therapy, current trends in reported AIDS cases no longer accurately reflect trends and new HIV infections. To address the need to find other means to describe HIV infection trends, this 1999 profile will, as described below, present data on HIV cases (who represent more recently infected persons) by year of diagnosis.
- AIDS cases, and in some instances HIV cases, are described by year of report. In addition, HIV cases are also described by year of diagnosis. The purpose of presenting data on HIV cases by year of diagnosis is, as stated above, to more accurately describe trends in new HIV infections. Where HIV trends are presented by year of diagnosis, only those individuals who at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection had not progressed to AIDS (i.e., were HIV cases) are included in the analysis.
- In presenting HIV data by year of diagnosis, it is important to note that more recent years' data have been adjusted for reporting delays as indicated by the non-solid lines on the line graphs. Active surveillance techniques ensure that a majority of HIV cases (approximately 80%) are reported in the year they are diagnosed. However, due to inevitable time lags in reporting, some cases may not be reported until some time after they are diagnosed. Further interpretive information regarding HIV trend analysis is included in the text of the profile.
- To more accurately characterize the impact of the epidemic across specific subpopulations, disease case rates are presented in certain portions of the profile.
- Reports of the geographic location of HIV and AIDS cases are based on the patient's residence at the time of diagnosis, which may or may not correspond to his or her residence at the time of initial infection, or to his or her current residence.
- Persons living in Federal correctional facilities at the time of their diagnosis as an HIV or AIDS case are not included in the data presented in this profile. These individuals were generally not residents of Missouri prior to their incarceration, and to include them in the analysis of the epidemic in the state would result in a distorted epidemiologic picture.
- Persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/AIDS diagnosis are included in the statewide data, since most of these individuals were probably Missouri residents prior to their incarceration. However, persons living in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the data for

specific geographic regions (e.g., St. Louis City, Kansas City, the community planning regions). This is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in another part of the state from where they resided (and were likely infected) prior to their imprisonment. If they were included among the cases from the area where they were imprisoned, this would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area.

- In January 1993, the AIDS case definition was broadened to include individuals with HIV infection who have a CD4+ count less than 200 or a CD4 percentage less than 14%, as well as HIV-infected persons with one of three additional conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, invasive cervical cancer, or recurrent pneumonia). These changes in the case definition primarily account for the dramatic, one-time increase in the number of AIDS cases reported during 1993.
- It may be impossible to make meaningful statements concerning trends in regions with low numbers of HIV/AIDS cases. In general, examining all text and appropriate charts, tables, and graphs, including total numbers of cases and case rates, is crucial to successfully interpreting the profile.
- The 1999 profile has included data excerpts from the 1998 (most recent) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). These behavioral data are designed to highlight HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history, of individuals age 18 and over in the general populations in Missouri. For the first time, both statewide and regional BRFSS data are included in the profile in the “Behavioral Studies” and the Missouri summary section. In the 1998 survey, regional data are reported for Kansas City, St. Louis, Central, Southwest, Southeast, and Northern regions. These regions roughly correspond to the seven HIV prevention community planning regions.
- In the St. Louis and Kansas City regional profiles, AIDS case data from Illinois and Kansas, respectively, is included to provide a more comprehensive description of the impact of the epidemic in the state’s two largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).
- The data in this profile do not include cases of HIV infection reported by the state’s four anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.
- 1998 statewide HIV Testing Survey (HITS) data are also included in the profile in both the “Behavioral Studies” and Missouri summary sections. This is a behavioral study collecting data related to self-reported HIV testing patterns and specific behaviors among populations at increased risk for HIV.
- 1999 statewide Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data are also included in the profile in both the “Behavioral Studies” and Missouri summary sections. These data highlight beliefs and behaviors of Missouri high school students that are associated with STD/HIV transmission.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



HIV/AIDS in Missouri - 1999 General Summary

Since 1982, 12,470 HIV-infected Missouri residents (8,331 AIDS cases and 4,139 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. In 1999, 438 AIDS cases and 411 HIV cases were reported.

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement especially reflected in the substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases and AIDS-related deaths from 1996 to 1997. However, the downward trend in AIDS cases has slowed markedly (from 1998 to 1999, the number of reported AIDS cases decreased by only 6.4%), and in 1999, the number of AIDS-related deaths, based on provisional data, actually appears to have increased by 0.7% from the preceding year. These newer trends likely reflect the limitations associated with current treatment regimens.

Males continue to comprise the largest numbers of reported cases, but certain populations of females appear to be increasingly affected by HIV. Increasing involvement by certain African American populations also appears to be occurring and, significantly, in 1999 for the first time in Missouri, more AIDS and HIV cases were reported in African Americans than in whites. Given that African Americans make up about 11% of the state's population, this clearly indicates their disproportionate representation among HIV-infected persons.

The largest numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in men who have sex with men (MSM), although the annual number of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM has been decreasing. HIV infection is a problem among both white and African American MSM; more cases have been reported from white MSM, but black MSM are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Behavioral surveys conducted in gay bars in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield indicate the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use, in the populations of MSM surveyed.

In contrast to the situation in MSM, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has been generally increasing (an increase, which is primarily due to the overall upward trend in African American cases). The majority of diagnosed heterosexual contact cases have been in women, and heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women are infected with HIV. The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably infected while in their twenties, but teenagers (especially females) are also being infected through heterosexual transmission. Behavioral studies continue to indicate that many teenagers are engaging in behaviors that place them at risk for sexually transmitted infections.

Needle sharing among persons who inject drugs has been a less common means of transmitting HIV in Missouri compared to the situation in a number of other states. Males, and African Americans, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in injecting drug users (IDUs). The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has generally been declining.

The largest numbers of HIV and AIDS cases, and the highest case rates, are in the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). However, HIV infections continue to occur in persons living in rural areas, and HIV and AIDS cases have been reported from most counties in the state.

Having an accurate understanding of current trends in new HIV infections in different at-risk populations is of particular importance for prevention efforts. One method for obtaining an estimate of these trends is to examine HIV cases (which represent persons more recently infected) by year of diagnosis. When this is done for HIV cases reported in Missouri, it is apparent that the overall trend in diagnosed cases has been generally downward in recent years. While this downward trend could, at least in part, be due to changes in the HIV testing behaviors of at-risk persons, or to changes in HIV testing practices by providers, it also may represent an overall decrease in recent years in the number of new HIV infections (HIV incidence) in Missouri. However, it must be strongly emphasized that even if there has been an overall decrease in new HIV infections in the state, there are still substantial numbers of persons who are being infected each year. Approximately 480 Missourians, the largest proportion of which were MSMs, were diagnosed with HIV infection in 1999, and the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the state may be much higher. Also of concern is the increase in the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in certain populations of African American heterosexual contacts, which likely

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

indicates a growing problem in these groups. In addition, behavioral study results indicate that there are some at-risk individuals who are less careful than before with regard to unsafe sexual or drug-using behaviors because of awareness of more effective HIV treatments, and a resulting lower level of concern about becoming infected with the virus. If such perceptions lead to increases in risky behaviors, additional HIV infections, and additional infections with other sexually transmitted agents, could occur.

HIV disease remains a very substantial problem in Missouri. Current treatment regimens have significant limitations, and a very strong emphasis must continue to be placed on the prevention of new infections. Targeting of prevention programs must be based on an accurate understanding of which populations are at increased risk of infection.

HIV/AIDS in Missouri - 1999 Summary of Major HIV Exposure Categories

A. MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

1. Reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men By Race/Ethnicity, Missouri Reported 1999, and Cumulative Through December 1999									
RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV CASES					AIDS CASES			
	REPORTED		CUMULATIVE			REPORTED		CUMULATIVE	
	1999*					1999			
WHITE	120	62.5%	1,511	60.6%	137	53.5%	4,188	70.6%	
BLACK	55	28.6%	895	35.9%	116	45.3%	1,599	27.0%	
HISPANIC	8	4.2%	57	2.3%	2	0.8%	113	1.9%	
OTHER/UNKNOWN	9	4.7%	30	1.2%	1	0.4%	28	0.5%	
TOTAL	192		2,493		256		5,928		

*HIV cases reported during 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

2. HIV infection continues to be a significant problem in MSM populations in Missouri, and although the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM is currently declining, a substantial number of MSM are continuing to be infected each year.

A substantial number of MSM in Missouri are continuing to be infected with HIV each year. During 1999, it is estimated that approximately 300 MSM were diagnosed with HIV infection. Given the fact that, nationwide, perhaps one-third of those infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in MSM in the state could be noticeably higher.

Although certain populations of women and heterosexual contacts are becoming increasingly affected by HIV disease, it appears that the largest number of new HIV infections continues to be in MSM. It is estimated

2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



that 63% of the adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999 were in MSM (and another 3% were in MSM who also report injecting drug use [MSM/IDU]).

The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM in Missouri has been declining, a trend seen for both white and African American MSM HIV cases. This downward trend might be, in part, due to changes in the HIV testing behaviors of MSM, or to changes in HIV testing practices by providers, but it also may reflect an overall decrease in recent years in the number of new HIV infections (HIV incidence) in MSM in the state. However, even if a decline in HIV incidence among MSM is presently occurring, the preceding statements remain valid: a substantial number of MSM are continuing to be infected with HIV each year, and HIV infection continues to be a significant problem in MSM populations in the state.

3. HIV infection in MSM is a problem among both white and African American MSM, and while more cases are reported in white MSM, African American MSM are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Numbers of reported HIV cases in MSM in other racial/ethnic groups have been relatively small.

African American MSM make up 27.0% of total reported MSM AIDS cases, and 35.9% of total reported MSM HIV cases, and this appears to indicate that African American MSM are disproportionately affected by HIV compared to white MSM.

The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in Hispanic MSM has remained relatively low in recent years (less than 10 per year), and has not shown noticeable upward or downward trends. Numbers of diagnosed cases in MSMs from other racial/ethnic groups have been even smaller.

4. Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. African American MSM may, in general, be infected at somewhat younger ages compared to white MSM.

The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in African American MSM were diagnosed among men in their twenties, while the largest proportion of reported cases in white MSM were diagnosed in men in their thirties. Six percent of African American MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in teenagers, compared to only 1.5% of white MSM HIV cases. While these findings could be attributed, at least in part, to differences in testing patterns between white and African American MSM, they may indicate that the average age of acquiring HIV infection is actually lower for African American MSM. (CDC has data from other states which also suggests that racial/ethnic minority MSM may become infected at younger ages compared with white MSM.³)

5. The majority of HIV-infected MSM, and especially HIV-infected African American MSM, were residing in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis.

Seventy-eight percent of reported HIV cases in MSM were diagnosed in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 68.8% of white MSM HIV cases, 95.0% of African American MSM HIV cases, and 83.6% of Hispanic MSM HIV cases were from one of these three locations.⁴

In the outstate area, 15 African American MSM HIV cases have been reported from Boone County; no other outstate county has reported more than 5 HIV cases in African American MSM.⁴

6. Behavioral survey findings indicate the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and non-injectable drug use in the populations of MSM surveyed. However, the same findings also indicate that a relatively high percentage of those surveyed have been tested for HIV, and that a majority are being tested on a regular basis, predominately at private physician offices.

The HIV Testing Survey II (HITS II) was conducted in 1998 by the Saint Louis University School of Public Health. It included interviews with 102 MSM in gay bars in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield. While the findings cannot be generalized to all MSM in Missouri, they do provide information on the behaviors occurring in at least some MSM populations.

3. *MMWR* 2000; 49:4-11

4. Persons residing in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis are not included in these figures.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

The results indicate the continuing presence in these populations of behaviors associated with transmission of HIV and other STDs, such as multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use (with both primary and non-primary male partners). Of those responding to the survey, 63.7% reported having other sexual partners besides a primary partner (of those reporting other partners, the median number of other partners was 3). Of those respondents with a primary male partner (66.7% of the total), 29.4% reported that a condom was never used when having receptive sex, and 32.4% reported that a condom was always used, when having receptive sex with the primary partner.

HITS II results also indicate that non-injectable illicit drug use is a behavior engaged in by some MSMs. Of the 102 individuals from gay bars who were surveyed, 44 (43.1%) reported that they had used some form of non-injectable illicit drug in the last 12 months.

Results also indicate that 78.4% of the MSM participants had been tested at least once for HIV infection, and that 62.5% were being tested regularly. Of the MSM participants who reported being previously tested, 32.8% were last tested at a private physician's office in contrast to only 6.0% at an HIV counseling and testing site. This is somewhat consistent with where new HIV diagnoses are occurring. Of the 222 new positives attributed to male homosexual transmission during 1999, 104 (46.8%) were diagnosed at private physician offices compared to 41 (18.5%) at HIV counseling and testing sites. (Results from the HITS II survey are further summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.)

- 7. The potential for increases in the occurrence of high-risk sexual practices among MSM must be an ongoing concern. Behavioral study results indicate that some MSM in Missouri may be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens.**

The potential for increases in the occurrence of high-risk sexual behaviors among MSM is a continuing concern. This concern has been heightened by recent reports of outbreaks of bacterial sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among MSM in places such as San Francisco⁵ and King County, Washington⁶, indicating an increase in unsafe sexual practices among MSM in these locations. Such unsafe practices could lead to increases in HIV incidence (especially in the presence of ulcerative or inflammatory STDs – such as syphilis, genital herpes, gonorrhea, or chlamydia – which can increase the risk of HIV transmission by at least twofold to fivefold⁷). CDC has stated that “the substantial reduction in sexual risk behaviors among MSM and the decreases in rectal gonorrhea during the 1980s and early 1990s cannot be assumed to be maintained indefinitely. The availability of ART [increasingly effective antiretroviral therapy] and the possible perception of lower risk for infection from persons receiving ART may lead to misunderstandings and complacency toward safe-sex messages.”⁸

In Missouri, data from cases of bacterial STDs reported during recent years do not provide evidence that any substantial outbreaks of these STDs are currently occurring among MSM in Missouri. Analysis of reported male cases of early syphilis from the period 1994 to 1999 does not indicate an increase in the number of early syphilis cases in men who have evidence of having sex with other men. In addition, examination of the male/female ratio of reported cases of gonorrhea and early syphilis from the period 1992 to 1999 does not indicate that an increased proportion of these cases are occurring among men (which one might expect if outbreaks among MSM were occurring). However, despite the current lack of evidence for any substantial outbreaks of bacterial STDs in MSM in Missouri, this possibility must continue to be monitored.

Results from the HITS II study in Missouri indicate that there are some individuals who are less careful than before with regard to risky behaviors because of their awareness of more effective HIV treatments. The MSM participants interviewed in gay bars were asked to respond to the statement: “Sometimes I am less careful about being safe with sex or drugs because I know there are good treatments for HIV now.” Of those responding, 5.6% strongly agreed with the statement, and another 11.1% indicated mild agreement. The participants were also asked to respond to the related statement: “I’m less concerned about getting HIV than I used to be because there are good treatments now.” Of those responding, 8.9% strongly agreed, and another 23.3% indicated mild agreement.

5. *MMWR* 1999; 48:45-8.

6. *MMWR* 1999; 48:773-7.

7. *MMWR* 1998; 47(RR-12).

8. *MMWR* 1999; 48:45-8.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



B. HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS

1. Reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts By Race/Ethnicity, Missouri Reported 1999, and Cumulative Through December 1999								
RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV CASES				AIDS CASES			
	REPORTED 1999*		CUMULATIVE		REPORTED 1999		CUMULATIVE	
WHITE	14	16.7%	217	33.4%	24	32.9%	287	44.9%
BLACK	67	79.8%	412	63.5%	46	63.0%	334	52.3%
HISPANIC	3	3.6%	13	2.0%	3	4.1%	10	1.6%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%	7	1.1%	0	0.0%	8	1.3%
TOTAL	84		649		73		639	

*HIV cases reported during 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

2. Certain heterosexual populations in Missouri have been increasingly affected by HIV in recent years.

Several lines of evidence, drawn from HIV/AIDS surveillance data, indicate that certain populations of heterosexuals in Missouri have been increasingly impacted by HIV. First, heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Second, comparing HIV cases (who generally represent more recently infected persons) with AIDS cases indicates that among individuals more recently infected, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. Third, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing (whereas for other exposure categories, the numbers of annually diagnosed cases have generally been decreasing). In 1999, it is estimated that approximately 125 HIV cases were diagnosed in heterosexual contacts; in contrast, five years previously, 93 cases were diagnosed. Although this upward trend in heterosexual HIV cases could possibly, at least in part, be due to changes in HIV-testing behavior/practices, it probably represents an actual increase in the number of new HIV infections (HIV incidence) among heterosexuals. However, as discussed below, the increase in the annual number of heterosexual contact cases has been seen only in certain populations of heterosexuals.

3. The heterosexual populations which have been increasingly affected by HIV have generally been African American, and located in St. Louis City or County, or Kansas City.

The general upward trend in diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts in Missouri has been primarily due to the overall upward trend in African American female cases (although there is recent evidence of possible plateauing in the annual number of diagnosed cases in this population). In addition, the annual number of diagnosed cases in African American males has been increasing for three of the past four years. Of the 125 estimated heterosexual contact HIV cases diagnosed in 1999, approximately 78% were in African Americans. (In contrast, diagnosed cases in white females and white males have not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years, and the overall number of cases in white males has been quite small.)

Of reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 66.1% were diagnosed in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 77.4% of African American male cases and 85.0% of



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African American female cases, but only 15.8% of white male cases and 39.4% of white female cases, were from one of these three locations.⁹ (Approximately 78% of the state's African American population, and 27% of the white population, reside in either St. Louis City or County, or Kansas City.)

In the outstate area, 8 African American heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported from Boone County, 7 from Greene County, 4 from Mississippi County, and 4 from Pulaski County. No other outstate county has reported more than 3 HIV cases in African American heterosexual contacts. White heterosexual contact HIV cases have been more widely distributed in the outstate area. Thirteen white heterosexual HIV cases have been reported from Greene County, 11 from Jasper County, 9 from St. Charles County, 7 from Jefferson County, and 6 from Howell County; no other outstate county has reported more than 5 cases in white heterosexual contacts.⁹ None of the outstate counties are showing evidence of upward trends in diagnosed HIV cases in either white or African American heterosexual contacts.

4. The majority of diagnosed heterosexual contact HIV cases have been in women.

Of the 649 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 75.7% were in women. Of the 125 estimated heterosexual contact HIV cases diagnosed in 1999, approximately 68% were in women.

5. Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in Missouri are infected with HIV, and among more recently infected women, a higher proportion are being infected through this mode of transmission.

Heterosexual contact is the exposure category for 76.4% of all HIV cases, and 66.3% of all AIDS cases, in adult/adolescent women. For African American women, 78.9% of HIV cases and 68.0% of AIDS cases were related to heterosexual contact; corresponding percentages in white women were 72.0% and 64.2%, respectively.

6. The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably infected while in their twenties; but teenagers (especially females) are also being infected through heterosexual transmission. Behavioral studies continue to indicate that many teenagers are engaging in behaviors which place them at risk for sexually transmitted infections, and that the rates of specific risky behaviors appear to differ between white and African American teens.

The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were initially diagnosed in persons 20-29 years of age: 49.7% of cases in white females, 42.9% in African American males, 42.0% in African American females, and 37.5% in white males. (Some of these individuals were likely initially infected while in their teens.) The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons 30-39 years of age.

Of the 300 African American female heterosexual contact cases, 49 (16.3%) were diagnosed in teenagers; of the 177 cases in white females, 17 (9.6%) were diagnosed in teenagers. Less than 5% of heterosexual contact cases in males were diagnosed in teenagers.

The 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered to 1,652 students in 23 public high schools in Missouri during the spring of 1999, and the results are believed to be representative of all students in grades 9-12. Results indicate the continuing presence in Missouri teenagers of behaviors associated with the transmission of STDs (including HIV). Of those high school students surveyed, 56.8% reported having had sexual intercourse (including 70.5% of those ≥ 18 years of age), and 19.5% reported having had sexual intercourse with ≥ 4 people. Of those who reported having sexual intercourse during the past three months (41.6% of the total), 25.4% drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse, and only 59.8% used a condom during their last episode of intercourse. Of all students surveyed, 85.1% had been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school.

Results from the 1999 YRBS also indicated differences among African American teenagers compared to white teenagers regarding the occurrence of behaviors that increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections. According to the survey results, 71.6% of African American participants, compared to 51.0% of white participants, have had sexual intercourse, and 31.0% of African American participants, compared to 14.9%

9. Persons residing in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis are not included in these figures.

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of white participants, have had sexual intercourse with ≥ 4 people. On the other hand, a higher proportion of white participants (30.3%) compared to African American participants (18.1%) reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last sexual intercourse, and only 52.5% of white participants, compared to 72.2% of African American participants, indicated they had used a condom during their last episode of intercourse. (Results from the 1999 YRBS are further summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.)

- 7. Behavioral survey findings from STD clinic patients indicate the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV (and other STD) transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use and non-injectable drug use. The findings also indicate that some of these individuals may be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens. Persons who receive services in STD clinics, as well as other persons with a recent history of an STD, comprise populations in continuing need of effective prevention services (including HIV testing).**

The HITS II survey (described above on page 3) included interviews with 95 STD clinic patients in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield. The results provide information on the behaviors occurring in these specific populations of heterosexuals who clearly are at high risk for infections transmitted through sexual contact.

The results indicate the continuing presence in these populations of behaviors associated with transmission of HIV and other STDs, such as multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use (with both primary and non-primary partners). Of male participants, 75.0% reported having other sexual partners besides their primary partner; the median number of other partners was two. By contrast, the majority of female participants (61.5%) reported no other current sexual partners besides their primary partner. When having vaginal sex with the primary partner, 31.7% of male respondents and 38.5% of female respondents reported never using a condom. Of those who reported having sexual intercourse with another partner(s) beside a primary partner, only 27.9% of male respondents and 33.3% of female respondents reported always using a condom.

Of all STD clinic respondents, 73.7% stated they have previously been tested for HIV, but only 41.4% indicated they were being tested regularly. Given the increasing importance of heterosexual HIV transmission in Missouri, the fact that a large percentage of this representative sample of heterosexual STD clinic patients are not being tested on a regular basis may indicate the need to increase HIV counseling and testing efforts among these populations.

Of those respondents who indicated they had previously been tested for HIV, 52.9% reported that they were last tested at an STD clinic. However, the majority of HIV infections in heterosexual contacts are being diagnosed at private physician offices, and not at STD clinics. Of the 100 new HIV diagnoses in heterosexual contacts during 1999, 43 (43.0%) were diagnosed at private physician offices, compared to 18 (18.0%) diagnosed at STD clinics.

Results from the HITS II study also indicate that there are some individuals who are less careful than before with regard to risky behaviors because of their awareness of more effective HIV treatments. The STD patients interviewed were asked to respond to the statement: "Sometimes I am less careful about being safe with sex or drugs because I know there are good treatments for HIV now." Of those responding, 17.9% strongly agreed with the statement, and another 12.6% indicated mild agreement. The participants were also asked to respond to the related statement: "I'm less concerned about getting HIV than I used to be because there are good treatments now." Of those responding, 21.1% strongly agreed, and another 21.1% indicated mild agreement.

Finally, of the 95 STD clinics respondents, 41 (43.2%) reported that they had used some form of non-injectable illicit drug in the past 12 months. (Results from the HITS II survey are further summarized in the Behavioral Studies section.)



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C. INJECTING DRUG USERS (IDUs) AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AND INJECT DRUGS (MSM/IDU)

1. Reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity are summarized in Table 3. Table 4 provides a similar summary for MSM/IDUs.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users
By Race/Ethnicity, Missouri
Reported 1999, and Cumulative Through December 1999**

RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV CASES				AIDS CASES			
	REPORTED		CUMULATIVE		REPORTED		CUMULATIVE	
	1999*				1999			
WHITE	9	45.0%	175	45.9%	11	28.9%	268	44.9%
BLACK	11	55.0%	192	50.4%	24	63.2%	303	50.8%
HISPANIC	0	0.0%	10	2.6%	3	7.9%	24	4.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%	4	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
TOTAL	20		381		38		597	

*HIV cases reported during 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

**Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men
and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri
Reported 1999, and Cumulative Through December 1999**

RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV CASES				AIDS CASES			
	REPORTED		CUMULATIVE		REPORTED		CUMULATIVE	
	1999*				1999			
WHITE	6	54.5%	166	63.6%	18	58.1%	502	67.1%
BLACK	5	45.5%	88	33.7%	12	38.7%	228	30.5%
HISPANIC	0	0.0%	4	1.5%	1	3.2%	13	1.7%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%
TOTAL	11		261		31		748	

*HIV cases reported during 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

2. The most recent estimates indicate that there are almost 12,000 IDUs currently living in Missouri.¹⁰
3. Needle sharing among IDUs has been a less common means of transmitting HIV in Missouri compared to the situation in a number of other states (see #8); however, IDUs do make up approximately 10% of the state's total reported HIV cases in adults/adolescents, and an additional 7% of cases are in MSM who also inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Nationwide, through June 1999, IDUs made up 16% of all reported HIV cases from the 33 states and other areas which have confidential HIV infection reporting. By contrast, in Missouri through December 1999, IDUs made up approximately 10% of reported HIV cases.¹¹

10. Missouri Department of Mental Health.

11. CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1999; 11(No. 1): 13. This report contains the latest published data from CDC on HIV/AIDS.

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During 1999, it is estimated that approximately 34 IDU, and 16 MSM/IDU, were diagnosed with HIV infection. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of those infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported¹², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in IDU in Missouri could well be higher.

4. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs, and in MSM/IDUs, has generally been declining, and may represent a decrease in the number of new HIV infections (HIV incidence) in persons in these exposure categories.

Thirty-four IDU, and 16 MSM/IDU, are estimated to have been diagnosed with HIV in 1999; in contrast, five years previously (in 1994), 76 IDU and 53 MSM/IDU were diagnosed. While these downward trends in IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases (which were seen among both whites and African Americans) could possibly, at least in part, be due to changes in HIV-testing behavior/practices, they may represent an actual decrease in the number of new HIV infections (HIV incidence) among persons in these exposure categories.

5. Males, and African Americans, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in IDUs, and African American men appear disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs.

Males make up 70.3% of total reported HIV cases in IDUs (70.9% of white IDU cases and 68.8% of African American HIV cases).

African Americans (who comprise about 11% of Missouri's population) make up 50.4% of the 381 total reported HIV cases in IDUs, whites account for 45.9%, Hispanics 2.6% (10 cases, 8 of which were in males), and American Indians 0.5% (2 cases).

African American men make up 33.7% of the 261 total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, white men account for 63.6%, Hispanic men 1.5% (4 cases), and American Indian men 1.1% (3 cases).

6. The largest proportion of IDU and MSM/IDU cases were probably infected while in their later twenties and thirties.

The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in IDUs were initially diagnosed in persons 30-39 years of age: 50.0% of cases in African American males, 46.0% in white males, 50.0% in African American females, and 35.3% in white females. (Some of these individuals were likely initially infected while in their later twenties.) The second largest proportion of HIV cases in IDUs were initially diagnosed in persons 20-29 years of age.

The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were initially diagnosed in men 30-39 years of age: 47.0% of cases reported in white men and 44.3% in African American men. The second largest proportion of HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were initially diagnosed in men 20-29 years of age.

7. Very high percentages of HIV-infected African American IDUs and MSM/IDUs resided in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in contrast, much lower percentages of HIV-infected white IDUs and MSM/IDUs resided in these locations.

Of reported HIV cases in IDUs, 62.0% were diagnosed in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 92.5% of African American cases and 31.5% of white cases were from one of these three locations.¹³

In the outstate area, no county has reported more than 2 African American IDU HIV cases. Compared to cases in African Americans, white IDU HIV cases have been more widely distributed in the state. Sixteen total white IDU HIV cases have been reported from Greene County, 6 from Boone County, 6 from Jasper County, and 6 from St. Charles County; no other outstate county has reported more than 4 cases in white IDUs.¹³ None of the outstate counties are showing evidence of upward trends in diagnosed HIV cases in either white or African American IDUs.

12. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.

13. Persons residing in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis are not included in these figures.



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Of reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 66.8% were diagnosed in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 87.5% of African American cases and 57.4% of white cases were from one of these three locations.¹³

In the outstate area, no county has reported more than 1 African American MSM/IDU HIV case. Compared to cases in African Americans, white MSM/IDU HIV cases have been more widely distributed in the state. Eleven total white MSM/IDU HIV cases have been reported from Greene County; no other outstate county has reported more than 4 cases in white MSM/IDUs.¹⁴ None of the outstate counties are showing evidence of upward trends in diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs.

8. While HIV infections in injection drug users are generally attributed to sharing of contaminated needles, some of these infections may be acquired through sexual contact with an infected person.
9. Behavioral survey findings indicate the presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and non-injectable drug use in the populations of IDUs surveyed. A relatively high percentage of those surveyed have been tested for HIV, but less than half are being tested on a regular basis. The survey findings also indicate that some of these individuals may be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens.

The HITS II survey (described above on page 3) included interviews of with 98 IDUs in drug treatment facilities in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield. The findings of the study provide information on the behaviors occurring in these predominantly heterosexual populations of IDUs.

The results indicate the continuing presence in these populations of behaviors associated with transmission of HIV and other STDs, such as multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use (with both primary and non-primary partners). Of male participants, 47.5% reported having other sexual partners besides their primary partner; the median number of other partners was three. Of female participants 51.4% reported having other sexual partners besides their primary partner; the median number of other partners was four. When having vaginal sex with the primary partner, 70.5% of male respondents and 40.5% of female respondents reported never using a condom. Of those who reported having sexual intercourse with another partner(s) beside a primary partner, only 35.5% of male respondents and 35.0% of female respondents reported always using a condom.

Of all IDU respondents, 88.8% stated they have previously been tested for HIV, but only 43.7% indicated they were being tested regularly. Of those previously tested for HIV, the majority (67.4%) reported that their last test was at either an STD clinic, a community health center, or a correctional facility. The largest percentage (27.9%) indicated that they were last tested at a community health center.

Results from HITS II also indicate that non-injectable illicit drug use is a frequent behavior among the IDUs in the study. Of the 98 IDUs surveyed (all of whom reported using some form of injectable drug in the past twelve months), 70 (71.4%) reported using cocaine and 53 (54.1%) reported using crack.

In addition, the results provided descriptions of specific high-risk behaviors associated with injecting drug use and transmission of HIV. Of the 98 IDUs surveyed, 70 (71.4%) indicated that they do not share needles, 16 (16.3%) indicated that they share needles more than half of the time, and 10 (10.2%) indicated that they share needles half of the time or less. The relatively high proportion of respondents who state they do not share needles might be reflective of a more general trend among IDUs in the state, and could possibly be related to the fact that IDUs in Missouri have made up a smaller proportion of reported HIV and AIDS cases than is seen in a number of other states. However, it remains a significant concern that almost 30% of the IDUs in the survey reported sharing needles, and points to the ongoing need for prevention services in IDU populations.

Finally, results from the HITS II study indicate that there are some individuals who are less careful than before with regard to risky behaviors because of their awareness of more effective HIV treatments. The IDUs interviewed in the study were asked to respond to the statement: "Sometimes I am less careful about being safe with sex or drugs because I know there are good treatments for HIV now." Of those responding,

14. Persons residing in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis are not included in these figures.

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34.0% strongly agreed with the statement, and another 16.5% indicated mild agreement. The participants were also asked to respond to the related statement: "I'm less concerned about getting HIV than I used to be because there are good treatments now." Of those responding, 36.1% strongly agreed, and another 18.6% indicated mild agreement. (Results from the HITS II survey are further summarized in the Behavioral Studies section.)

D. PERINATAL HIV TRANSMISSION

- 1. The number of Missouri infants infected with HIV through perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission has been very low in recent years. No infant born in 1999 to an HIV-infected Missouri mother is known to have been infected with the virus. The decreased numbers of perinatal HIV infections likely reflects the generally good identification and effective antiretroviral treatment of HIV-infected pregnant women.**

The Missouri Department of Health has knowledge of 271 infants born from 1993-1999 to mothers who were infected with HIV and who were Missouri residents at the time of the birth. Of these 271 infants (termed HIV-exposed infants), 31 (11.4%) were subsequently found to be infected with HIV as a result of perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission; 240 (88.6%) were not infected.

The proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-1998 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (5.9% vs. 27.5%). This difference likely reflects the use, starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission.

- 2. African Americans have been disproportionately represented among HIV-exposed infants; over 70% of exposed infants are African American.**

Of the 202 HIV-exposed infants born from 1995-1999 (the period during which specific guidelines for the use of antiretroviral drugs to reduce perinatal HIV transmission risk have been in place), 24.3% were white, 71.3% were African American, 2.5% were Hispanic, and 2.0% were of other/unknown race/ethnicity.

- 3. About 8% of HIV-exposed white infants born from 1995-1999 were subsequently found to be infected, compared to about 6% of HIV-exposed African American infants.**

Of the 12 HIV-exposed infants born from 1995-1999 who were subsequently found to be infected with HIV, 4 (33.3%) were white and 8 (66.7%) were African American.

Of the 49 white HIV-exposed infants born during this period, 4 (8.2%) were subsequently found to be infected with the virus; of the 144 African American HIV-exposed infants, 8 (5.6%) were subsequently found to be infected.

- 4. From 1995-1999, the largest number of HIV-exposed infants have been from St. Louis City, whereas the largest number of HIV-infected infants have been from the outstate area.**

From 1995-1999, the largest number of HIV-exposed infants (71) have been from St. Louis City, followed by the outstate area (65). The largest number of HIV-exposed infants subsequently found to be infected (7) have been from the outstate area, followed by St. Louis City (3).

- 5. From 1995-1999, only 3.9% of infants whose mothers were diagnosed as HIV infected before or during pregnancy became infected, compared to 21.7% of infants whose mothers were not diagnosed until after the postpartum period. Early diagnosis and treatment of HIV-infection in pregnant women is clearly a key strategy for preventing perinatal HIV transmission. However, even more important is the prevention of new HIV infections in women of childbearing age.**



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HIV/AIDS in Missouri - 1999 Additional Comments

A. JOB CORPS APPLICANTS

1. The Job Corps is a federally funded job training program for disadvantaged out-of-school youth. HIV testing is performed on Job Corps applicants and, although the data obtained are not representative of all young people, they do "provide a snapshot of the continuing toll of HIV among the many young people in the United States who are economically and educationally disadvantaged."
2. During the period from 1988-1997, Missouri Job Corps applicants have had an overall HIV seropositivity rate of (0.22%, or about 2 per 1,000). The seropositivity rate for African Americans (0.32%) has been higher than for whites (0.11%).
3. Of the 17,671 Job Corps applicants screened during this period, 66.0% were from either St. Louis or Kansas City; 34 (89.5%) of the 38 applicants found to be HIV-infected were from one of these two locations. The seropositivity rate in the St. Louis applicants was 0.27%, and in the Kansas City applicants 0.32%.
4. From 1988 through 1997, approximately 1,500 to 2,200 applicants were screened each year for HIV infection; the annual number of persons found to be HIV seropositive ranged from 0 to 8, and the annual seropositivity rate ranged from 0.0% to 0.46%. In 1997, the most recent year for which data are available, 1,868 applicants were tested and 5 (0.27%) were found to be HIV seropositive.

B. MILITARY RECRUITS

1. From October 1985 through December 1998, 130,244 civilian applicants for military service* from Missouri have been tested for HIV infection; 89 (0.07%) tested positive.
2. The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs. 0.04%), and in African Americans compared to whites (0.23% vs. 0.04%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.27%), followed by African American females (0.09%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).
3. Examining the data by age group indicates that the highest seropositivity rate was in applicants 30 years of age or older (0.18%), followed by those 25-29 years old (0.17%), 20-24 years old (0.10%), and 17-19 years old (0.02%).

C. PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN

1. Numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases among Hispanics have, to date, remained relatively small. However, because the Hispanic population of Missouri is increasing, and because HIV infection has significantly impacted Hispanic populations in other parts of the United States, there is an ongoing need to follow trends in HIV infection in this population group.
2. An additional concern is that, at least on occasion, when a person of Hispanic ethnicity is diagnosed as an HIV or AIDS case, he or she may not be reported as a Hispanic because the individual completing the case report form does not recognize the patient's Hispanic ethnicity. To the extent that this may be occurring, the result would be an undercounting of the true number of Hispanic persons being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the state.

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D. BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (BRFSS) DATA

1. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 3,720 Missouri residents were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. Thirteen questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history were asked. A total of 2,861 individuals responded to some or all of these questions.
2. Respondents were asked when, if they had a child in school, HIV/AIDS education should begin. Slightly more than 65% of the respondents indicated such education should begin in elementary school or the first year of middle school (45.1% stated it should begin in the 4th to 6th grade, and 20.9% stated it should begin in the 1st to 3rd grades). Only a very small percentage (1.8%) stated that such education should never be provided in school.
3. Most respondents (86.9%) indicated that if they had a sexually active teenager, they would encourage him/her to use a condom. A much smaller proportion of respondents (9.1%) stated they would give their son/daughter other advice.
4. Approximately two-thirds of respondents (67.8%) stated that they believe they have no chance of becoming infected with HIV. Only 2.0% indicated they believe their chances of being infected are “high”, and 4.5% indicated they believe their chances are “medium”.
5. A small number of questions asked on the BRFSS survey were identical to questions asked on the HITS II survey. For these questions, one can compare the responses given by a representative sample of the general public in Missouri (BRFSS participants) with those given by persons at specific risk for HIV infection because of sexual or drug-using behaviors (HITS II participants).

Results from two of these questions, which are summarized below, indicate that persons at increased risk for HIV transmission are more concerned about becoming HIV infected, and are much more likely to have been tested, than are persons generally considered to be at low risk.

- a. With regard to the individual's perceived chances of acquiring HIV infection, 2.0% of BRFSS participants compared to 13.1% of HITS II participants, indicated they believed their chances of becoming infected were “high”. Additionally, 4.5% of BRFSS participants and 14.5% of HITS II participants believed their chances of becoming infected were “medium”; 25.1% of BRFSS participants and 29.4% of HITS II participants believed their chances of becoming infected were “low”; and 67.8% of BRFSS participants and 43.2% of HITS II participants believed their chances of becoming infected were “none”.
- b. With regard to HIV testing history, 39.4% of BRFSS participants, compared to 80.3% of HITS II participants, indicated they had been tested at least once for HIV.

The annual summary report, “HIV/STD Statistics,” which contains additional tables and figures describing the epidemiology of reported HIV/AIDS and STD cases in Missouri, is shown in the final section of this document.



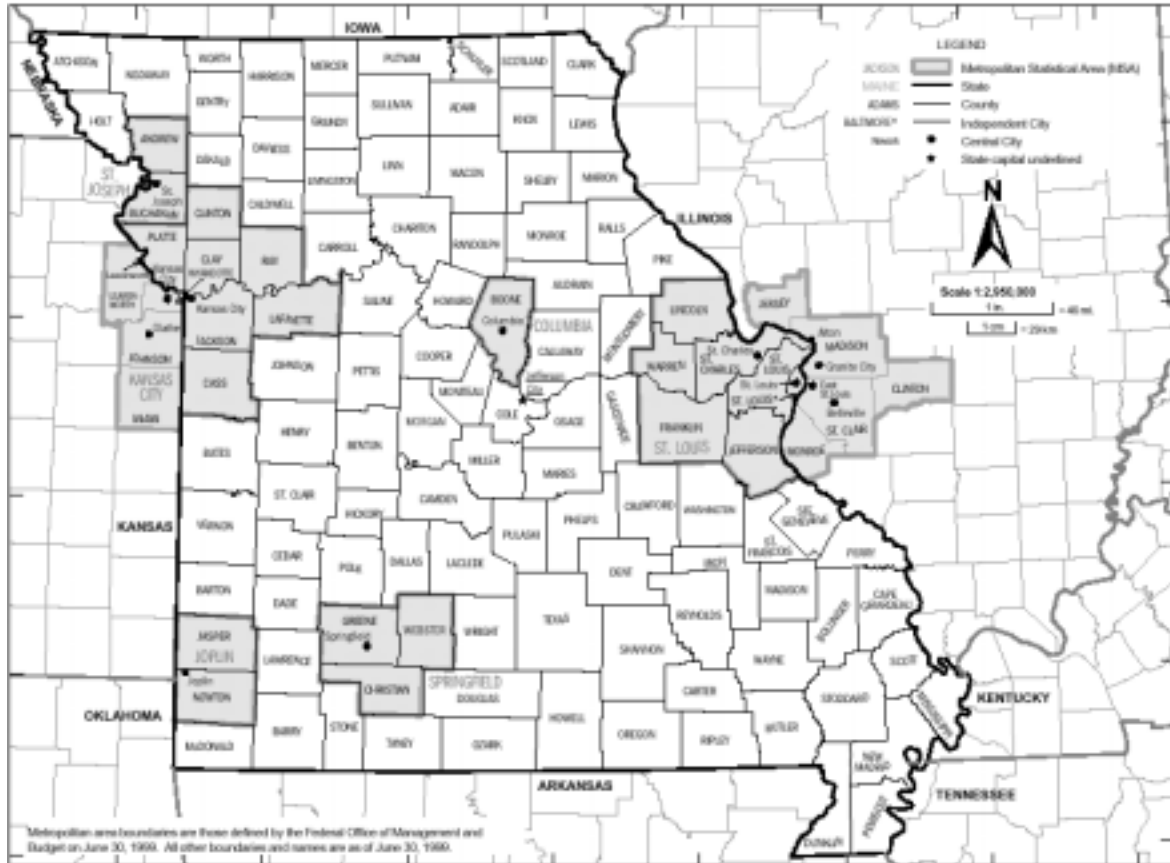
Missouri Socio-Demographic Data

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Figure 1
Map of Missouri Showing Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)



Missouri

Socio-Demographic Data



- Missouri, with a population of 5,438,559* persons, consists of 114 counties plus St. Louis City. It is surrounded by eight states (Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa). See Figure 1.
- Six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are located within, or partially within, Missouri (St. Louis MSA, Kansas City MSA, Springfield MSA, Joplin MSA, St. Joseph MSA, and Columbia MSA). The St. Louis MSA includes five Illinois Counties, and the Kansas City MSA includes three Kansas counties. See Figure 1.
- Counties with the largest populations are St. Louis (998,696), Jackson (654,986), St. Charles (272,353), Greene (226,758), Jefferson (195,675), Clay (176,206), and Boone (129,098). St. Louis City's population is 339,316. Eight counties (Buchanan, Cape Girardeau, Cass, Cole, Franklin, Jasper, Platte, and St. Francois) have populations of 50,000–100,000 persons; the remaining counties have populations of less than 50,000 persons.
- The largest cities are Kansas City (441,574), St. Louis City (339,316), Springfield (142,898), Independence (116,832), and Columbia (78,915). Eight cities (St. Joseph, Lee's Summit, St. Charles, St. Peters, Florissant, Chesterfield, Joplin, and Blue Springs) have populations of 44,000–70,000 persons. All other cities have populations of less than 37,000 persons.
- From 1990 to 1998, 29 counties did not have increases in population. These were generally counties with smaller populations in the northern and extreme southeastern parts of the state. St. Louis City had a net population loss of 57,369 persons from 1990–1998. During this same period, 37 counties had an increase of up to 8% in their population, and the remaining 48 counties had a population increase of 8% or more. See Figure 2.

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

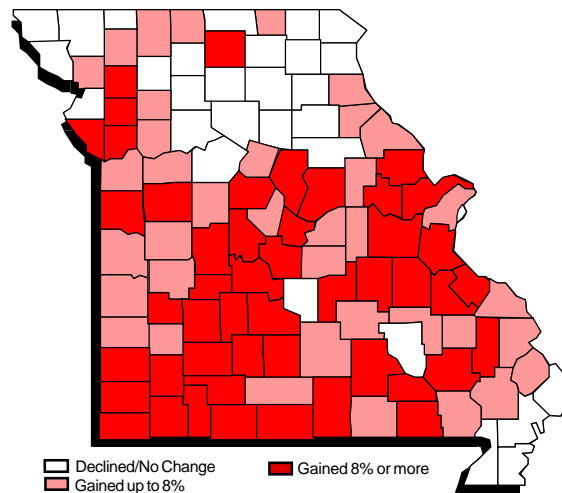


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

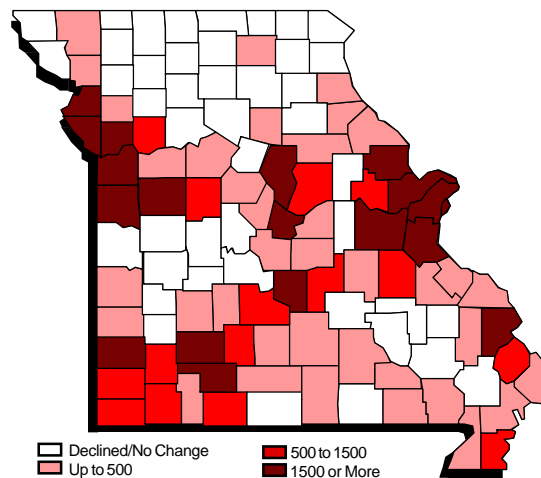
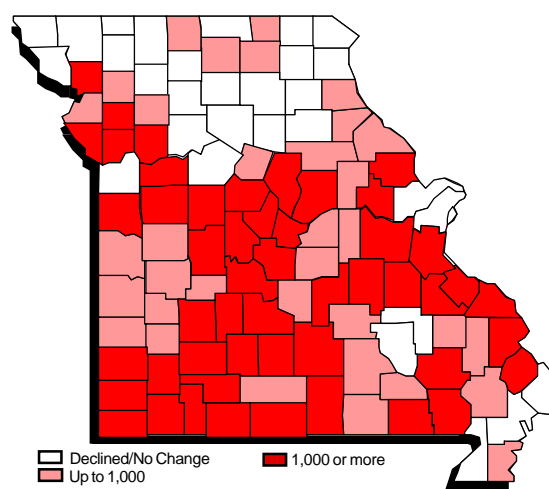


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998





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- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.

- The estimated total population of Missouri is 5,438,559, including 4,668,139 (85.8%) whites, 607,116 (11.2%) African Americans, 86,893 (1.6%) Hispanics, 18,609 (0.3%) American Indians, and 57,802 (1.1%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.**

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest number of African Americans in their population are St. Louis (163,005), Jackson (160,551), Boone (11,325), St. Charles (7,544), Pemiscot (6,302), Cole (5,799), and Pulaski (5,297). St. Louis City has an African American population of 177,712. Nine counties (Buchanan, Cape Girardeau, Clay, Dunklin, Greene, Johnson, Mississippi, New Madrid, and Scott) each have an African American population of 3,000–5,000 persons. The remaining counties each have an African American population of less than 2,500 persons.

- Eighty three percent of the African American population in Missouri lives in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Jackson County.

- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Pemiscot (29.3%), Jackson (24.5%), Mississippi (22.5%), New Madrid (18.3%), St. Louis (16.3%), and Pulaski (13.8%). In St. Louis City, African Americans make up 52.4% of the population. In 16 counties, African Americans make up 5–11% of the population. In each of the remaining 92 counties, African Americans make up less than 5% of the population, including 61 counties in which they make up less than 1% of the population. See Figure 5.

- From 1990 to 1998, only 13 counties and St. Louis City did not have increases in their African American population. Sixty four counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more. The remaining 37 counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

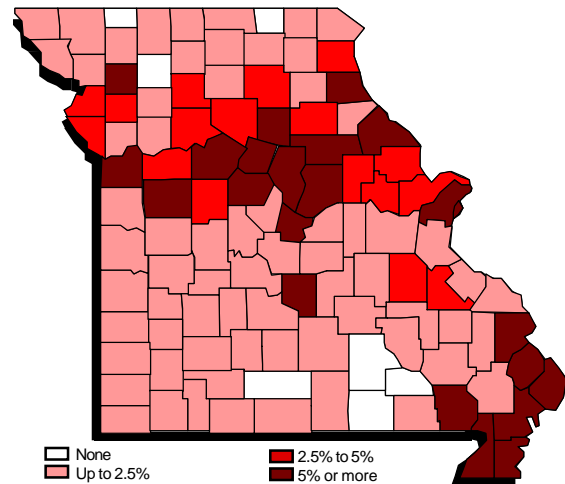
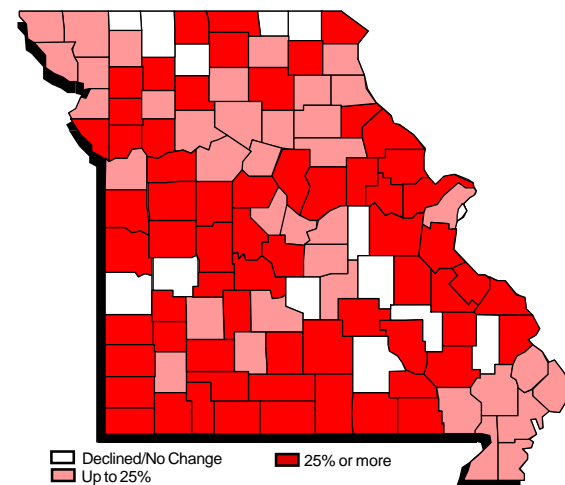


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as “Hispanic”. For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as “Hispanic” and not as “white”.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Missouri

Socio-Demographic Data



- Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest number of Hispanics in their population are Jackson (25,574), St. Louis (13,225), Clay (5,528), St. Charles (4,068), Greene (2,677), Pulaski (2,405), and Buchanan (2,293). St. Louis City has a Hispanic population of 5,712. Six counties (Boone, Cass, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, and Platte) each have a Hispanic population of 1,000–2,000. In each of the remaining counties, the Hispanic population is less than 700, including 43 counties in which it is less than 100.
- Seventy one percent of the Hispanic population in Missouri lives in seven counties (Jackson, St. Louis, Clay, St. Charles, Greene, Pulaski, and Buchanan) and St. Louis City.
- Counties with the highest proportion of Hispanics in their population are Pulaski (6.2%), Jackson (3.9%), Clay (3.1%), Buchanan (2.8%), DeKalb (2.8%), Platte (2.7%), and Johnson (2.3%). In 27 other counties (and in St. Louis City), Hispanics make up 1–2% of the population. In each of the remaining 80 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, 24 counties (and St. Louis City) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Forty eight counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more. The remaining 42 counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

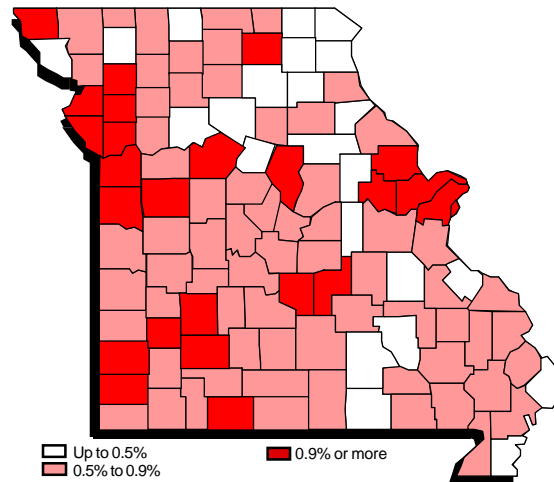
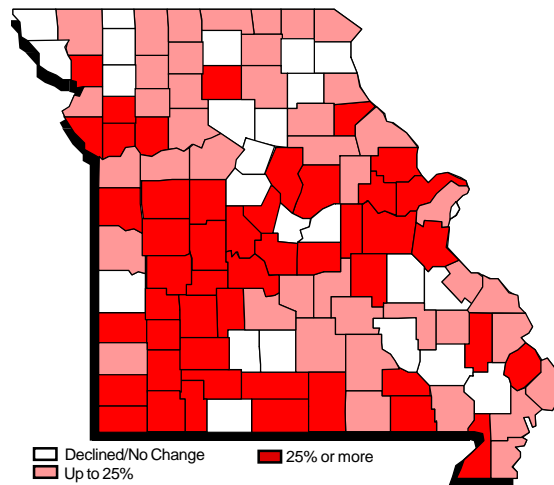


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



Missouri Socio-Demographic Data

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- In 1995, 57 counties and St. Louis City had median estimated annual household incomes of less than \$20,000. Twenty counties had median estimated annual household incomes of \$25,000 or more. The remaining 37 counties had median estimated annual household incomes ranging from \$20,000–\$25,000. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, 20% or more of the population was below the poverty level in 27 counties and St. Louis City. In 58 counties, 13–20% of the population was below the poverty level. In the remaining 29 counties, less than 13% of the population was below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

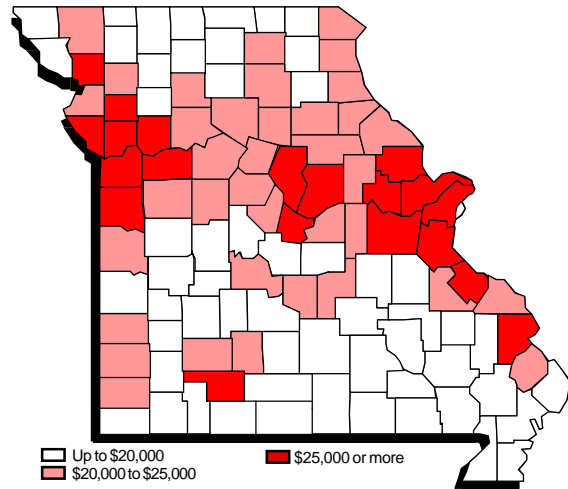
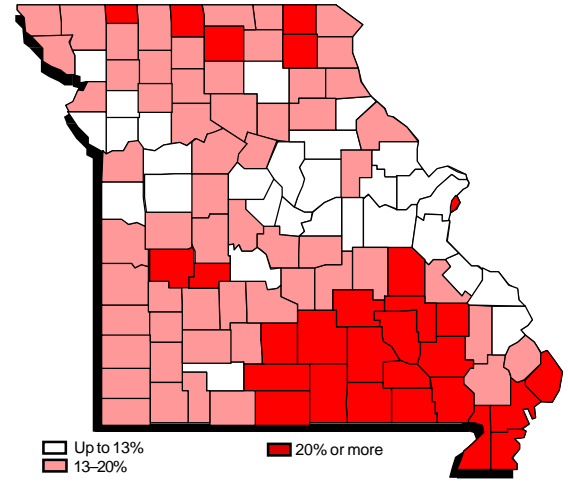


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



1999

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude and impact of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 8,331 AIDS cases* have been reported in Missouri residents; 4,547 (54.6%) of these individuals are known to have died, and 3,784 (45.4%) are living with AIDS. The 3,784 persons living with AIDS at the end of 1999 represent an 8.2% increase over the 3,496 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 1998.
- In 1999, 438 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 1 shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**trends**” below).
- The rate of reported AIDS cases in Missouri has been noticeably less than the rate nationwide. In 1998 (the most recent year for which national data are available), the AIDS rate per 100,000 population in Missouri was 8.6, compared to the U.S. rate of 17.1.
- During 1999, 149 AIDS-related deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates (provisional data).
- An additional 4,139 HIV cases** have been reported in Missourians; 411 HIV cases were reported in 1999.
- It is estimated that there are currently 9,000 to 12,000 HIV-infected persons living in Missouri.

who (1)

- Table 1 describes HIV and AIDS cases by gender, race/ethnicity, age at diagnosis, and exposure category, as well as geographic location (see also the section entitled “**where**” below).
- Males comprised 80.8% of the 411 HIV cases and 82.6% of the 438 AIDS cases reported in 1999.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 11% of Missouri’s population, they accounted for 47.7% of HIV cases and 49.1% of AIDS cases reported in 1999. The rate for HIV cases reported in 1999 in African Americans (32.3) was 8.1 times the rate in whites (4.0). In addition, 38.4% of AIDS-related deaths in 1998 were in African Americans.
- For Hispanics, the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported in 1999 were approximately three times those seen in whites. However, the numbers of cases reported in Hispanics (11 HIV cases and 11 AIDS cases in 1999) have been small.
- Asians and American Indians each comprise less than 0.8% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases. In 1999, 3 HIV cases were reported in Asians; and 1 HIV case was reported in an American Indian. Two AIDS cases were reported in Asians and 1 AIDS case was reported in an American Indian in 1999.
- Of AIDS cases reported in 1999, 43.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 24.7% in 40-49 year olds, and 17.1% in 20-29 year olds. Of HIV cases reported in 1999, 38.2% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 29.0% in 20-29 year olds, and 5.8% in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are also occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 410 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999: 192 (46.8%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (2.7%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 20 (4.9%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 84 (20.5%) in heterosexual contacts; and 101 (24.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.†
- Of the 436 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999: 256 (58.7%) were in MSM; 31 (7.1%) in MSM/IDUs; 38 (8.7%) in IDUs; 73 (16.7%) in heterosexual contacts; and 34 (7.8%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.†
- A total of 33 perinatal HIV cases and 44 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 1999, 1 perinatal HIV case and 2 perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

*Does not include 281 AIDS cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

**Does not include 108 HIV cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

†When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

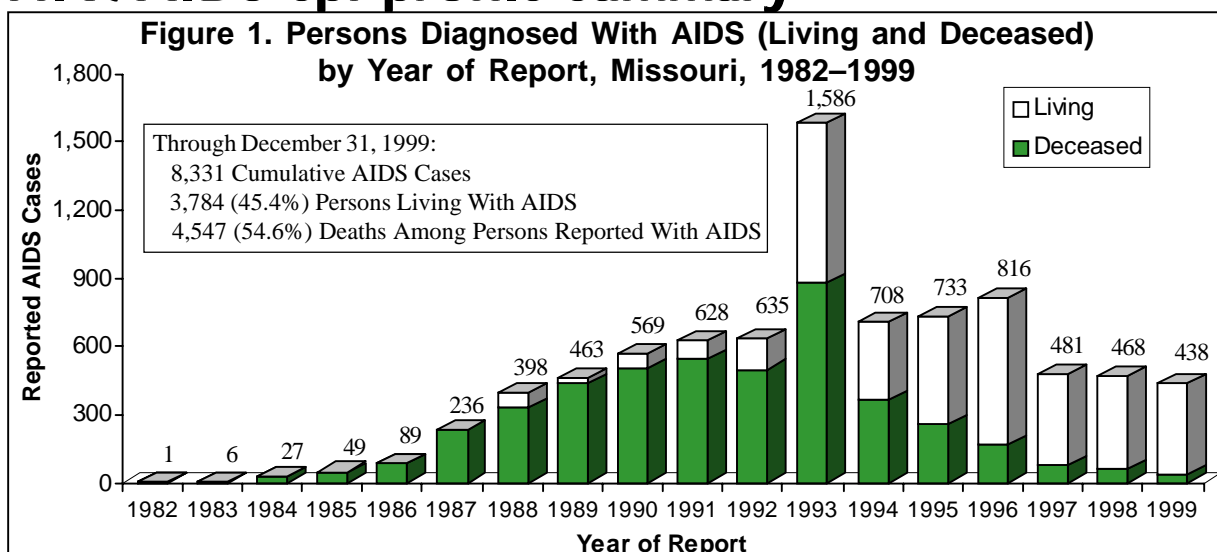


Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases, Missouri, 1982–1999

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999		Cumulative*		Reported 1999		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Geographic Location										
Missouri	411	100.0%	4,139	100.0%	438	100.0%	8,331	100.0%	12,470	100.0%
St. Louis City†	130	(31.6%)	1,222	(29.5%)	147	(33.6%)	2,315	(27.9%)	3,537	(28.4%)
St. Louis County†	55	(13.4%)	535	(12.9%)	68	(15.5%)	1,287	(15.6%)	1,822	(14.6%)
Kansas City†	102	(24.8%)	1,061	(25.6%)	112	(25.6%)	2,370	(28.5%)	3,431	(27.5%)
Outstate†	87	(21.2%)	1,029	(24.9%)	102	(23.3%)	2,157	(25.6%)	3,186	(25.5%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	37	(9.0%)	292	(7.1%)	9	(2.1%)	202	(2.4%)	494	(4.0%)
Gender										
Male	332	(80.8%)	3,474	(83.9%)	362	(82.6%)	7,581	(91.0%)	11,055	(88.7%)
Female	79	(19.2%)	665	(16.1%)	76	(17.4%)	750	(9.0%)	1,415	(11.3%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	188	(45.7%)	2,228	(53.8%)	209	(47.7%)	5,553	(66.7%)	7,781	(62.4%)
Black	196	(47.7%)	1,760	(42.5%)	215	(49.1%)	2,563	(30.8%)	4,323	(34.7%)
Hispanic	11	(2.7%)	93	(2.2%)	11	(2.5%)	164	(2.0%)	257	(2.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	(0.7%)	15	(0.4%)	2	(0.5%)	19	(0.2%)	34	(0.3%)
American Indian	1	(0.2%)	11	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	31	(0.4%)	42	(0.3%)
Unknown	12	(2.9%)	32	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	33	(0.3%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	1	(0.2%)	40	(1.0%)	1	(0.2%)	54	(0.6%)		
13-19	24	(5.8%)	192	(4.6%)	6	(1.4%)	83	(1.0%)		
20-29	119	(29.0%)	1,614	(39.0%)	75	(17.1%)	1,907	(23.0%)		
30-39	157	(38.2%)	1,582	(38.2%)	192	(43.8%)	3,806	(45.7%)		
40-49	85	(20.7%)	550	(13.3%)	108	(24.7%)	1,759	(21.1%)		
>49	25	(6.1%)	161	(3.9%)	56	(12.8%)	722	(8.7%)		
Exposure Category¶										
MSM	192	(46.7%)	2,493	(60.2%)	256	(58.4%)	5,928	(71.2%)	8,421	(67.5%)
MSM/IDU	11	(2.7%)	261	(6.3%)	31	(7.1%)	748	(9.0%)	1,009	(8.1%)
IDU	20	(4.9%)	381	(9.2%)	38	(8.7%)	597	(7.2%)	978	(7.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	84	(20.4%)	649	(15.7%)	73	(16.7%)	639	(7.7%)	1,288	(10.3%)
Adult Hemophiliac	1	(0.2%)	28	(0.7%)	1	(0.2%)	143	(1.7%)	171	(1.4%)
Adult Transfusion	1	(0.2%)	12	(0.3%)	3	(0.7%)	96	(1.2%)	108	(0.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	101	(24.6%)	275	(6.6%)	34	(7.8%)	116	(1.4%)	391	(3.1%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(0.2%)	33	(0.8%)	2	(0.5%)	44	(0.5%)	77	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.2%)	20	(0.2%)
Missouri Total	411	(100.0%)	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8,331	(100.0%)	12,470	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

† Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

†† Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

¶ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¶ MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

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1999



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

who (2)

• Job Corps Applicants

- From 1988 through 1997, 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age were screened for HIV infection, 38 (0.22%, or about 2 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. The HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.32%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.11%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.34%), followed by African American females (0.29%), and white males (0.15%). Of the 2,208 white females tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.
- Of the 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants screened for HIV infection from 1988 through 1997, 7,643 (43.3%) were St. Louis residents and 4,016 (22.7%) were Kansas City residents. Of the 38 Missouri applicants found to be HIV seropositive during this period, 34 (89.5%) were from either St. Louis (21 persons) or Kansas City (13 persons). The seropositivity rate in the St. Louis applicants was 0.27%, and in the Kansas City applicants 0.32%.
- During the period from 1988 through 1997, in the range of 1,500 to 2,200 Job Corps applicants have been screened each year for HIV infection; the annual number of persons found to be HIV seropositive has ranged from 0 to 8, and the annual seropositivity rate has ranged from 0.0% to 0.46%. In 1997, the most recent year for which data are available, 1,868 applicants were tested and 5 (0.27%) were found to be HIV seropositive.

• Civilian Applicants for Military Service

- From October 1985 through December 1998, 130,244 civilian applicants for military service* from Missouri have been tested for HIV infection; 89 (0.07%) tested positive.
- The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs 0.04%), and in African Americans compared to whites (0.23% vs 0.04%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.27%), followed by African American females (0.09%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).
- Examining the data by age group indicates that the highest seropositivity rate was in applicants 30 years of age or older (0.18%), followed by those 25-29 years old (0.17%), 20-24 years old (0.10%), and 17-19 years old (0.02%).

* All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



who (3)

• HIV-Exposed Infants (Infants born to HIV-infected mothers)

- The Missouri Department of Health has knowledge of 271 infants born from 1993-1999 to mothers who were infected with HIV and who were Missouri residents at the time of the birth. Of these 271 infants (termed HIV-exposed infants), 31 (11.4%) were found to be infected with HIV as a result of perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission; 240 (88.6%) were not infected.
- The proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-1998 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (5.9% vs. 27.5%). See Table 2. This difference likely reflects the use, starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission.

Table 2. HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Year of Birth, Missouri, 1993–1999

INFANTS' INFECTION STATUS	YEAR OF BIRTH							TOTALS
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	12 29.3%	7 25.0%	2 5.4%	3 7.1%	5 11.1%	2 4.4%	0 0.0%	31 11.4%
NON-HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	29 70.7%	21 75.0%	35 94.6%	39 92.9%	40 88.9%	43 95.6%	33 100.0%	240 88.6%
TOTAL HIV-EXPOSED INFANTS*	41 100.0%	28 100.0%	37 100.0%	42 100.0%	45 100.0%	45 100.0%	33 100.0%	271 100.0%

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

- From 1995-1999 (the period in which specific guidelines for the use of AZT to reduce perinatal HIV transmission risk have been in place), 202 HIV-exposed infants are known to have been born to mothers who were Missouri residents at the time of the birth. The mothers of 142 (70.3%) of these infants received AZT at some time during the pregnancy. Only 6 (4.2%) of these 142 infants were infected. By contrast, during the same period the mothers of 60 HIV-exposed infants apparently did not receive AZT during the pregnancy, and 6 (10.0%) of these 60 infants were infected.
- African Americans have been disproportionately represented among HIV-exposed infants. Of the 202 HIV exposed infants born from 1995-1999:
 - 49 (24.3%) were white
 - 5 (2.5%) were Hispanic
 - 144 (71.3%) were African American
 - 4 (2.0%) were of other/unknown race/ethnicity
- White infants, who made up 24.3% of HIV-exposed infants born from 1995-1999, comprised a slightly larger proportion (33.3%) of those infants who were infected. Of the 12 HIV-exposed infants born during this period who were subsequently found to be infected with HIV:
 - 4 (33.3%) were white
 - 8 (66.7%) were African American
- The largest number of HIV-exposed infants have been from St. Louis City, followed by Outstate Missouri. Of the 202 HIV-exposed infants born from 1995-1999:
 - 71 (35.1%) were from St. Louis City
 - 36 (17.8%) were from Kansas City
 - 30 (14.9%) were from St. Louis County
 - 65 (32.2%) were from Outstate Missouri
- Of those HIV-exposed infants subsequently found to be infected, the largest number was from Outstate Missouri, followed by St. Louis City. Of the 12 infected infants born from 1995-1999:
 - 3 (25.0%) were from St. Louis City
 - 1 (8.3%) was from Kansas City
 - 1 (8.3%) was from St. Louis County
 - 7 (58.3%) were from Outstate Missouri
- The time of HIV diagnosis in the mothers of the 202 HIV-exposed infants born from 1995-1999, and the infant's infection status, are shown in Table 3. Only 3.9% of infants whose mothers were diagnosed as HIV-infected before or during pregnancy became infected, compared to 21.7% of infants whose mothers were not diagnosed until after the postpartum period.

Table 3. Known HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother, Missouri, 1995–1999

INFANTS' INFECTION STATUS	TIME OF HIV DIAGNOSIS IN THE MOTHER									
	BEFORE PREGNANCY		DURING PREGNANCY		AT DELIVERY OR IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD		AFTER THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD		TOTALS	
HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	5	5.5%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	5	31.3%	12	6.6%
NON-HIV-INFECTED INFANTS	86	94.5%	68	97.1%	4	100.0%	11	68.7%	169	93.4%
TOTAL HIV-EXPOSED INFANTS*	91	100.0%	70	100.0%	4	100.0%	16	100.0%	181	100.0%

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

where

- Table 4 summarizes reported HIV and AIDS cases and rates by geographic area. The highest rates of HIV and AIDS cases are in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri.
- Of the 411 HIV cases reported in Missouri residents in 1999:
 - 130 (31.6%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 38.3 cases per 100,000 population
 - 55 (13.4%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 5.5
 - 102 (24.8%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 22.7
 - 87 (26.7%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 2.4
 - 37 (9.0%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Of the 438 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 1999:
 - 147 (33.6%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 43.3 cases per 100,000 population
 - 68 (15.5%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 6.8
 - 112 (25.6%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 24.9
 - 102 (23.3%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 2.8
 - 9 (2.1%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Table 5 provides information on 1999 HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. In each area (St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri), the HIV case rate in African Americans is higher than in whites (especially in St. Louis County and Outstate Missouri).
- Table 6 provides information on 1999 AIDS cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. As with HIV cases, the AIDS case rate in African Americans is higher than in whites in each area (especially in St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri).
- Figures 2 and 3 show cumulative HIV and AIDS cases by county. At least 1 HIV case has been reported from 91 (79.8%) of Missouri's 114 counties. At least 1 AIDS case has been reported from 105 (92.1%) of the state's 114 counties. Only 5 (4.4%) of Missouri counties have not reported any HIV or AIDS cases.
- Tables 7 and 8 (on page 9) provide information on HIV and AIDS cases and rates by race/ethnicity and community planning region (see the sections on each community planning region for a detailed description of the epidemic in that region).

**Table 4. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Missouri, 1982–1999**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases*					AIDS Cases**				
	Reported 1999			Cumulative		Reported 1999			Cumulative	
	Case	%	Rate***	Case	%	Case	%	Rate***	Case	%
Location										
St. Louis City†	130	(31.6%)	38.3	1,222	(29.5%)	147	(33.6%)	43.3	2,315	(27.9%)
St. Louis County†	55	(13.4%)	5.5	535	(12.9%)	68	(15.5%)	6.8	1,287	(15.6%)
Kansas City†	102	(24.8%)	22.7	1,061	(25.6%)	112	(25.6%)	24.9	2,370	(28.5%)
Outstate†	87	(21.2%)	2.4	1,029	(24.9%)	102	(23.3%)	2.8	2,157	(25.6%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	37	(9.0%)	--	292	(7.1%)	9	(2.1%)	--	202	(2.4%)
Community Planning Regions										
St. Louis†	191	(46.5%)	11.9	1,817	(43.9%)	223	(50.9%)	13.8	3,743	(44.9%)
Kansas City†	123	(29.9%)	11.8	1,251	(30.2%)	131	(29.9%)	12.6	2,839	(34.1%)
Northwest†	2	(0.5%)	0.8	59	(1.4%)	8	(1.8%)	3.2	145	(1.7%)
Northeast†	3	(0.7%)	1.2	32	(0.8%)	2	(0.5%)	0.8	70	(0.8%)
Central†	24	(5.8%)	2.5	241	(5.8%)	26	(5.9%)	2.7	517	(6.2%)
Southwest†	19	(4.6%)	2.5	298	(7.2%)	28	(5.9%)	3.7	565	(6.8%)
Southeast†	12	(2.9%)	2.2	149	(3.6%)	11	(2.5%)	2.0	250	(3.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	37	(9.0%)	--	292	(7.1%)	9	(2.1%)	--	202	(2.4%)
Missouri Total	411	(100.0%)	7.6	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8.1	8,331	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

***Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

††Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



**Table 5. REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999**

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	130	38.3	45	29.8	76	42.8	1	17.5
ST LOUIS CO	55	5.5	22	2.7	30	18.4	1	7.6
KANSAS CITY	102	22.7	46	15.9	46	34.9	6	5.9
OUTSTATE TOTAL	87	2.4	65	1.9	18	13.4	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	37	----	10	----	26	----	1	----
MISSOURI	411	7.6	188	4.0	196	32.3	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

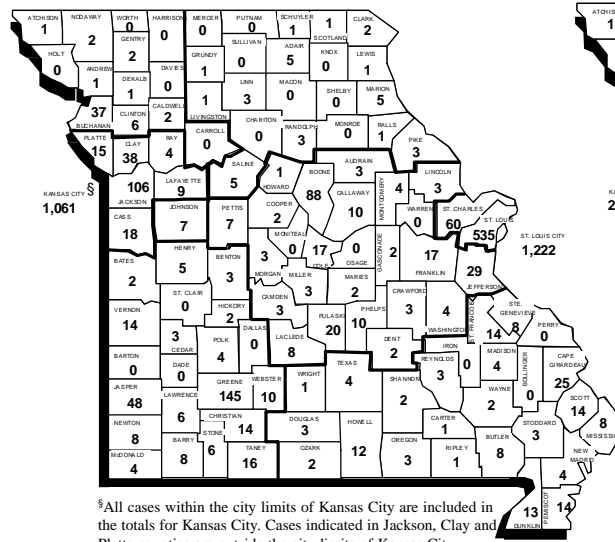
**Table 6. REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999**

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	147	43.3	49	32.4	95	53.5	2	35.0
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	23	2.9	43	26.4	1	7.6
KANSAS CITY	112	24.9	49	17.0	58	44.0	5	26.1
OUTSTATE TOTAL	102	2.8	86	2.5	13	9.7	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	9	----	2	----	6	----	1	----
MISSOURI	438	8.1	209	4.5	215	35.4	11	12.7

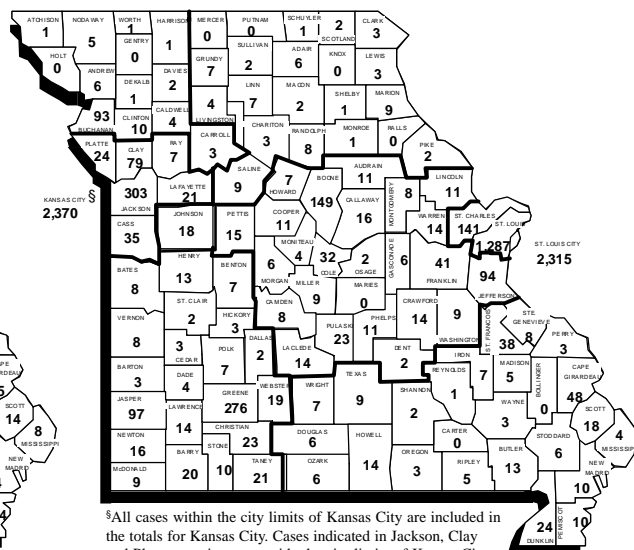
*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by County[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1999**



**Figure 3. Reported AIDS Cases by County[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1999**



[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.



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trends (1)

- The 438 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 1999 represented a 6.4% decrease from the 468 cases reported in 1998 (see Figure 1 on page 3). This decrease is slightly larger than the 2.7% decrease in reported AIDS cases from 1997 to 1998, but much smaller than the 41.1% decrease in reported cases from 1996 to 1997.
- From 1998 to 1999, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites decreased by 19.3% (from 259 cases reported in 1998 to 209 cases in 1999), while the number of reported cases in African Americans increased by 8.0% (from 199 cases reported in 1998 to 215 cases in 1999).
- The 149 AIDS-related deaths in Missouri residents reported on death certificates during 1999 (provisional data) represented a 2.8% increase from the 145 deaths reported in 1998.
- From 1998 to 1999 (based on provisional data), the number of AIDS-related deaths in whites increased by 23.6% (from 72 deaths reported in 1998 to 89 deaths in 1999), while the number of AIDS-related deaths in African Americans decreased by 19.2% (from 73 deaths reported in 1998 to 59 deaths in 1999).
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
 - Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 1999, 17.4% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported five years previously (in 1994), only 7.6% were in females.
 - African Americans have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 1999, 49.1% were in African Americans. Five years previously (in 1994), African Americans made up 33.5% of reported cases).
 - Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 1999, it is estimated that eventually approximately 19% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category. (See Table 9, in which cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category [such as MSM or heterosexual contact] based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation.) Five years previously (in 1994), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.8% of reported AIDS cases).
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.*
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 3), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and African American.
 - In Table 9, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 9 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a somewhat smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems highly likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 63% of HIV cases reported in 1999 were in MSM].)

* This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

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**Table 7. REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND PLANNING REGION, MISSOURI, 1999**

	TOTAL		WHITE NON-HISPANIC		BLACK NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS	191	11.9	73	6.0	106	30.4	2	8.7
KANSAS CITY	123	11.8	61	7.5	50	29.7	8	22.9
NORTHWEST	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	12.3	0	0.0
NORTHEAST	3	1.2	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
CENTRAL	24	2.5	18	2.0	5	13.6	0	0.0
SOUTHWEST	19	2.5	15	2.0	4	52.9	0	0.0
SOUTHEAST	12	2.2	8	1.6	4	13.9	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	37	--	10	--	26	--	1	--
MISSOURI	411	7.6	188	4.0	196	32.3	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

**Table 8. REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY
AND PLANNING REGION, MISSOURI, 1999**

	TOTAL		WHITE NON-HISPANIC		BLACK NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS	223	13.8	80	6.6	138	39.6	3	13.0
KANSAS CITY	131	12.6	66	8.1	58	34.5	7	20.1
NORTHWEST	8	3.2	7	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
NORTHEAST	2	0.8	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
CENTRAL	26	2.7	18	2.0	8	21.7	0	0.0
SOUTHWEST	28	3.7	26	3.5	2	26.5	0	0.0
SOUTHEAST	11	2.0	8	1.6	3	10.4	0	0.0
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	9	--	2	--	6	--	1	--
MISSOURI	438	8.1	209	4.5	215	35.4	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

**Table 9. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Missouri
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	259	(63.2%)	2,675	(65.9%)	274	(68.8%)	5,997	(72.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	14	(3.4%)	270	(6.8%)	33	(7.3%)	752	(9.1%)
Injecting Drug Use	27	(6.6%)	402	(10.4%)	41	(9.9%)	609	(7.4%)
Heterosexual Contact	108	(26.3%)	712	(15.9%)	84	(13.6%)	670	(8.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(0.2%)	28	(0.8%)	1	(0.0%)	143	(1.7%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	1	(0.2%)	12	(0.4%)	3	(0.4%)	96	(1.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	410	(100.0%)	4,099	(100.0%)	436	(100.0%)	8,267	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	1	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	64	(100.0%)
Total	411	(100.0%)	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8,331	(100.0%)

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



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trends (2)

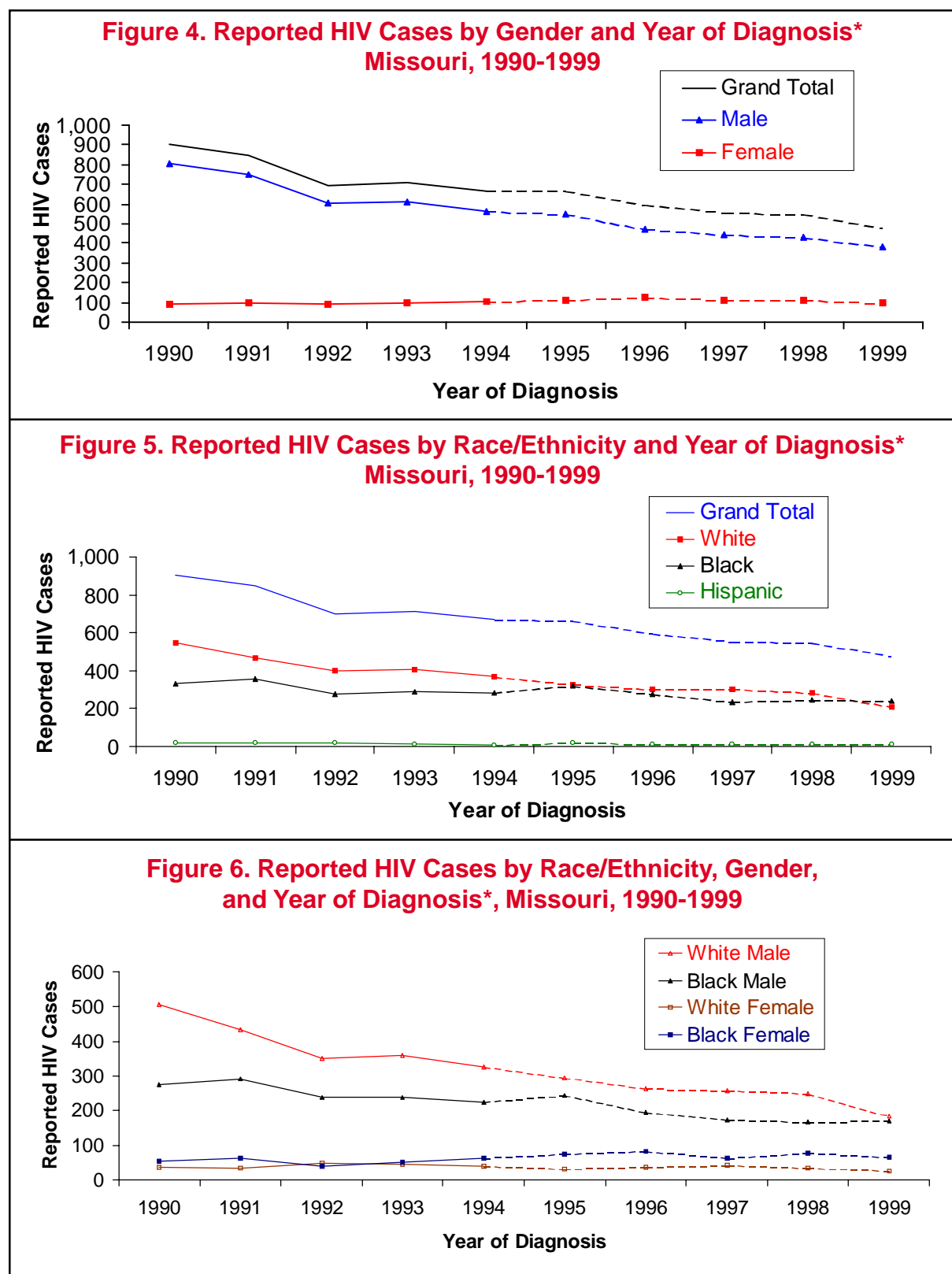
- Another way to examine the current direction of the HIV disease epidemic is to look at trends in reported HIV cases by year of diagnosis. This approach can be useful because HIV cases are persons diagnosed with HIV infection who have not progressed to AIDS, and so are generally closer to the time of initial infection than are persons with AIDS. Examining changes in reported HIV cases over time can thus potentially provide a general estimate of current trends in new HIV infections in the population(s) being considered.*
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by gender and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For total HIV cases and male HIV cases, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been decreasing. In females, the annual number of diagnosed cases has not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years.
- Figure 5 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For whites, the annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally decreasing. For African Americans, the annual number of diagnosed cases decreased from 1995 to 1997, and then has been generally stable the past two years.
- Figure 6 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by year of diagnosis^{¶¶} for white males and females, and African American males and females. For white and African American males, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing, although the number of diagnosed cases in African American males increased very slightly from 1998 to 1999. For white females, the annual number of diagnosed cases has remained generally stable, although decreases have been seen the past two years. For African American females, the annual number of diagnosed cases increased slowly from 1992 through 1996, and then essentially plateaued the past three years.

* This approach does have potential limitations. For many reported HIV cases, initial diagnosis of infection did not occur until several years after initial infection, so at best the trends in reported HIV cases can only approximate actual trends in new HIV infections. In addition, to be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more, or less, likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases. Also, if changes in testing behavior among at-risk persons have occurred over time, this could lead to an increase, or decrease, in the numbers of cases diagnosed and reported.

[¶] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4 through 9 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the data in Tables 1 and 9. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{¶¶} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



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trends (3)

- Figure 7 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by age group and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For HIV cases 30-39 and 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing. For the other age groups, no clear upward or downward trends in diagnosed cases have been apparent.
- Figure 8 shows reported HIV cases[¶] by selected exposure categories[§] and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} For HIV cases reported in MSMs, MSM/IDUs, and IDUs, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing. The annual number of diagnosed cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing, although it was slightly lower in 1999 compared to the previous year.
- Figure 9 shows reported HIV cases[¶] community planning group (CPG) region and year of diagnosis.^{¶¶} The annual number of diagnosed cases from the St. Louis Planning Region and the Kansas City Planning Region have generally been decreasing. The annual numbers of diagnosed cases from the other planning regions have been smaller, and have not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years. In each of the state's seven planning regions the number of cases diagnosed in 1999 was less than in 1998.

[¶] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4 through 9 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the data in Tables 1 and 9. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{¶¶} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

[§] Men who have sex with men (MSM), men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), injecting drug users (IDUs), and heterosexual contacts.

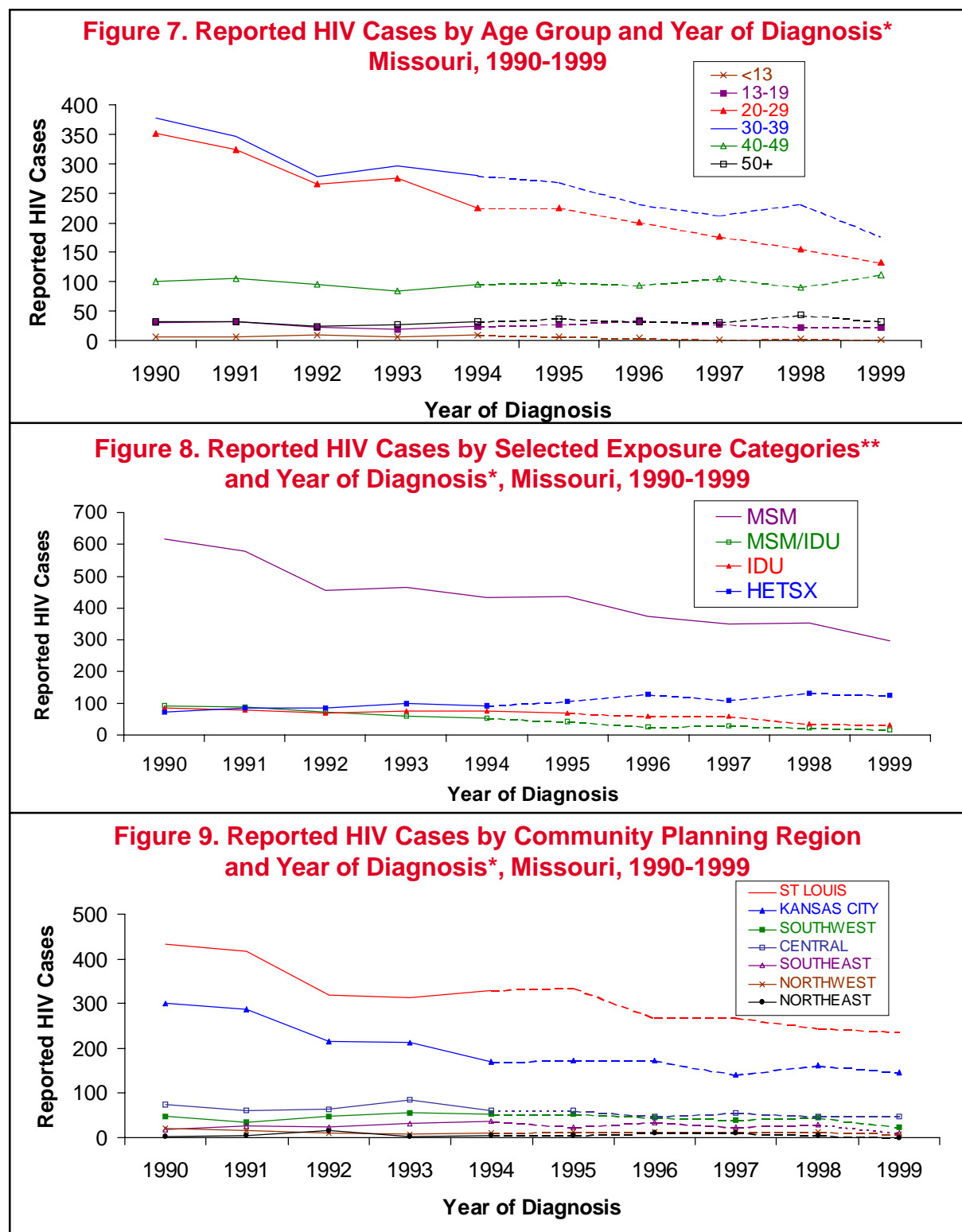
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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 5,928 AIDS* cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 71.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 2,493 HIV cases** have been reported in MSM (6 0.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 436 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 256 (58.7%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 410 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 192 (46.8%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 70.6% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 27.0%, and Hispanic men account for 1.9%. See Table 10.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 60.6%, whereas African American men make up 35.9%; Hispanic men account for 2.3%. See Table 10.
- The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in white MSM (43.0%) were diagnosed in men 30-39 years of age; 37.1% of cases were diagnosed in men 20-29 years of age. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases in African American MSM (45.4%) were diagnosed in men 20-29 years of age; 34.5% of cases were diagnosed in men 30-39 years of age; 6.0% of cases were diagnosed in teenagers 13-19 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,493 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 1,203 (48.3%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 777 (31.2%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 144 cases; Central, 135 cases; Southeast, 64 cases; Northwest, 32 cases; and Northeast, 11 cases. In addition, 127 HIV cases in MSM have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Seventy-eight percent of reported HIV cases in MSM were diagnosed in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 68.8% of white MSM HIV cases, 95.0% of African American MSM HIV cases, and 83.6% of Hispanic MSM HIV cases were from one of these three locations.

trends

- Figure 10 shows reported HIV cases in white and African American MSM by year of diagnosis. For total HIV cases in MSM, as well as for white MSM cases and African American MSM cases, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in Hispanic MSM has remained low in recent years (less than 10 per year), and has not shown noticeable upward or downward trends.

*Does not include AIDS cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed in persons residing in Federal correctional facilities in Missouri.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999

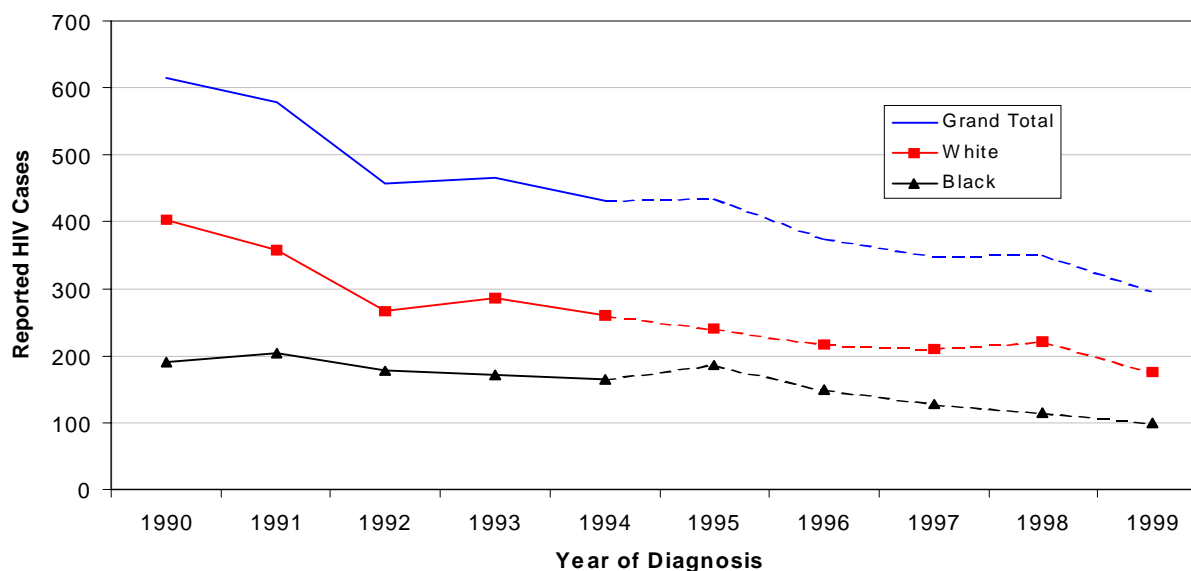
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Table 10. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	120	(62.5%)	1,511	(60.6%)	137	(53.5%)	4,188	(70.6%)
Black	55	(28.6%)	895	(35.9%)	116	(45.3%)	1,599	(27.0%)
Hispanic	8	(4.2%)	57	(2.3%)	2	(0.8%)	113	(1.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	9	(4.7%)	30	(1.2%)	1	(0.4%)	28	(0.5%)
Total	192	(100.0%)	2,493	(100.0%)	256	(100.0%)	5,928	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 748 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Missouri (9.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 261 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (6.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 436 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 31 (7.1%) were in MSM/IDUs.
- In 1999, of the 410 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 11 (2.7%) were in MSM/IDUs.

who

- White men comprise 67.1% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, African American men make up 30.5%, and Hispanic men account for 1.7%. See Table 11.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 63.6%, African American men make up 33.7%, and Hispanic men account for 1.5%. See Table 11.
- Among MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in men in the 30-39 year age group; 47.0% of cases reported in white men and 44.3% of cases reported in African American men were from this age group. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in men in the 20-29 year age group; 35.5% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 30.7% of African American MSM/IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in men in their twenties.

where

- Of the 261 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 100 (38.3%) were from the Kansas City Planning Region and 70 (26.8%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 25 cases; Southeast, 13 cases; Northwest, 6 cases; Central, 9 cases; and Northeast, 3 cases. In addition, 35 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Of reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 66.8% were diagnosed in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 87.5% of African American cases and 57.4% of white cases were from one of these three locations.

trends

- Figure 11 shows reported HIV cases in white and African American MSM/IDUs by year of diagnosis. For total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, as well as for white MSM/IDU cases and African American MSM/IDU cases, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing.

1999

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/IDUS •

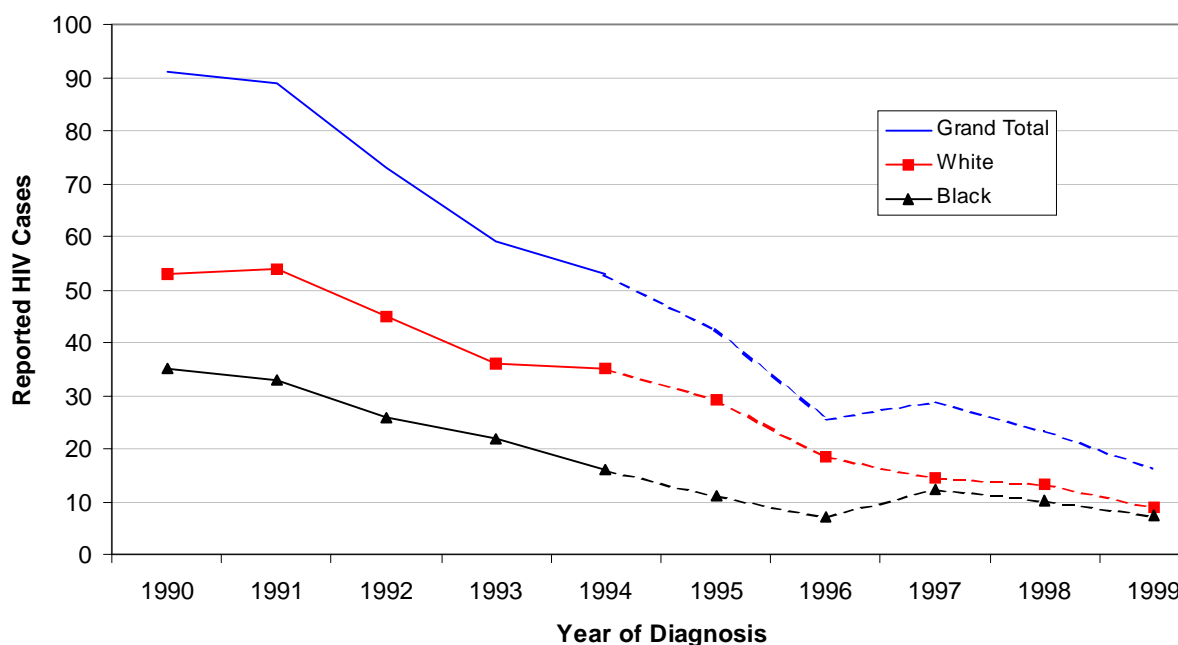
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Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	6	(54.5%)	166	(63.6%)	18	(58.1%)	502	(67.1%)
Black	5	(45.5%)	88	(33.7%)	12	(38.7%)	228	(30.5%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.5%)	1	(3.2%)	13	(1.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.7%)
Total	11	(100.0%)	261	(100.0%)	31	(100.0%)	748	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1999



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 597 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 7.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 381 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (9.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 436 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 38 (8.7%) were IDUs.
- Of the 410 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 20 (4.9%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs. African Americans make up 50.8% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs, and 50.4% of reported HIV cases. In comparison, whites make up 44.9% of reported AIDS cases, and 45.9% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 12.
- The majority of reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs have been in males. Of total HIV cases reported in IDUs, African American males comprised 34.6%, white males 32.5%, Hispanic males 2.1%, African American females 15.7%, and white females 13.4%. Of the 10 total HIV cases reported in Hispanic IDUs, 8 (80.0%) have been in males.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group: 50.0% of cases in African American males, 46.0% in white males, 50.0% in African American females, and 35.3% in white females. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group: 25.0% of cases in African American males, 33.1% in white males, 25.0% in African American females, and 43.1% in white females.

where

- Of the 381 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 121 (31.8%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 92 (24.1%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 41 cases; Central, 24 cases; Southeast, 13 cases; Northeast, 8 cases; and Northwest, 4 cases. In addition, 78 HIV cases in IDUs were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Of reported HIV cases in IDUs, 62.0% were diagnosed in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 92.5% of African American cases and 31.5% of white cases were from one of three locations.

trends

- Figure 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. For total HIV cases in IDUs, as well as for white IDU cases and African American IDU cases, the annual numbers of diagnosed cases have been generally decreasing, although from 1998 to 1999, little change was seen in the numbers of diagnosed cases.
- Figure 13 shows reported HIV cases in white and African American IDUs by gender and year of diagnosis. In recent years, the largest decrease in the annual numbers of diagnosed cases has been in African American males. Among white males, white females, and African American females, the annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have generally been decreasing to a lesser extent, or have plateaued, during the past few years.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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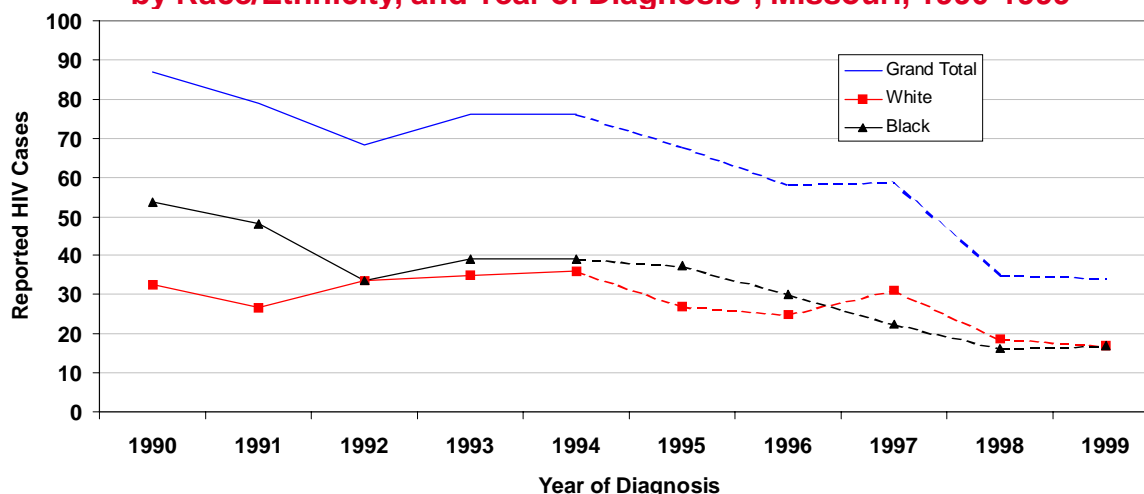
• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

**Table 12. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

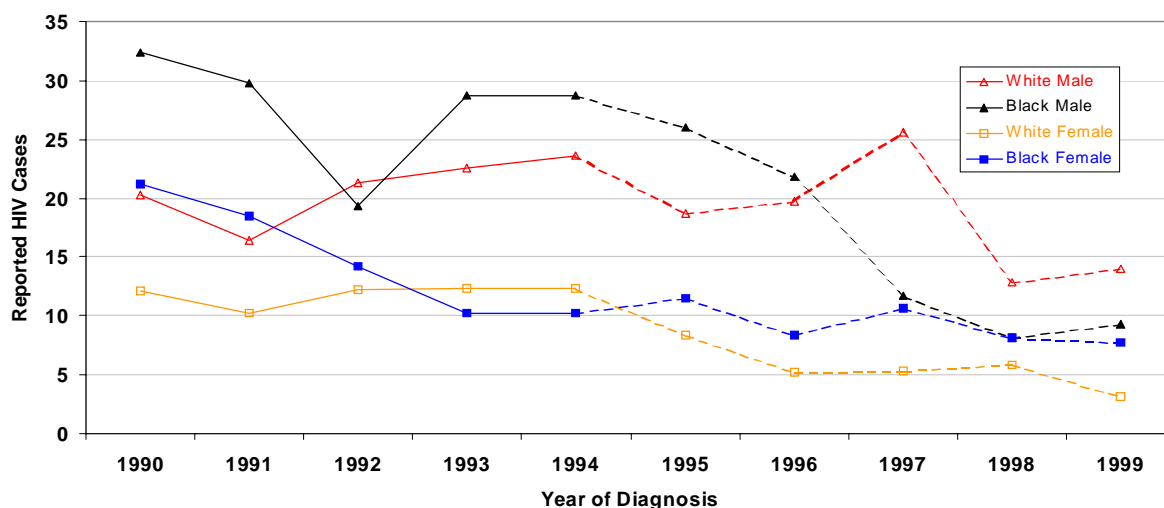
Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	9	(45.0%)	175	(45.9%)	11	(28.9%)	268	(44.9%)
Black	11	(55.0%)	192	(50.4%)	24	(63.2%)	303	(50.8%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	10	(2.6%)	3	(7.9%)	24	(4.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)
Total	20	(100.0%)	381	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)	597	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



**Figure 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

1999



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 639 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Missouri residents (comprising 7.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 649 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (15.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 436 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 73 (16.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 410 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 84 (20.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts: African Americans make up 52.3% of AIDS cases and 63.5% of HIV cases. Whites make up 44.9% of AIDS cases and 33.4% of HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 1.6% of AIDS cases (10 cases) and 2.0% of HIV cases (13 cases). See Table 13.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 46.2%, white females 33.4%, African American males 17.3%, and white males 6.2%.
- The largest proportion of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were initially diagnosed in persons 20-29 years of age: 42.0% of cases in African American females, 49.7% in white females, 42.9% in African American males, and 37.5% in white males. The second largest proportion of HIV cases were initially diagnosed in persons 30-39 years of age: 29.7% of cases in African American females, 26.0% in white females, 40.2% in African American males, and 27.5% in white males. Among African American female cases, 16.3% were diagnosed in teenagers.

where

- Of the 649 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 310 (47.8%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 134 (20.6%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 60 cases; Central, 50 cases; Southeast, 45 cases; Northwest, 11 cases; and Northeast, 7 cases. In addition, 32 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Of reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 66.1% were diagnosed in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City; correspondingly, 77.4% of African American male cases and 85.0% of African American female cases, but only 15.8% of white male cases and 39.4% of white female cases, were from one of these three locations.

trends

- Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 1999, it is estimated that eventually approximately 19% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category. (See Table 9 on page 9.) Five years previously (in 1994), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.8% of reported AIDS cases.
- The data contained in Table 9 also indicate that a higher proportion of HIV cases, compared to AIDS cases, are attributed to heterosexual contact. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.
- Figure 14 shows reported HIV cases in white and African American heterosexual contacts by year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has been generally increasing, and this is due to the overall upward trend in African American cases.
- Figure 15 shows reported HIV cases in white and African American heterosexual contacts by gender and year of diagnosis. This figure indicates that the general upward trend in heterosexual contact cases has been primarily due to the overall upward trend in African American female cases, although there is recent evidence of possible plateauing in the annual number of diagnosed cases in this population. The annual number of diagnosed cases in African American males has been increasing for three of the past four years. Diagnosed cases in white females and white males have not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years, and numbers of cases in white males have been quite small.

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

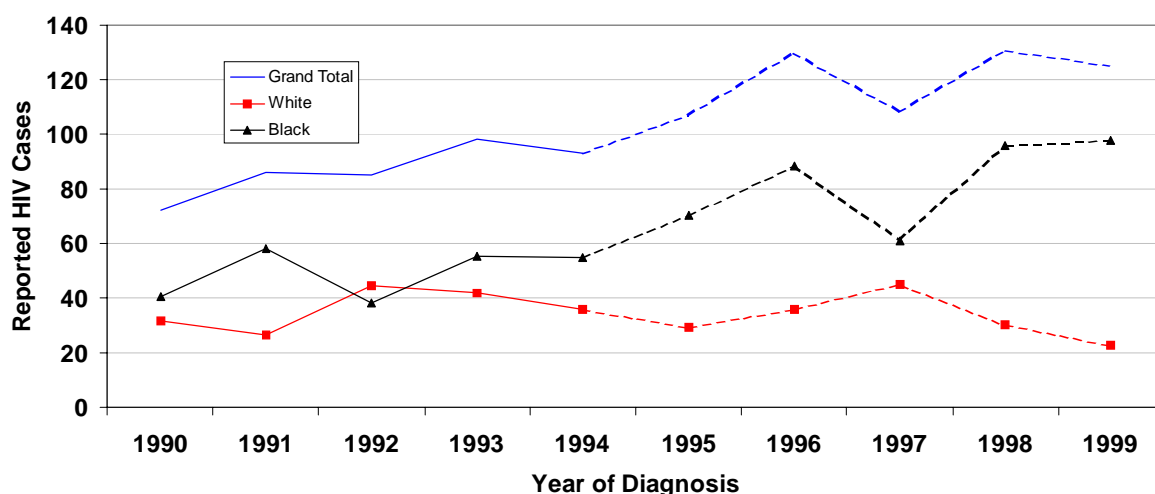
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**Table 13. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

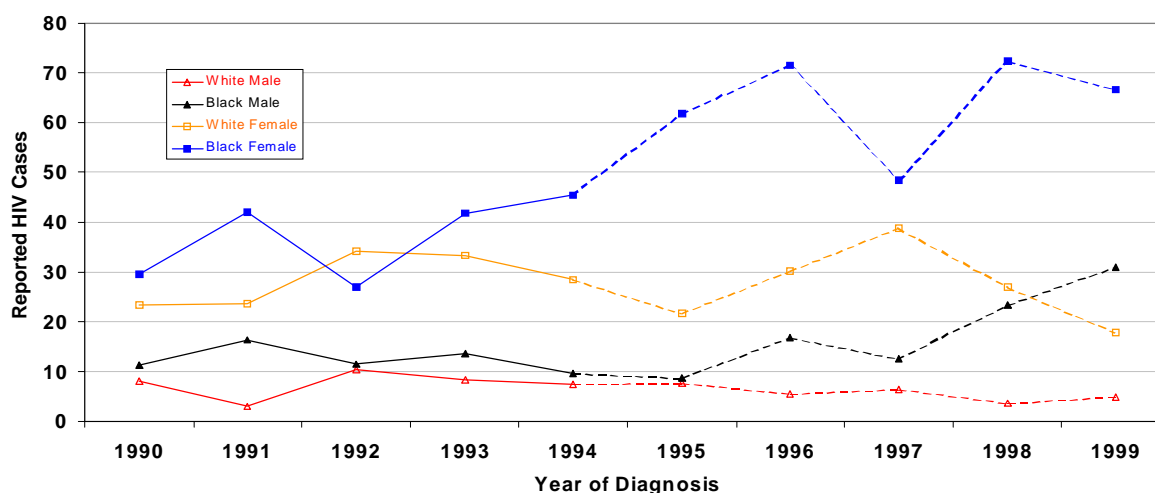
Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	14	(16.7%)	217	(33.4%)	24	(35.8%)	287	(44.9%)
Black	67	(79.8%)	412	(63.5%)	46	(62.3%)	334	(52.3%)
Hispanic	3	(3.6%)	13	(2.0%)	3	(0.0%)	10	(1.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	7	(1.1%)	0	(1.9%)	8	(1.3%)
Total	84	(100.0%)	649	(100.0%)	73	(100.0%)	639	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 14. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



**Figure 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 1,990 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age; 1,037 (52.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- During this period, an additional 1,806 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age.
- 81 AIDS cases and 143 HIV cases were reported during 1999.

who

- Males comprise 86.5% of all reported AIDS cases, and 80.8% of all reported HIV cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 36.4% of reported AIDS cases and 46.7% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 52.9% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 36.4% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.6% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 143 HIV cases reported in 1999, 66 (46.2%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 0 (0.0%) were in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 4 (2.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 38 (26.6%) were in heterosexual contacts; and 34 (23.8%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 14.
- Of the 81 AIDS cases reported in 1999, 44 (54.3%) were in MSM; 4 (4.9%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (2.5%) were in IDUs; 23 (28.4%) were in heterosexual contacts; and 6 (7.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 14.

where

- Of the 1,806 total HIV cases reported, 766 (42.4%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 552 (30.6%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 133 cases; Central, 109 cases; Southeast, 72 cases; Northwest, 28 cases; and Northeast, 11 cases. In addition, 135 cases were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 16 shows reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases in these young persons has been generally decreasing, a trend seen in recent years in both whites and African Americans. During each of the past five years, more cases have been diagnosed in African Americans than in whites.
- Figure 17 shows reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age by age group and year of diagnosis. The annual numbers of diagnosed cases in 25-29 year olds and 20-24 year olds have been generally decreasing. The annual number of diagnosed cases in 13-19 year olds has been smaller and has not shown noticeable upward or downward trends in recent years.

1999

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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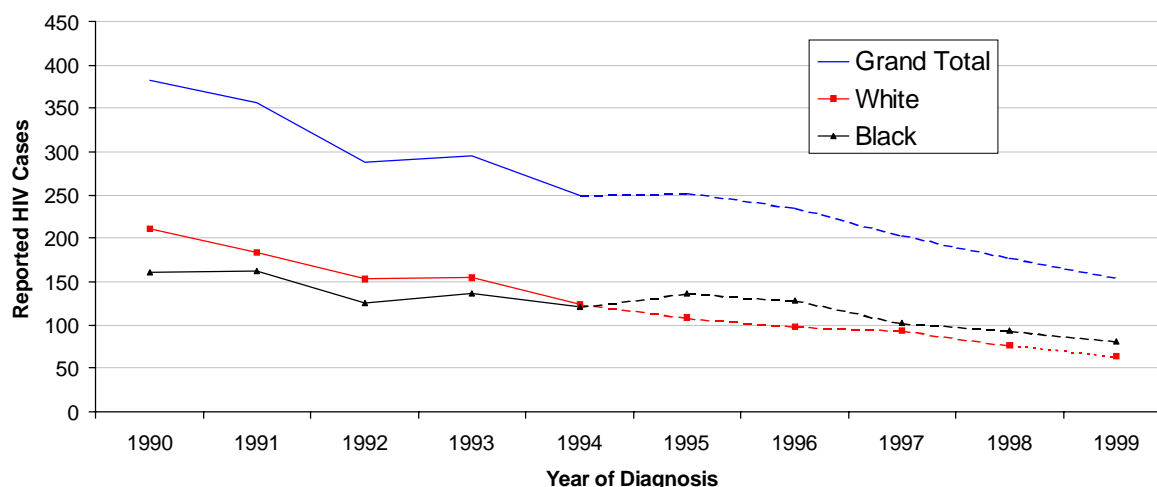
• YOUNG PEOPLE •

**Table 14. HIV and AIDS Cases In Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Exposure Category
Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

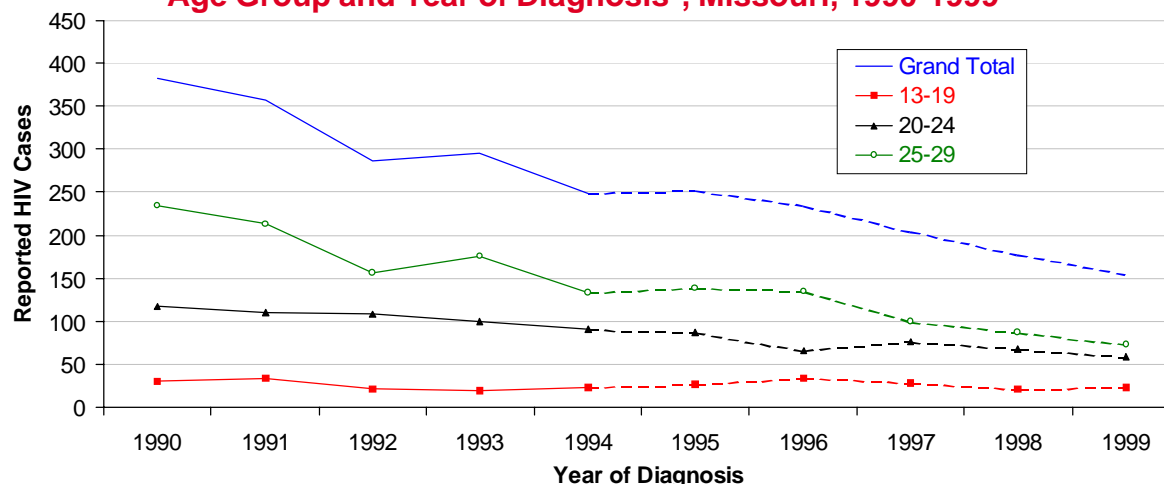
Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
MSM	66	(46.2%)	1,081	(59.9%)	44	(54.3%)	1,331	(66.9%)
MSM/IDUs	0	(0.0%)	100	(5.5%)	4	(4.9%)	197	(9.9%)
IDUs	4	(2.8%)	128	(11.8%)	2	(2.5%)	129	(6.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	38	(26.6%)	355	(19.7%)	23	(28.4%)	233	(11.7%)
Other Unknown	35	(24.5%)	142	(7.9%)	8	(9.9%)	100	(5.0%)
Total	143	(100.0%)	1,806	(100.0%)	81	(100.0%)	1,990	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 16. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by
Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



**Figure 17. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by
Age Group and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• ADULT/ADOLESCENT WOMEN •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 729 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older); 301 (41.3%) of these women are known to have died.
- During this period, an additional 643 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri adult/adolescent women.
- 75 AIDS cases and 78 HIV cases were reported during 1999.

who

- Among reported AIDS and HIV cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women, who comprise about 11% of all Missouri adult/adolescent women, make up 52.3% of reported AIDS cases, and 59.1% of reported HIV cases, in this population.
- Of the 643 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 21.5% were diagnosed in 20-24 year olds, 20.4% in 25-29 year olds, 31.3% in 30-39 year olds, 12.1% in 13-19 year olds, 10.7% in 40-49 year olds, and 4.0% in women 50 years of age and older.
- Of the 643 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 491 (76.4%) were in heterosexual contacts; 113 (17.6%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); and 34 (5.3%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 15.
- Of the 729 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 483 (66.3%) were in heterosexual contacts; 189 (25.9%) were in IDUs; and 17 (2.3%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 15.

where

- Of the 643 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 277 (44.8%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 167 (26.0%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 65 cases; Central, 44 cases; Southeast, 40 cases; Northwest, 10 cases; and Northeast, 6 cases. In addition, 23 cases were reported from adult/adolescent women residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

trends

- Figure 18 shows reported HIV cases in females by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis. The annual number of diagnosed cases has generally increased through 1996, and this was due to the overall upward trend in cases in African American women. Since this time, total diagnosed cases, as well as in white women and African American women, have generally appeared to decrease slightly.
- Figure 19 shows reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women by age group and year of diagnosis. For each of the age groups, no clear upward or downward trend in diagnosed cases has been apparent, with the possible exception of women diagnosed between the ages of 40-49, for whom a slight upward trend may be present (although numbers of cases remain generally small).

Missouri HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• ADULT/ADOLESCENT WOMEN • 1999

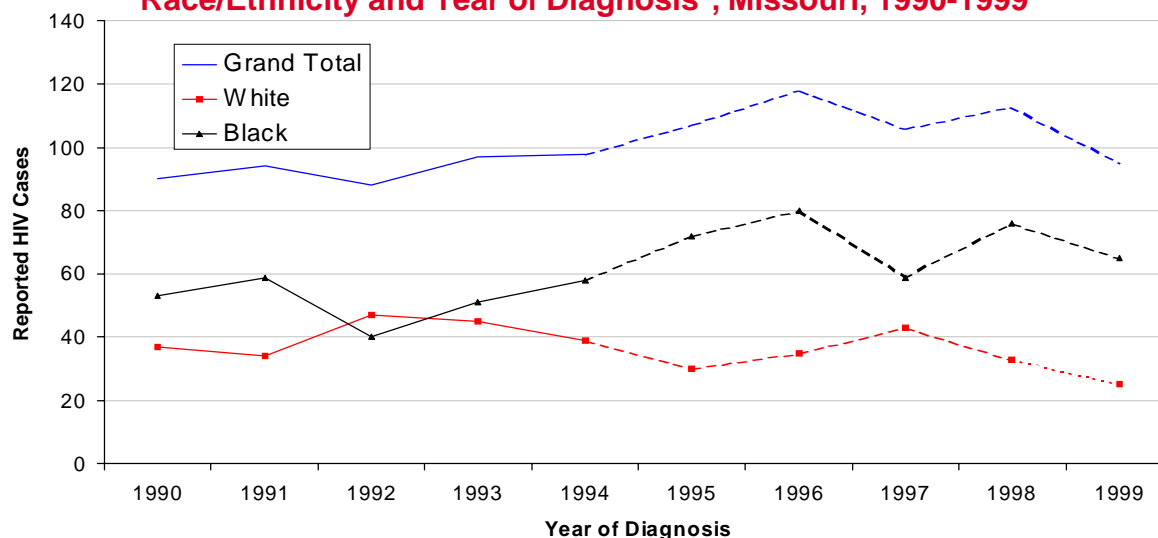
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**Table 15. HIV and AIDS Cases In Adult/Adolescent Women by Exposure Category
Missouri, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

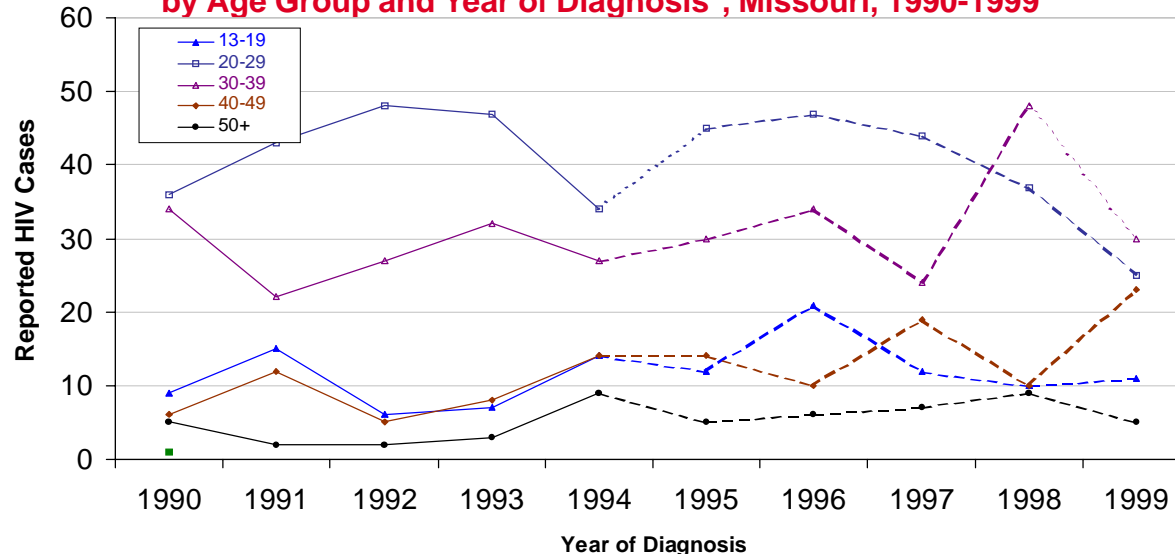
Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
IDUs	6	(10.3%)	113	(17.4%)	18	(24.0%)	189	(25.9%)
Heterosexual Contact	59	(75.6%)	491	(76.4%)	52	(69.3%)	483	(66.3%)
Other Unknown	13	(16.7%)	39	(6.1%)	5	(6.7%)	57	(7.8%)
Total	78	(100.0%)	643	(100.0%)	75	(100.0%)	729	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 18. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by
Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



**Figure 19. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women
by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis*, Missouri, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



Missouri STD epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- During 1999, 8,187 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 150.5 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1998, 9,463 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri, with 355,642 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri (175.2) was approximately 1.3 times the U.S. rate* (132.9). Missouri ranked 11th among the fifty states in rates of reported gonorrhea cases in 1998.

who

- Of total gonorrhea cases reported in 1999, 45.5% were in males and 54.5% were in females. Among African Americans, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (50.8%) than in females (49.2%). Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (73.3%) than in males (26.7%).
- Of the 8,187 cases of gonorrhea reported in 1999, 5,779 (70.6%) were in African Americans, 890 (10.9%) were in whites, 53 (0.6%) were in Asians, 6 (0.1%) were in Native Americans, and 46 (0.6%) were classified as Other. For 1,413 (17.3%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- Among reported gonorrhea cases, African Americans were very disproportionately represented. In 1999, over six times as many cases were reported in African Americans compared to whites. The rate* of reported cases in African Americans (943.1) was about fifty times the rate* in whites (10.9). Table 1 shows the rates of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- A substantial proportion of reported gonorrhea cases in females are in teenagers. In 1999, persons less than 20 years of age made up 44.0% of African American female cases, 48.2% of white female cases, 24.0% of African American male cases, and 19.7% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

where

- In 1999, of the 8,187 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,876 (35.1%), were from St. Louis City, 2,897 (23.2%) from Kansas City, 1,797 (21.9%) from St. Louis County, and 1,617 (19.8%) from the remainder of the state (Outstate Missouri). Cases were reported from 83 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of gonorrhea cases reported from each county in 1999.
- The highest rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in 1999 was in St. Louis City (847.6), followed by Kansas City (422.0), St. Louis County (179.9), and Outstate Missouri (44.3).

trends

- The annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Missouri had decreased each year from 1989 to 1997. In 1999, the 8,187 gonorrhea cases reported represented a 13.5% decrease from the 9,463 cases reported in 1998. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported gonorrhea cases from 1984-1999 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1998 to 1999, reported cases of gonorrhea in Kansas City decreased by 20.1% (from 2,375 to 1,897 cases); reported St. Louis City cases decreased by 21.2% (from 3,652 to 2,876 cases); reported Outstate cases decreased by 3.3% (from 1,672 to 1,617 cases); and reported St. Louis County cases increased by 1.9% (from 1,764 to 1,797 cases).

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

Missouri STD epi profile summary

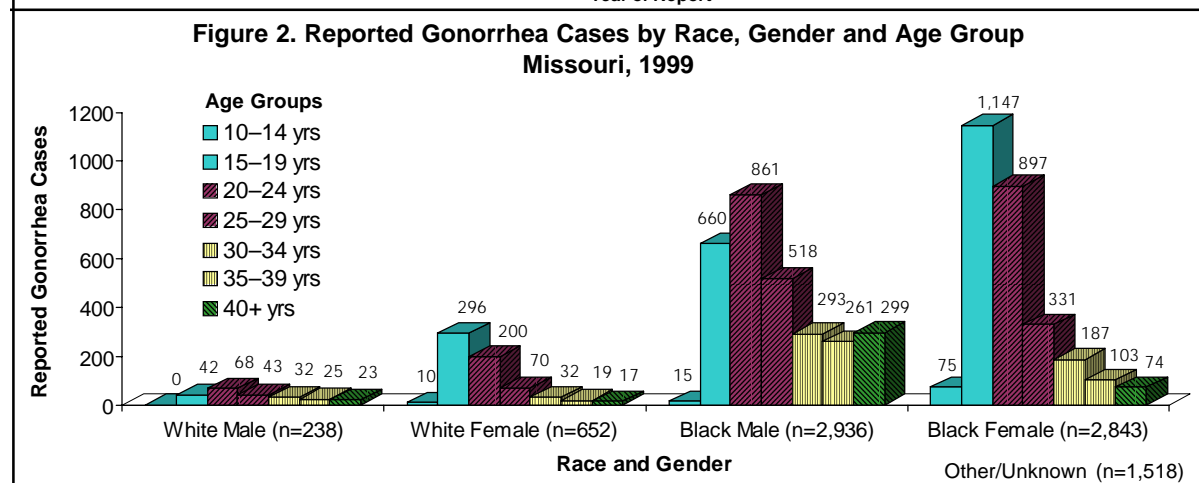
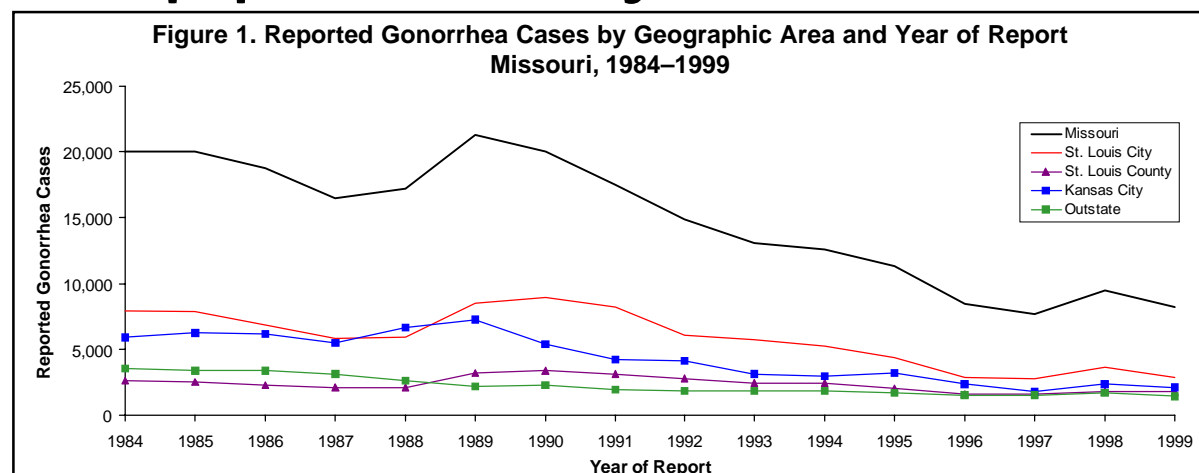
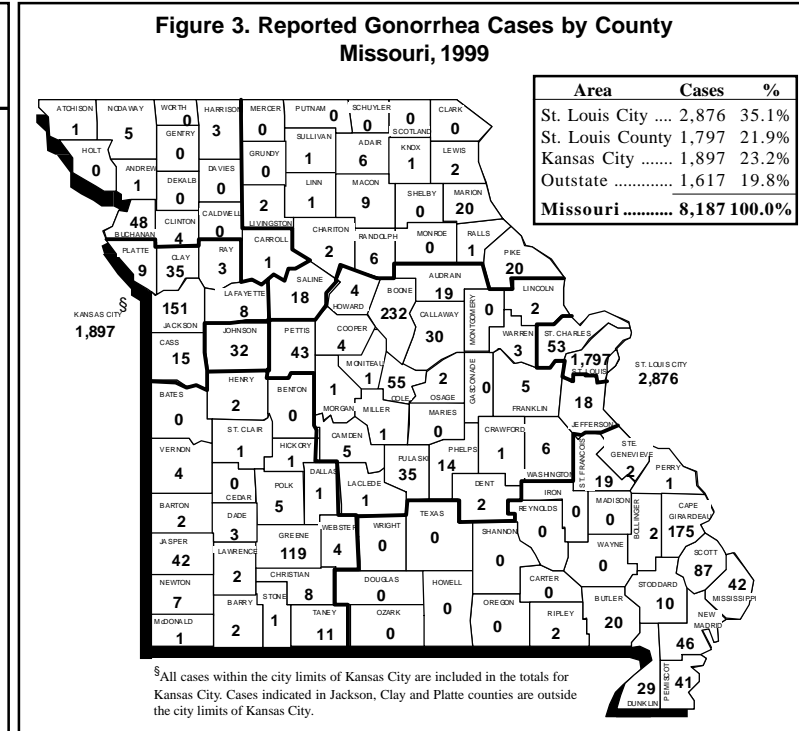


Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	890	10.9%	18.8
Blacks	5,779	70.6%	943.1
Other/Unknown	1,518	18.5%	--
Total Cases	8,187	100.0%	150.5
St. Louis City			
Whites	77	2.7%	49.5
Blacks	2,266	78.8%	1,268.2
Other/Unknown	533	18.5%	--
Total Cases	2,876	100.0%	847.6
St. Louis County			
Whites	97	5.4%	11.9
Blacks	1,260	70.1%	768.2
Other/Unknown	440	24.5%	--
Total Cases	1,797	100.0%	179.9
Kansas City			
Whites	147	7.7%	49.0
Blacks	1,572	82.9%	1,181.7
Other/Unknown	178	9.4%	--
Total Cases	1,897	100.0%	422.0
Outstate			
Whites	569	35.2%	16.4
Blacks	681	42.1%	496.8
Other/Unknown	367	22.7%	--
Total Cases	1,617	100.0%	44.3

*Per 100,000 population



• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE: MISSOURI •

1999

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Missouri STD epi profile summary

Summary of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1995-1999), 1998, 1999

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Adair	4	0	6	600.0%	24.7
Andrew	1	1	1	0.0%	6.4
Atchison	0	1	1	0.0%	14.3
Audrain	19	21	19	-9.5%	80.6
Barry	2	2	2	0.0%	6.0
Barton	1	3	2	-33.3%	16.6
Bates	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Benton	2	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Bollinger	1	2	2	0.0%	17.4
Boone	240	240	232	-3.3%	179.7
Buchanan	66	76	48	-36.8%	58.7
Butler	32	32	20	-37.5%	49.3
Caldwell	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Callaway	28	29	30	3.4%	80.1
Camden	6	9	5	-44.4%	14.7
Cape Girardeau	109	95	175	84.2%	263.9
Carroll	2	4	1	-75.0%	9.8
Carter	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Cass	12	12	15	25.0%	18.6
Cedar	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	1	1	2	100.0%	23.2
Christian	7	7	8	14.3%	16.3
Clark	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Clay**	33	36	35	-2.8%	---
Clinton	4	0	4	400.0%	21.0
Cole	65	94	55	-41.5%	79.4
Cooper	4	13	4	-69.2%	25.0
Crawford	3	5	1	-80.0%	4.5
Dade	1	1	4	300.0%	50.7
Dallas	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
DeKalb	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Dent	3	3	2	-33.3%	14.2
Douglas	0	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Dunklin	29	18	29	61.1%	88.7
Franklin	13	15	5	-66.7%	5.4
Gasconade	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	116	101	119	17.8%	52.5
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	1	2	3	50.0%	35.3
Henry	2	3	2	-33.3%	9.4
Hickory	1	2	1	-50.0%	11.6
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	4	0	4	400.0%	41.1
Howell	2	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Iron	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Jackson**	163	163	151	-7.4%	---
Jasper	42	70	42	-40.0%	42.2
Jefferson	26	28	18	-35.7%	9.2
Johnson	28	29	32	10.3%	67.2
Kansas City	2,375	2,375	1,897	-20.1%	422.0
Knox	0	0	1	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	2	6	1	-83.3%	3.2
Lafayette	4	4	8	100.0%	24.5
Lawrence	3	8	2	-75.0%	6.0
Lewis	2	2	2	0.0%	19.6
Lincoln	2	4	2	-50.0%	5.5
Linn	1	1	1	0.0%	7.2

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Livingston	1	0	2	200.0%	14.1
Macon	9	3	9	200.0%	58.9
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Marion	20	14	20	42.9%	72.0
McDonald	1	3	1	-66.7%	5.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	2	7	1	-85.7%	4.5
Mississippi	56	38	42	10.5%	313.5
Moniteau	0	4	1	-75.0%	7.5
Monroe	2	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Montgomery	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Morgan	1	2	1	-50.0%	5.4
New Madrid	34	34	46	35.3%	225.8
Newton	7	6	7	16.7%	14.2
Nodaway	4	2	5	150.0%	24.1
Oregon	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Osage	2	2	2	0.0%	16.1
Ozark	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	49	60	41	-31.7%	190.6
Perry	1	1	1	0.0%	5.7
Pettis	21	13	43	230.8%	116.0
Phelps	8	4	14	250.0%	36.3
Pike	3	16	20	25.0%	122.3
Platte**	13	13	9	-30.8%	---
Polk	5	3	5	66.7%	19.6
Pulaski	35	56	35	-37.5%	90.9
Putnam	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Ralls	1	4	1	-75.0%	11.3
Randolph	10	10	6	-40.0%	25.0
Ray	2	2	3	50.0%	12.7
Reynolds	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Ripley	2	0	2	200.0%	14.2
Saline	17	18	17	-5.6%	74.9
Schuyler	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	65	43	87	102.3%	216.1
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	8	0	-100.0%	0.0
St. Charles	58	67	53	-20.9%	19.5
St. Clair	1	4	1	-75.0%	11.0
St. Francois	6	19	5	-73.7%	9.0
St. Louis City	2,884	3,652	2,876	-21.2%	847.6
St. Louis	1,764	1,764	1,797	1.9%	179.9
Ste. Genevieve	1	0	2	200.0%	11.4
Stoddard	4	5	10	100.0%	33.8
Stone	1	6	1	-83.3%	3.7
Sullivan	1	2	1	-50.0%	14.2
Taney	9	6	11	83.3%	31.9
Texas	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Vernon	4	6	4	-33.3%	20.6
Warren	3	3	3	0.0%	12.2
Washington	1	2	6	200.0%	26.1
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	3	4	2	-50.0%	6.9
Worth	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Wright	0	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Missouri	8,414	9,463	8,187	-13.5%	150.5

*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Missouri

STD epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- During 1999, 96 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 1.8 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons recently infected with *Treponema pallidum* was likely much higher.
- During 1998, 109 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 6,993 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of P&S syphilis cases reported in Missouri (2.0) was approximately three-fourths the U.S. rate* (2.6). Missouri ranked 20th among the fifty states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in 1998.
- During 1999, 8 congenital syphilis cases were reported in the state. (Congenital syphilis cases are the result of syphilis transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of delivery.

who

- Of the 96 P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999, 49.0% were in males and 51.0% were in females.
- Of the 96 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 1999, 72 (75.0%) were in African Americans, and 16 (16.7%) were in whites. For 8 (8.3%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported P&S syphilis cases. The rate* for cases reported in 1999 in African Americans (11.7) was 39 times the rate* for cases in whites (0.3). Table 1 shows the rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of P&S syphilis in males during 1999, the largest proportion of cases (29.8%) were in the 40+ age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (20.4%) were equally in the 20-24 and 30-39 age groups. However, 18.4% of all female cases were in women 40 years of age and older. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.
- Of the 8 congenital syphilis cases reported in 1999, 4 (50.0%) were born to single mothers. In addition, 3 (37.5%) of the 8 reported infants were born to mothers receiving no prenatal care.

where

- Of the 96 P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999, 51 (53.1%), were from St. Louis City, followed by 18 (18.8%) from Outstate Missouri, 17 (17.7%) from St. Louis County, and 10 (10.4%) from Kansas City. Cases were reported from only 11 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of P&S syphilis cases reported from each county in 1999.
- The highest rate* of reported P&S syphilis cases in 1999 was in St. Louis City (15.0), followed by Kansas City (2.2), St. Louis County (1.7), and Outstate Missouri (0.7).
- Of the 8 congenital syphilis cases reported in 1999, 4 (50.0%) were from St. Louis City, 2 (25.0%) were from St. Louis County, 1 (12.5%) from Kansas City and 1 (12.5%) was from Outstate Missouri (Southeast Planning Region).

trends

- Since 1993, when the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the numbers of annually-reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri have been decreasing, although the rate of decrease has slowed during the past few years. The 96 cases reported in 1999 represented a 11.9% decline from the 109 cases reported in 1998. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported P&S syphilis cases from 1984-1999 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1998 to 1999, reported cases of P&S syphilis decreased by 40% (from 30 to 18 cases) in the Outstate area. Reported cases from St. Louis County increased by 11.8% (from 15 to 17 cases); reported St. Louis City cases decreased by 12.1% (from 58 to 51 cases). Ten P&S syphilis cases were reported from Kansas City during 1999, compared with 6 the preceding year.
- The numbers of annually-reported cases of congenital syphilis have generally decreased each year from 1994 to 1999. The 8 cases reported in 1999 reflect a 60% decrease from the 20 cases reported in 1999.

Note: In addition to the 96 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 1999, 99 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri residents.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

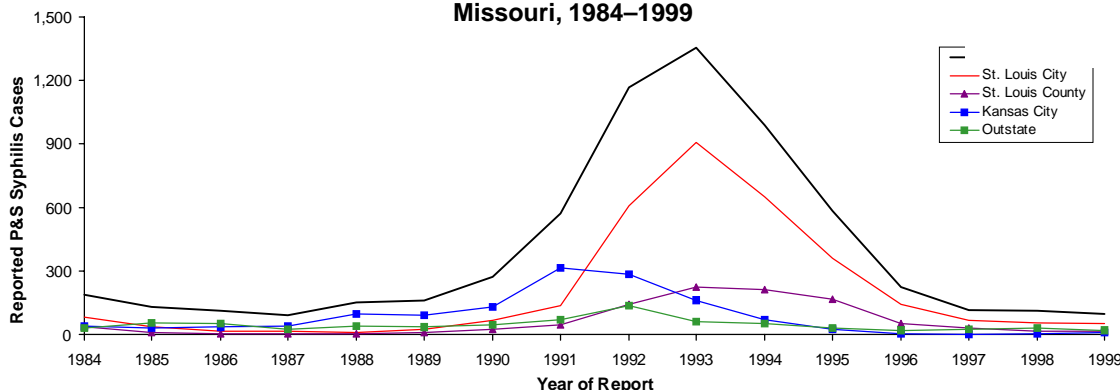


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**Figure 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1999**



**Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1999**

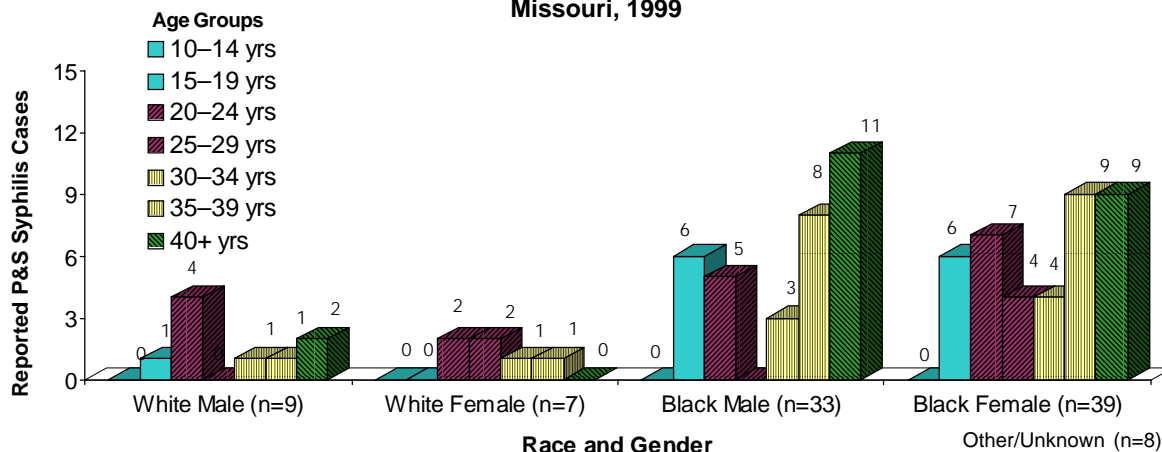
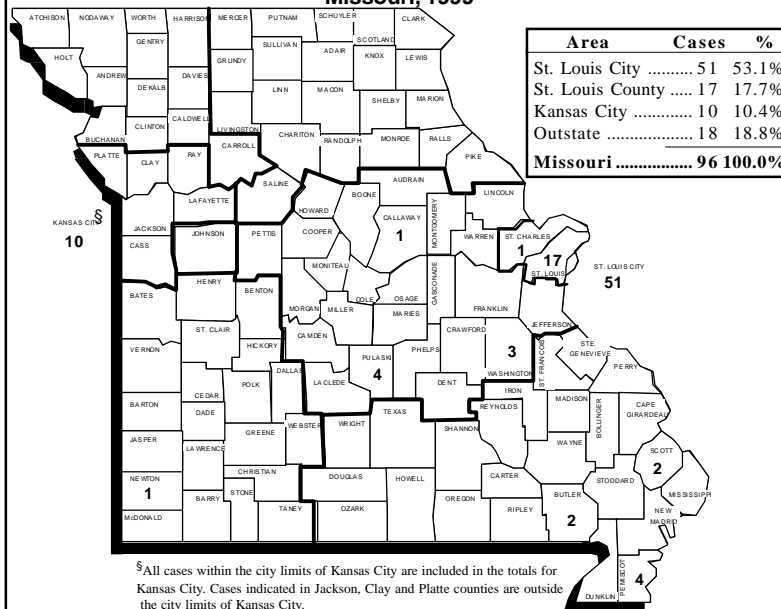


Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	16	16.7%	0.3
Blacks	72	75.0%	11.7
Other/Unknown	8	8.3%	--
Total Cases	96	100.0%	1.8
St. Louis City			
Whites	1	2.0%	0.6
Blacks	46	90.2%	30.3
Other/Unknown	4	7.8%	--
Total Cases	51	100.0%	15.0
St. Louis County			
Whites	2	11.8%	0.2
Blacks	12	70.6%	7.3
Other/Unknown	3	17.6%	--
Total Cases	17	100.0%	1.7
Kansas City			
Whites	1	10.0%	0.1
Blacks	9	90.0%	5.4
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	10	100.0%	2.2
Outstate			
Whites	12	66.7%	0.4
Blacks	5	27.8%	4.9
Other/Unknown	1	5.6%	--
Total Cases	18	100.0%	0.7

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 1999**



Congenital Syphilis: 8 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in 1999

1 (12.5%) White 1 (12.5%) Other 4 (50.0%) St. Louis City 1 (12.5%) Kansas City
6 (75.0%) African American 2 (25.0%) St. Louis County 1 (12.5%) Outstate MO

Missouri STD epi profile summary



Summary of Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1995-1999), 1998, 1999

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Buchanan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Butler	2	4	2	-50.0%	4.9
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	0	0	1	100.0%	2.7
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	0	0	0	0.0%	----
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	0	0	0	0.0%	----
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	6	6	10	66.7%	2.2
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lafayette	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Livingston	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mississippi	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	1	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Newton	0	0	1	100.0%	2.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	2	0	4	400.0%	18.6
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	0	0.0%	----
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	0	0	4	400.0%	10.4
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	3	10	2	-80.0%	5.0
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	2	3	1	-66.7%	0.4
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	1	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
St. Louis City	64	58	51	-12.1%	15.0
St. Louis	29	15	17	13.3%	1.7
Ste. Genevieve	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	0	3	300.0%	13.1
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Missouri	118	109	96	-11.9%	1.8

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- During 1999, 13,355 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 245.6 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis potentially due to the asymptomatic nature of *C. trachomatis* infection, and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1998, 12,655 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri, with 607,602 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri (234.5) was slightly lower than the U.S. rate* (236.6). Missouri ranked 16th among the fifty states in rates of reported chlamydia cases in 1998.

who

- Of total chlamydia cases reported in 1999, the vast majority were in females (86.2%). This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 13,355 cases of chlamydia reported in 1999, 5,291 (39.6%) cases were known to have occurred in African Americans, 3,517 (26.3%) in whites, 64 (0.4%) in Asians, and 12 (0.1%) in Native Americans; in addition, 150 (1.1%) cases were classified as Other. For 4,321 (32.4%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported chlamydia cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported chlamydia cases. The rate* for cases reported in 1999 in African Americans (863.4) was approximately 12 times the rate* for cases in whites (74.1). Table 1 shows the rates of reported chlamydia cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- In 1999, slightly over half of reported chlamydia cases in females were in teenagers. Persons less than 20 years of age made up 47.1% of African American female cases, 53.9% of white female cases, 37.6% of African American male cases, and 34.1% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

where

- Of the 13,355 chlamydia cases reported in 1999, the largest number, 5,249 (39.3%), were from Outstate Missouri, followed by 3,090 (23.1%) from St. Louis City, 2,435 (18.2%) from Kansas City, and 2,581 (19.3%) from St. Louis County. Only two counties in Missouri did not report at least one chlamydia case in 1999. Figure 3 shows the number of chlamydia cases reported from each county in 1999.
- The highest rate* of reported cases in 1999 was in St. Louis City (910.7), followed by Kansas City (541.7), St. Louis County (258.4), and Outstate Missouri (143.8).

trends

- In 1999, the 13,355 reported cases of chlamydia represented a 5.5% increase from the 12,655 cases reported in 1998. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported chlamydia cases from 1984-1999 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1998 to 1999, reported cases of chlamydia in St. Louis City increased by 6.1% (from 2,911 to 3,090 cases); reported St. Louis County cases increased by 11.1% (from 2,324 to 2,581 cases); and reported Outstate cases increased by 9.3% (from 4,802 to 5,249 cases). Reported Kansas City cases decreased by 7.0% (from 2,618 to 2,435 cases).

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

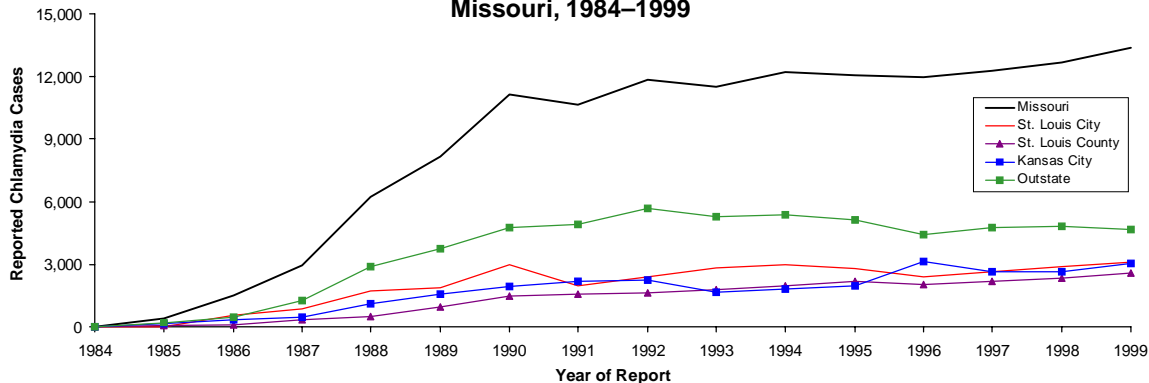
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**Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1999**



**Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1999**

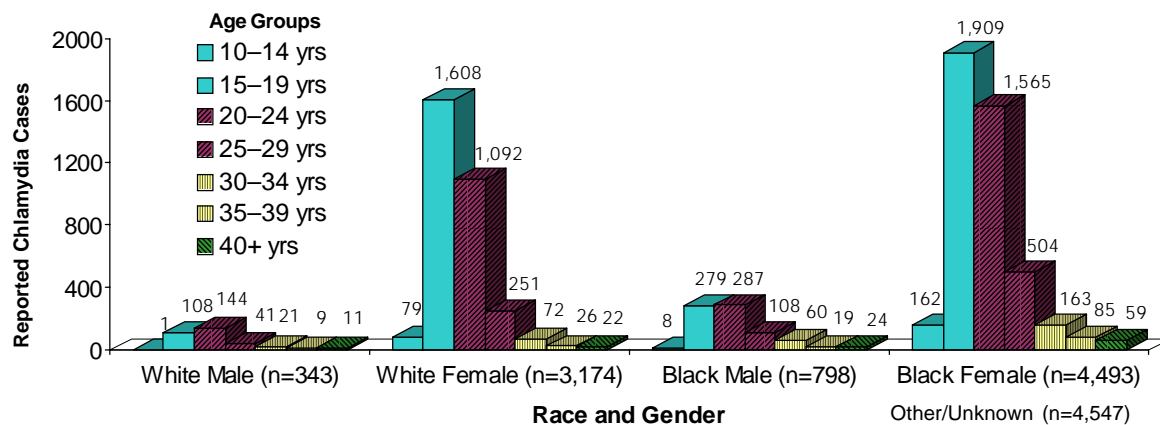
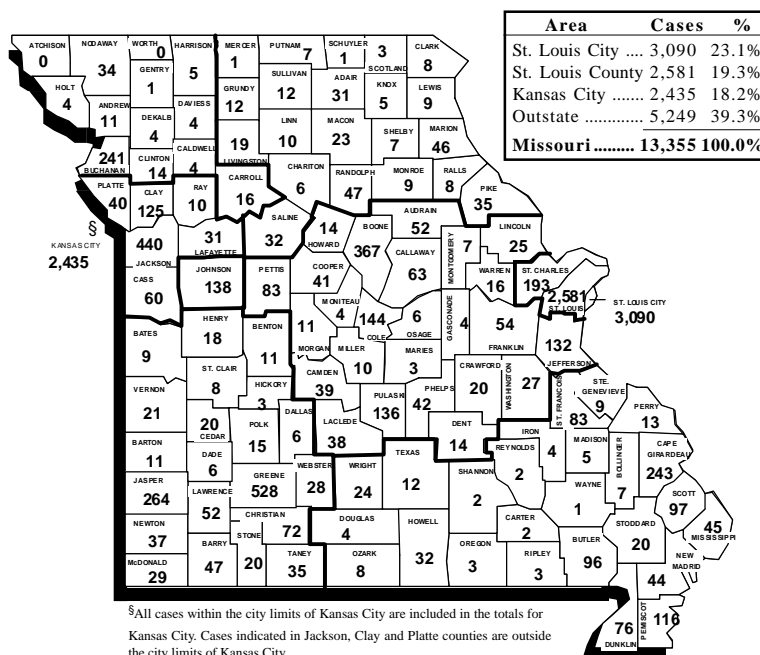


Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites.....	3,517	26.3%	74.1
Blacks.....	5,291	39.6%	863.4
Other/Unknown.....	4,547	34.0%	--
Total Cases.....	13,355	100.0%	245.6
St. Louis City			
Whites.....	118	3.8%	75.8
Blacks.....	1,933	62.6%	1,081.8
Other/Unknown.....	1,039	33.6%	--
Total Cases.....	3,090	100.0%	910.7
St. Louis County			
Whites.....	244	9.5%	30.0
Blacks.....	1,182	45.8%	720.7
Other/Unknown.....	1,155	44.8%	--
Total Cases.....	2,581	100.0%	258.4
Kansas City			
Whites.....	350	14.4%	116.6
Blacks.....	1,292	53.1%	971.2
Other/Unknown.....	793	32.6%	--
Total Cases.....	2,435	100.0%	541.7
Outstate			
Whites.....	2,805	53.4%	80.7
Blacks.....	884	16.8%	644.9
Other/Unknown.....	1,560	30.3%	--
Total Cases.....	5,249	100.0%	143.8

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, 1999**





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Summary of Reported Chlamydia Cases by County Missouri, Five-Year Median (1995-1999), 1998, 1999

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Adair	23	19	31	63.2%	127.6
Andrew	9	8	11	37.5%	70.7
Atchison	3	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Audrain	37	45	52	15.6%	220.6
Barry	29	29	47	62.1%	141.9
Barton	11	20	11	-45.0%	91.1
Bates	11	9	9	0.0%	57.1
Benton	15	11	11	0.0%	64.6
Bollinger	10	9	7	-22.2%	60.8
Boone	381	381	367	-3.7%	284.3
Buchanan	222	203	241	18.7%	294.7
Butler	72	72	96	33.3%	236.7
Caldwell	7	10	4	-60.0%	45.3
Callaway	60	65	63	-3.1%	168.3
Camden	32	43	39	-9.3%	114.9
Cape Girardeau	191	210	243	15.7%	366.4
Carroll	12	12	16	33.3%	156.6
Carter	2	1	2	100.0%	31.3
Cass	45	46	60	30.4%	74.5
Cedar	13	15	20	33.3%	151.3
Chariton	6	6	6	0.0%	69.6
Christian	35	35	72	105.7%	146.9
Clark	6	6	8	33.3%	107.1
Clay**	141	141	125	-11.3%	—
Clinton	14	6	14	133.3%	73.4
Cole	172	172	144	-16.3%	207.8
Cooper	26	26	41	57.7%	255.8
Crawford	14	12	20	66.7%	90.2
Dade	4	3	6	100.0%	76.0
Dallas	12	13	6	-53.8%	39.4
Daviess	4	6	4	-33.3%	51.0
DeKalb	5	6	4	-33.3%	35.9
Dent	15	15	14	-6.7%	99.3
Douglas	7	8	4	-50.0%	32.2
Dunklin	31	31	76	145.2%	232.4
Franklin	60	60	54	-10.0%	58.8
Gasconade	6	8	4	-50.0%	26.9
Gentry	1	0	1	100.0%	14.4
Greene	423	343	528	53.9%	232.8
Grundy	12	6	12	100.0%	118.1
Harrison	5	10	5	-50.0%	58.8
Henry	16	8	18	125.0%	84.8
Hickory	4	6	3	-50.0%	34.8
Holt	2	1	4	300.0%	72.0
Howard	19	19	14	-26.3%	143.7
Howell	25	28	32	14.3%	89.4
Iron	4	7	4	-42.9%	36.8
Jackson**	424	484	440	-9.1%	—
Jasper	236	226	264	16.8%	265.2
Jefferson	137	129	132	2.3%	67.5
Johnson	87	87	138	58.6%	289.6
Kansas City	2,642	2,621	2,435	-7.1%	541.7
Knox	2	2	5	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	32	32	38	18.8%	122.5
Lafayette	31	31	31	0.0%	94.9
Lawrence	47	47	52	10.6%	157.0
Lewis	9	8	9	12.5%	88.2
Lincoln	20	19	25	31.6%	68.4
Linn	14	14	10	-28.6%	72.4

County	Five-Year Median	1998	1999	% Change 1998-1999	1999 Rate*
Livingston	13	13	19	46.2%	134.3
Macon	20	19	23	21.1%	150.5
Madison	5	5	5	0.0%	43.6
Maries	4	4	3	-25.0%	35.4
Marion	48	58	46	-20.7%	165.6
McDonald	18	30	29	-3.3%	145.8
Mercer	1	4	1	-75.0%	25.0
Miller	22	18	10	-44.4%	44.6
Mississippi	25	24	45	87.5%	335.9
Moniteau	10	10	4	-60.0%	30.2
Monroe	6	3	9	200.0%	99.8
Montgomery	9	6	7	16.7%	58.0
Morgan	15	15	11	-26.7%	59.7
New Madrid	43	47	44	-6.4%	216.0
Newton	37	58	37	-36.2%	75.3
Nodaway	35	35	34	-2.9%	163.6
Oregon	8	10	3	-70.0%	29.5
Osage	6	6	6	0.0%	48.3
Ozark	6	9	8	-11.1%	80.8
Pemiscot	105	105	116	10.5%	539.1
Perry	11	14	13	-7.1%	74.7
Pettis	62	62	83	33.9%	223.9
Phelps	52	50	42	-16.0%	108.8
Pike	32	28	35	25.0%	214.1
Platte**	29	29	40	37.9%	—
Polk	19	17	15	-11.8%	58.8
Pulaski	135	157	136	-13.4%	353.2
Putnam	2	2	7	250.0%	142.5
Ralls	6	4	8	100.0%	90.8
Randolph	42	44	47	6.8%	195.6
Ray	10	6	10	66.7%	42.2
Reynolds	2	2	2	0.0%	30.2
Ripley	4	6	3	-50.0%	21.3
Saline	38	64	32	-50.0%	141.0
Schuyler	2	2	1	-50.0%	22.5
Scotland	2	1	3	0.0%	0.0
Scott	97	76	97	27.6%	240.9
Shannon	2	5	2	-60.0%	24.2
Shelby	4	5	7	40.0%	102.9
St. Charles	167	162	193	19.1%	70.9
St. Clair	8	6	8	33.3%	88.1
St. Francois	83	89	83	-6.7%	149.5
St. Louis City	2,790	2,921	3,090	5.8%	910.7
St. Louis	2,196	2,325	2,581	11.0%	258.4
Ste. Genevieve	9	4	9	125.0%	51.4
Stoddard	31	25	20	-20.0%	67.5
Stone	18	23	20	-13.0%	74.6
Sullivan	6	6	12	100.0%	170.5
Taney	35	33	35	6.1%	101.4
Texas	11	11	12	9.1%	53.7
Vernon	31	31	21	-32.3%	108.0
Warren	13	8	16	100.0%	65.0
Washington	24	36	27	-25.0%	117.6
Wayne	6	5	1	-80.0%	7.7
Webster	28	20	28	40.0%	96.2
Worth	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Wright	20	20	24	20.0%	122.6
Missouri	12,257	12,670	13,355	5.4%	245.6

*Per 100,000 Population

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

1999

Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 3,720 Missouri residents were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 2,861 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=2,861)

Kindergarten	8.5%
1st to 3rd grade	20.9%
4th to 6th grade	45.1%
7th to 9th grade	15.7%
10th to 12th grade	1.2%
Never	1.8%
Unknown/Refused	6.8%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=2,861)

Yes	86.9%
No	1.9%
Would Give Other Advice	9.1%
Unknown/Refused	2.1%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=2,861)

High	2.0%
Medium	4.5%
Low	25.1%
None	67.8%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.8%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=2,861)

Yes	30.0%
No	69.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.0%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=802, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	32.2%
No	67.1%
Unknown/Refused	0.7%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=802, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	45.1%
No	52.0%
Unknown/Refused	2.9%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=2,023, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	39.4%
No	56.7%
Unknown/Refused	3.9%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=339, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	37.0%
No	61.8%
Unknown/Refused	1.2%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=811, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	32.7%
No	66.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

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Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=1,150, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	2.3%
Health Insurance	2.6%
Life Insurance	2.6%
Employment	1.7%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	2.2%
Immigration	0.2%
To See If Infected	5.1%
Referred by Doctor	0.3%
Pregnancy Test	4.7%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.1%
Blood Donation Process	0.6%
Routine Checkup	7.5%
Occupational Exposure	0.5%
Illness	0.6%
At Risk for HIV	0.1%
Other	3.0%
Unknown/Refused	65.9%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=1,150, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	27.2%
No	6.1%
Unknown/Refused	66.8%

1999

St. Louis Area Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 620 Missouri residents from the St. Louis area were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 495 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=495)

Kindergarten	10.0%
1st to 3rd grade	18.9%
4th to 6th grade	47.7%
7th to 9th grade	15.9%
10th to 12th grade	1.0%
Never	1.4%
Unknown/Refused	5.0%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=495)

Yes	88.1%
No	1.4%
Would Give Other Advice	8.5%
Unknown/Refused	2.0%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=495)

High	0.8%
Medium	4.9%
Low	26.7%
None	67.2%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.4%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=495)

Yes	34.3%
No	65.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.7%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=161, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	31.6%
No	67.1%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=161, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	50.4%
No	45.3%
Unknown/Refused	4.3%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=328, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	40.8%
No	53.5%
Unknown/Refused	5.7%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=74, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	37.9%
No	60.3%
Unknown/Refused	1.7%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=133, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	33.4%
No	64.7%
Unknown/Refused	1.9%

• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: ST. LOUIS AREA •

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St. Louis Area Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=207, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	1.3%
Health Insurance	3.3%
Life Insurance	2.5%
Employment	0.6%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	2.3%
Immigration	0.4%
To See If Infected	7.0%
Referred by Doctor	0.0%
Pregnancy Test	3.0%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.0%
Blood Donation Process	0.7%
Routine Checkup	10.0%
Occupational Exposure	0.5%
Illness	0.0%
At Risk for HIV	0.0%
Other	3.1%
Unknown/Refused	64.8%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=207, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	30.2%
No	4.3%
Unknown/Refused	65.5%

1999

Kansas City Area Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 615 Missouri residents from the Kansas City area were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 494 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=494)

Kindergarten	9.5%
1st to 3rd grade	19.7%
4th to 6th grade	42.0%
7th to 9th grade	17.0%
10th to 12th grade	2.4%
Never	2.6%
Unknown/Refused	6.7%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=494)

Yes	86.6%
No	2.4%
Would Give Other Advice	8.9%
Unknown/Refused	2.2%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=494)

High	4.4%
Medium	4.6%
Low	26.9%
None	62.6%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.4%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=494)

Yes	25.5%
No	73.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.5%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=116, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	32.6%
No	67.4%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=116, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	50.5%
No	48.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.5%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=370, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	45.9%
No	51.6%
Unknown/Refused	2.5%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=54, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	37.5%
No	62.5%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=170, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	30.6%
No	68.1%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

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• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: KANSAS CITY AREA •

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Kansas City Area Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=224, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	2.6%
Health Insurance	2.4%
Life Insurance	3.1%
Employment	2.1%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	0.9%
Immigration	0.0%
To See If Infected	3.5%
Referred by Doctor	0.3%
Pregnancy Test	6.5%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.1%
Blood Donation Process	0.9%
Routine Checkup	6.5%
Occupational Exposure	0.8%
Illness	0.2%
At Risk for HIV	0.1%
Other	3.0%
Unknown/Refused	67.5%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=224, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	24.7%
No	6.8%
Unknown/Refused	68.4%

1999

Northern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 629 residents from northern Missouri were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 454 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=454)

Kindergarten	7.2%
1st to 3rd grade	22.1%
4th to 6th grade	46.9%
7th to 9th grade	14.4%
10th to 12th grade	1.1%
Never	0.7%
Unknown/Refused	7.6%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=454)

Yes	91.6%
No	1.9%
Would Give Other Advice	4.5%
Unknown/Refused	2.0%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=454)

High	1.7%
Medium	3.8%
Low	23.2%
None	71.2%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.1%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=454)

Yes	26.9%
No	72.6%
Unknown/Refused	0.5%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=123, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	32.5%
No	67.5%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=123, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	44.5%
No	53.5%
Unknown/Refused	2.0%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=328, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	39.5%
No	57.5%
Unknown/Refused	3.1%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=54, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	27.4%
No	71.6%
Unknown/Refused	1.0%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=127, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	31.9%
No	65.0%
Unknown/Refused	3.1%



Northern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=181, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	0.8%
Health Insurance	0.7%
Life Insurance	1.9%
Employment	1.4%
Marriage License	0.4%
Military Induction/Service	5.1%
Immigration	0.2%
To See If Infected	4.1%
Referred by Doctor	0.3%
Pregnancy Test	5.6%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.6%
Blood Donation Process	0.6%
Routine Checkup	7.0%
Occupational Exposure	0.9%
Illness	0.6%
At Risk for HIV	0.1%
Other	1.9%
Unknown/Refused	69.4%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=181, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	24.0%
No	6.6%
Unknown/Refused	69.4%

Central Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 619 residents from central Missouri were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 470 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=470)

Kindergarten	7.9%
1st to 3rd grade	23.8%
4th to 6th grade	42.1%
7th to 9th grade	15.0%
10th to 12th grade	0.7%
Never	2.3%
Unknown/Refused	8.1%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=470)

Yes	85.0%
No	3.2%
Would Give Other Advice	10.2%
Unknown/Refused	1.7%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=470)

High	1.0%
Medium	4.0%
Low	24.3%
None	70.0%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.6%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=470)

Yes	30.0%
No	68.7%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=149, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	34.0%
No	64.9%
Unknown/Refused	1.1%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=149, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	38.7%
No	60.5%
Unknown/Refused	0.9%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=314, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	37.1%
No	59.5%
Unknown/Refused	3.4%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=62, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	40.1%
No	59.9%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=140, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	33.9%
No	66.1%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

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• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: CENTRAL MISSOURI •

1999



Central Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: CENTRAL MISSOURI •

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What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=202, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	2.9%
Health Insurance	2.8%
Life Insurance	1.3%
Employment	2.7%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	4.5%
Immigration	0.0%
To See If Infected	5.3%
Referred by Doctor	0.8%
Pregnancy Test	5.3%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.2%
Blood Donation Process	0.0%
Routine Checkup	5.7%
Occupational Exposure	0.0%
Illness	0.5%
At Risk for HIV	0.0%
Other	3.6%
Unknown/Refused	64.2%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=202, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	26.9%
No	8.7%
Unknown/Refused	64.4%

1999

Southwestern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 619 residents from southwestern Missouri were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 465 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=465)

Kindergarten	6.9%
1st to 3rd grade	24.0%
4th to 6th grade	43.7%
7th to 9th grade	14.2%
10th to 12th grade	0.9%
Never	1.8%
Unknown/Refused	8.5%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=465)

Yes	82.0%
No	1.5%
Would Give Other Advice	13.6%
Unknown/Refused	2.9%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=465)

High	1.9%
Medium	4.6%
Low	20.9%
None	71.9%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	0.7%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=465)

Yes	29.5%
No	69.4%
Unknown/Refused	1.1%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=129, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	31.4%
No	68.6%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=129, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	37.0%
No	59.6%
Unknown/Refused	3.4%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=331, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	29.6%
No	66.8%
Unknown/Refused	3.6%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=52, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	30.7%
No	69.3%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=111, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	33.1%
No	66.9%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

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• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI •

1999



Southwestern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=163, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	2.8%
Health Insurance	2.7%
Life Insurance	3.1%
Employment	4.8%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	1.7%
Immigration	0.0%
To See If Infected	2.8%
Referred by Doctor	1.4%
Pregnancy Test	5.9%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.0%
Blood Donation Process	0.4%
Routine Checkup	4.0%
Occupational Exposure	0.8%
Illness	0.6%
At Risk for HIV	0.1%
Other	0.8%
Unknown/Refused	67.7%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=163, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	24.1%
No	5.5%
Unknown/Refused	70.4%

Southeastern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System



The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population aged 18 and older. In 1998, 618 residents from southeastern Missouri were interviewed regarding a variety of health-related behaviors. The BRFSS assists in planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1998, 13 questions about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes and HIV testing history during the preceding year were asked of Missouri participants, ages 18 to 64. A total of 483 individuals responded to some or all of these questions. Data were weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability. The following represents the HIV/AIDS data collected during 1998:

If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education? (n=483)

Kindergarten	5.0%
1st to 3rd grade	21.6%
4th to 6th grade	45.6%
7th to 9th grade	16.5%
10th to 12th grade	0.9%
Never	1.9%
Unknown/Refused	8.5%

If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom? (n=483)

Yes	88.0%
No	1.4%
Would Give Other Advice	8.2%
Unknown/Refused	2.3%

What are your chances of getting infected with HIV? (n=483)

High	2.7%
Medium	3.4%
Low	23.8%
None	68.6%
Not Applicable	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	1.5%

Have you donated blood since March 1985? (n=483)

Yes	26.3%
No	72.4%
Unknown/Refused	1.3%

Have you donated blood in the last 12 months? (n=124, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	33.2%
No	66.8%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=124, those who have donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	31.2%
No	67.7%
Unknown/Refused	1.1%

Have you ever been tested for HIV? (n=352, those who have not donated blood since March 1985)

Yes	37.7%
No	59.9%
Unknown/Refused	2.4%

Not including your blood donations, have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=43, those who have donated blood in the last 12 months)

Yes	46.3%
No	48.4%
Unknown/Refused	5.2%

Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months? (n=130, those who have been tested for HIV and not donated blood)

Yes	34.6%
No	65.4%
Unknown/Refused	0.0%

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• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI •

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Southeastern Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV? (n=173, those who have tested for HIV)

Hospitalization	6.2%
Health Insurance	1.8%
Life Insurance	3.3%
Employment	0.8%
Marriage License	0.0%
Military Induction/Service	0.0%
Immigration	0.0%
To See If Infected	4.5%
Referred by Doctor	1.3%
Pregnancy Test	4.8%
Referred by Sex Partner	0.0%
Blood Donation Process	1.0%
Routine Checkup	6.1%
Occupational Exposure	0.0%
Illness	1.5%
At Risk for HIV	0.5%
Other	0.0%
Unknown/Refused	62.7%

Did you receive the results of your last test? (n=173, those who have tested for HIV)

Yes	27.1%
No	9.2%
Unknown/Refused	63.8%

Missouri HIV Testing Study II (HITS II)



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• BEHAVIORAL STUDY: MISSOURI •

The HIV Testing Survey (HITS) is designed to obtain information on the attitudes and behaviors of persons at increased risk for HIV infection. Two HITS studies have been completed in Missouri. The first (HITS I) was conducted during 1996 in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Columbia. The results are summarized in the 1997 HIV/STD KWIK Facts (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/KWIKFacts.html). The second HITS study (HITS II) was conducted during a four-month period in the summer and fall of 1998 in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield by the Saint Louis University School of Public Health. The survey utilized face-to-face interviews with persons from three at-risk populations: men who have sex with men (MSM), interviewed in gay bars; people who suspect they have a sexually transmitted disease (STD), interviewed in STD clinics; and injection drug users (IDUs), interviewed in IDU treatment centers. The following is a summary of the results of HITS II.

Study Participants

- There were 295 study participants:
 - 102 from gay bars
 - 100.0% Males
 - 61.8% White
 - 0.0% Females
 - 21.6% African American
 - 95 from STD clinics
 - 58.9% Males
 - 22.1% White
 - 41.1% Females
 - 73.7% African American
 - 98 from IDU treatment centers
 - 62.2% Males
 - 10.2% White
 - 37.8% Females
 - 80.6% African American

HIV Testing Experience

- Most participants indicated that they had been tested at least once for HIV infection: 78.4% from gay bars, 73.7% from STD clinics, and 88.8% from IDU treatment centers.
- Among the participants previously tested, the percentages of those who indicated they were being tested on a regular basis ("such as every six months or the same time every year) were: 62.5% from gay bars, 41.4% from STD clinics, and 43.7% from IDU treatment centers.
- Those who had been previously tested for HIV infection were asked to choose from a list the most important reason why they had decided to be tested. The most common reason chosen by participants from gay bars and STD clinics was: "Because you wanted to know where you stood." The most common reason chosen by participants from IDU treatment centers was: "Because you might have been exposed to HIV through drug use."
- Participants who had previously been tested for HIV were also asked to choose from a list the most important reason why they had put off or delayed testing. The most common reason chosen by participants from gay bars was: "Because you were afraid of finding out you were HIV positive." The most common reason chosen by participants from STD clinics was: "Because you thought you were HIV negative." The most common reasons chosen by participants from IDU treatment centers were: "Because you were afraid of finding out you were HIV positive," and "Because it's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV."
- Those participants who had not been tested for HIV infection were asked to choose from a list the most important reason why they had decided not to be tested. The most common reasons chosen by participants from gay bars were: "Because it's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV." and "Because you thought you were HIV negative." The most common reason chosen by participants from STD clinics and IDU treatment centers was: "Because it's unlikely you've been exposed to HIV."

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Missouri HIV Testing Study (HITS II)

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Perceived Chances of Having or Acquiring HIV Infection

- Participants were asked to indicate their perceived “chances of having HIV right now” on a scale of 1-10, with 1 = “no chance of having HIV”, and 10 = “certain to have HIV”. The percentages of participants who rated their chances as either 1 or 2 were as follows: MSMs from gay bars, 51.0%; STD clinic patients, 55.8%; and patients from IDU treatment centers, 66.3%.
- Participants were asked to indicate their perceived “chance of getting HIV in the future if you keep doing the same things you’ve done during the past year” on a scale of 1-10, with 1 = “no chance of getting HIV”, and 10 = “definitely get HIV”. The percentages of participants who rated their chances as either 1 or 2 were as follows: MSMs from gay bars, 53.0%; STD clinic patients, 47.4%; and patients from IDU treatment centers, 55.1%.

Potential Effect of Knowledge of New HIV/AIDS Treatments

- Participants were asked to respond to the statement: “I’m less concerned about getting HIV than I used to be because there are good treatments now.” Of respondents from gay bars, 7.8% indicated strong agreement with the statement, and 20.6% indicated mild agreement. Corresponding percentages from participants from STD clinics were 21.1% and (also) 21.1%, and of those from IDU treatment centers, 35.7% and 18.4%, respectively.
- Participants were also asked to respond to the statement: “Sometimes I’m less careful about being safe with sex or drugs than I used to be because I know there are good treatments for HIV now.” Of respondents from gay bars, 4.9% indicated strong agreement with the statement, and 9.8% indicated mild agreement. Corresponding percentages from participants from STD clinics were 17.9% and 12.6%, and of those from IDU treatment centers, 33.7% and 16.3%, respectively.

Past History of an STD

- Participants were asked whether they had ever been told by a physician or nurse that they had an STD. The percentages of participants responding yes were as follows: MSMs from gay bars, 17.6%; STD clinic patients, 61.1%; and patients from IDU treatment centers, 48.0%.
- Participants were additionally asked whether they had been told by a physician or nurse in the past 12 months that they had an STD. The percentages of participants responding yes were as follows: MSMs from gay bars, 1.0%; STD clinic patients, 21.1%; and patients from IDU treatment centers, 3.1%.

Additional information from the HITS II survey is contained in the summary pages at the beginning of the Missouri section of this document.

1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

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February 2000

A full copy of this survey can be found at <http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divinstr/curriculum/hiveducation/survey1999.pdf>.

Support for this publication was provided through Cooperative Agreement U87/CCU709009-08 with the Division of Adolescent and School Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 24. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

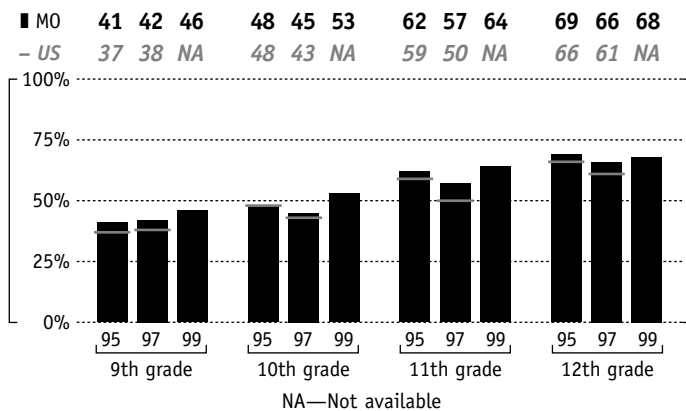


Figure 26. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

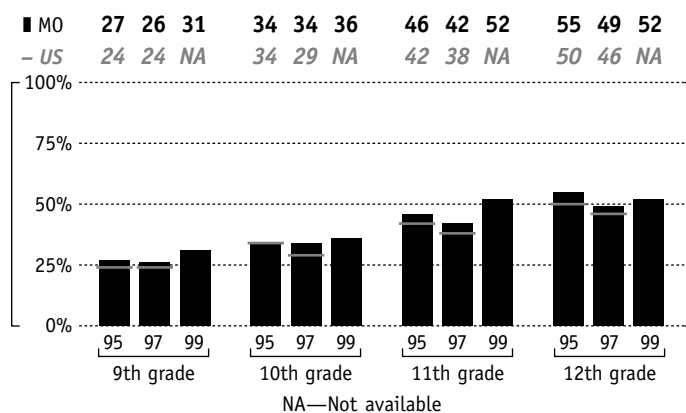


Figure 23. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

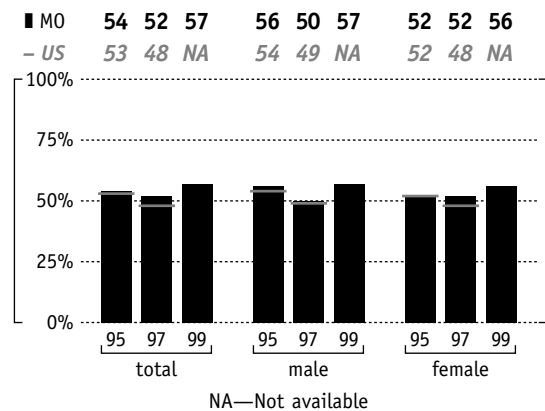


Figure 25. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

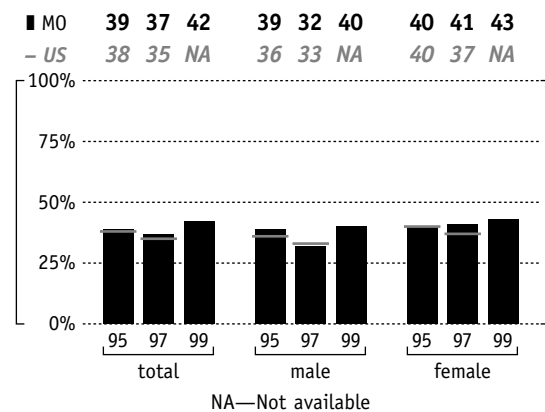
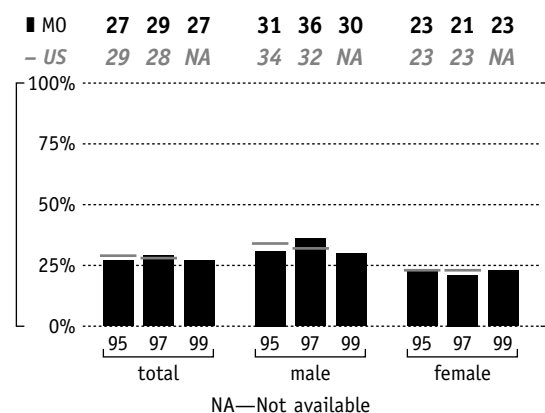


Figure 27. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}



Sexual behavior

The percentage of Missouri high school students who had ever had sex and the percentage who were currently sexually active both rose, after decreasing somewhat in 1997 (Figures 23,24,25,26). The percentage of students who had had intercourse in the past but were not currently sexually active was the same as in 1995 (Figure 27). Ten percent of students reported intercourse before age 13, indicating the need to focus prevention efforts at younger ages (Figure 28). Twenty percent of Missouri high school students reported more than four lifetime partners, a finding of great concern given the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among teens.

Figure 28. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

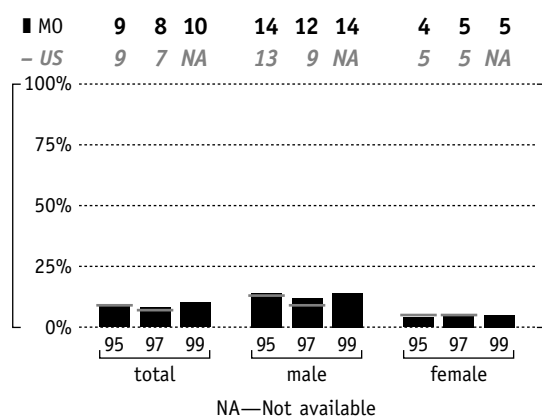


Figure 29. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

[†]of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

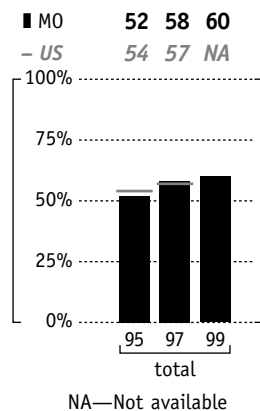
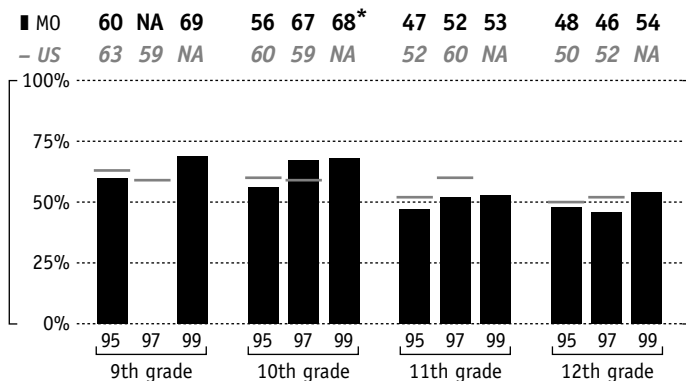


Figure 30. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999^{5,6,7}

[†]of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey



The percentage of sexually active students who used condoms increased from 1995 to 1999, but continued to be lower among twelfth grade students than ninth grade students, presumably because older students have access to other contraceptives or do not appreciate the value of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted diseases (Figures 29,30). When used consistently and correctly, latex condoms are highly effective at reducing the risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.²⁰

Early and unprotected sexual intercourse may result in unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease. Pregnancies that occur during adolescence place both mothers and infants at risk for lifelong social and economic disadvantages.²¹ Two-thirds of teen mothers do not graduate from high school, and the children of teen mothers are more likely to have lower birth weights and more likely to perform poorly in school.^{1,22}

Despite declines in teen pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates in Missouri,²³ serious problems remain. In Missouri during 1998, there were 4,619 pregnancies to females under the age of 18.²³ There were 3,479 births to females ages 15 – 17, and 137 births to females under the age of 15.²³ More reported cases of chlamydia occur among adolescent females than any other group. In 1998, 3,497 cases were reported among Missouri females ages 15 – 19, accounting for 28 percent of total cases.²⁴ Through 1998, 40 percent of cumulative reported HIV cases in Missouri occurred among 20- to 29-year-olds, indicating that many infections occur among teenagers.²⁵

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



HIV/AIDS in the St. Louis Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 5,560 HIV-infected residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (3,743 AIDS cases and 1,817 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 223 AIDS cases and 191 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported cases, and account for 3,388 (90.5%) of the 3,743 reported AIDS cases, and 1,522 (83.8%) of the 1,817 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has generally been decreasing; an estimated 173 male HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females has generally shown a slight downward trend since 1995, although the estimated number of cases diagnosed in 1999 (49) was slightly higher than the number diagnosed the preceding year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up about 21.6% of the region's population, they have accounted for 42.5% of reported AIDS cases, and 53.5% of reported HIV cases. Among more recently infected persons, a higher proportion appear to be African American. Since 1995, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans has, in general, slowly declined, although the estimated number of cases diagnosed in 1999 was increased slightly over the number diagnosed the preceding year.

Smaller numbers of AIDS and HIV cases have been reported in other racial/ethnic minorities. Forty-five AIDS cases and 16 HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics, 9 AIDS cases and 4 HIV cases in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 3 AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases in American Indians.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (38.6%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. The next largest proportion (36.4%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. Of the 1,817 reported HIV cases, 104 (5.7%) were diagnosed in teenagers.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 76% of reported AIDS cases and 67% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 6% of reported AIDS cases and 4% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU].) Of the 1,203 HIV cases reported in MSM, 643 (53.4%) were in white men, 535 (44.5%) were in African American men, and 12 (1.0%) were in Hispanic men. The largest number of reported MSM HIV cases, 806 (67.0%), were from St. Louis City, followed by 363 (30.2%) cases from St. Louis County, and 34 (2.8%) cases from St. Charles County. (Of total MSM HIV cases in African American men, almost 73% were reported from St. Louis City, and approximately 27% were reported from St. Louis County.) The

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing in recent years; approximately 147 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

The second largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases have been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 8% of reported AIDS cases and 18% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are very disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 70.5% of AIDS cases and 79.7% of HIV cases. The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 310 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 51 (16.5%) were in white females, 186 (59.0%) were in African American females, 61 (19.7%) were in African American males, and 7 (2.3%) were in white males. The largest number of reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 197 (63.5%), were from St. Louis City, followed by 103 (33.2%) cases from St. Louis County, and 10 (3.2%) cases from St. Charles County. (Of total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, approximately 70% were reported from St. Louis City, and almost 30% from St. Louis County.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has, in general, been slowly increasing; an estimated 65 cases were diagnosed in 1999. Finally, it appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion were infected through heterosexual contact.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 7% of reported AIDS cases and 7% of reported HIV cases. Ninety-two (76.0%) of the 121 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in African Americans. Males make up 64.5% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 121 total HIV cases in IDUs, 90 (74.4%) were from St. Louis City, 25 (20.7%) from St. Louis County, and 6 (5.0%) from St. Charles County. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has been generally decreasing; an estimated 10 cases were diagnosed in 1999.

MSM/IDUs have accounted for 235 AIDS cases, but only 70 HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has generally ranged from 5-12 cases per year, although it appears that a smaller number of cases were diagnosed in 1999.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in the St. Louis area are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

St. Louis Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



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• SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA •

Figure 1
Map of St. Louis Planning Region

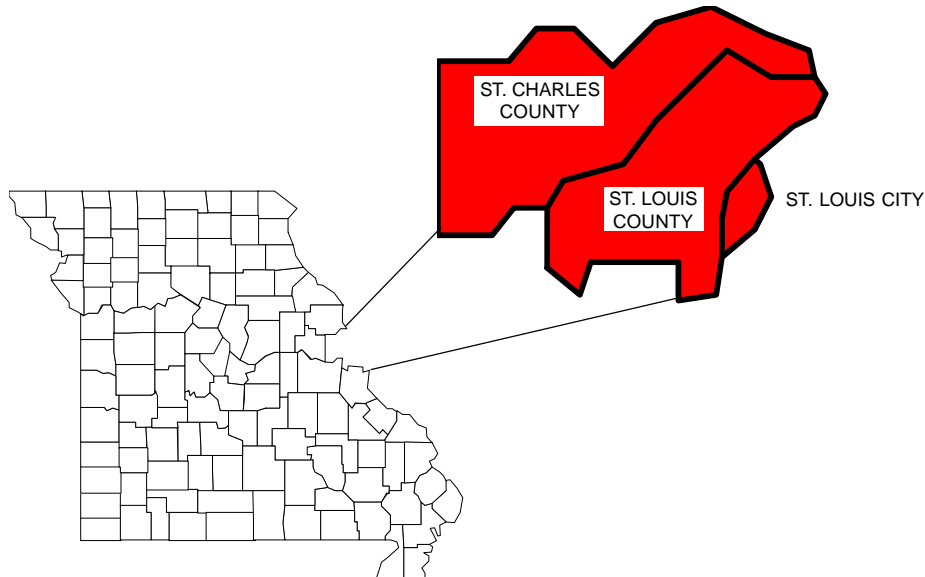


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: St. Louis Planning Region

County	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
St. Charles County	257,593	94.6%	7,544	2.8%	4,068	1.5%	568	0.2%	2,580	0.9%	272,353	100.0%
St. Louis City	151,196	44.6%	177,712	52.4%	5,712	1.7%	649	0.2%	4,047	1.2%	339,316	100.0%
St. Louis County	801,903	80.3%	163,005	16.3%	13,225	1.3%	1,281	0.1%	19,282	1.9%	998,696	100.0%
St. Louis Planning Region	1,210,692	75.2%	348,261	21.6%	23,005	1.4%	2,498	0.2%	25,909	1.6%	1,610,365	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.

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St. Louis Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

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- The St. Louis Planning Region, with a population of 1,610,365*, consists of 3 counties in eastern Missouri. See Figure 1.
- The county with the largest population is St. Louis County (998,696). St. Louis City (339,316) and St. Charles (272,353) rank second and third respectively. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are St. Louis City (339,316; St. Louis City), St. Charles (58,166; St. Charles County), and St. Peters (50,297; St. Charles County).
- From 1990 to 1998, only St. Louis City did not have increase in population. St. Louis County had an increase in population of up to 8%. St. Charles County had population increase of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in all three areas within the St. Louis Planning Region. See Figure 3.
- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in a decline or no change in all three areas within the Planning Region. See Figure 4.
- The estimated total population of the St. Louis Planning Region is 1,610,365, including 1,210,692 (75.2%) whites, 348,261 (21.6%) African Americans, 23,005 (1.4%) Hispanics, 2,498 (0.2%) American Indians, and 25,909 (1.6%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

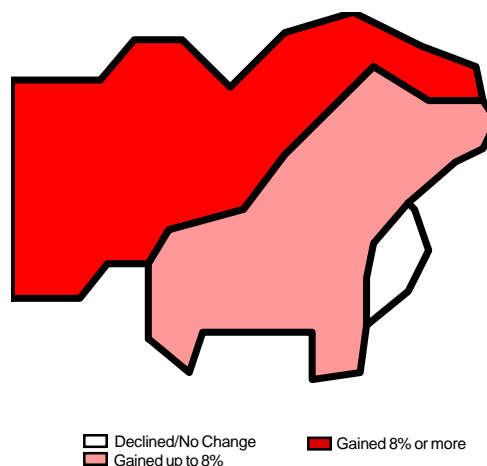


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

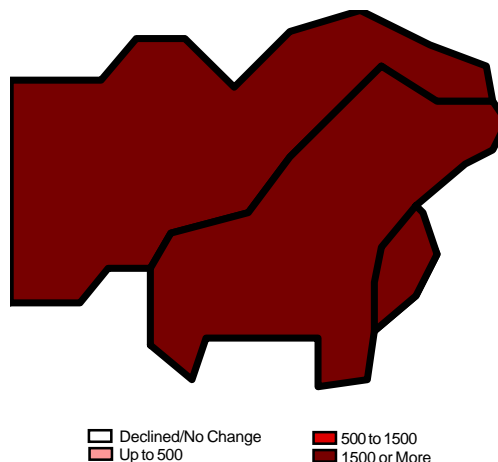
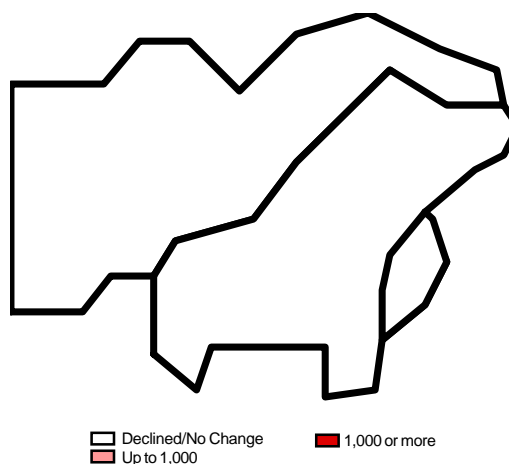


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



1999

St. Louis Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- African Americans:

- The county with the largest number of African Americans in its population is St. Louis City (177,712). The two remaining counties, St. Louis and St. Charles, have 163,005 and 7,544 African Americans in their population, respectively.
- Ninety-eight percent of the African American population in the St. Louis Planning Region lives in one of two counties (St. Louis City and St. Louis County).
- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are St. Louis City (52.4%), and St. Louis County (16.3%). In St. Charles County, African Americans make up less than 3% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.
- From 1990 to 1998, only St. Louis City did not have an increase in their African American population. St. Charles County had an increase in their African American population of 25% or more. St. Louis County had an increase in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

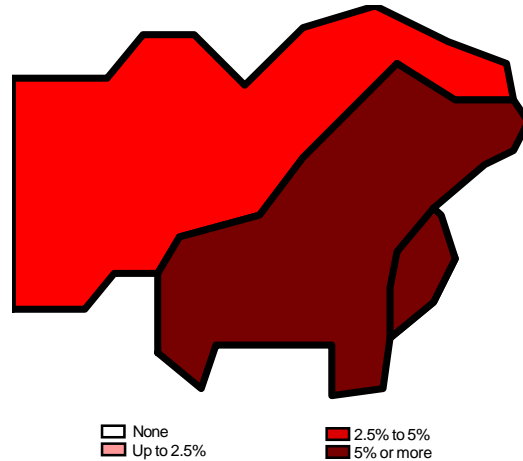
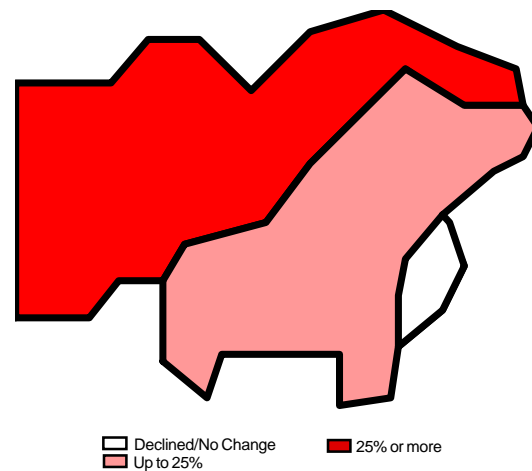


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



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** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as “Hispanic”. For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as “Hispanic” and not as “white”.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



St. Louis Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

• SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA •

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• Hispanics:

- The county with the largest number of Hispanics in its population is St. Louis County (13,225). The two remaining counties, St. Louis City and St. Charles County, have 5,712 and 4,068 Hispanics in their populations respectively.
- Eighty two percent of the Hispanic population in the St. Louis Planning Region lives in one of two counties (St. Louis and St. Louis City).
- The counties with the highest proportion of Hispanics in their population are St. Louis City (1.7%), and St. Charles (1.5%). In St. Louis County, Hispanics make up less than 1.4% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, only St. Louis City did not have an increase in their Hispanic population. St. Charles County had an increase in their Hispanic population of 25% or more. St. Louis County had an increase in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

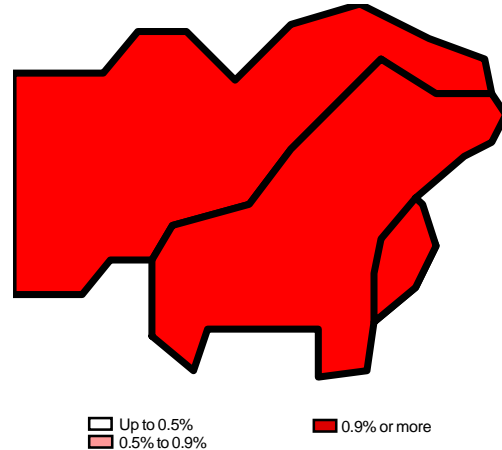
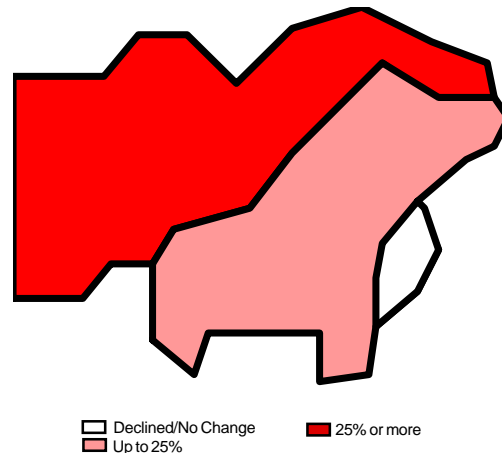


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

St. Louis Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, St. Charles County and St. Louis City had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000, and St. Louis County had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, St. Louis City had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level, and St. Louis and St. Charles Counties had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

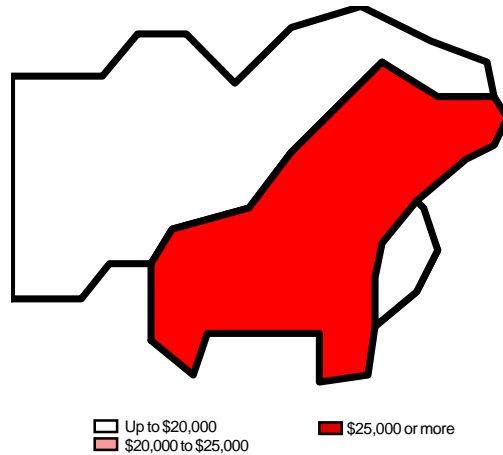
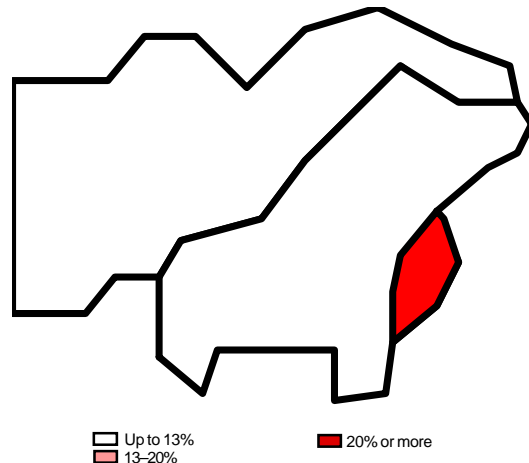


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



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Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 3,743 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region, 2,048 (54.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 1,817 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 223 AIDS cases and 191 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 13.8 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.1 per 100,000. In 1999, the HIV rate was 11.9 in comparison to Missouri's HIV rate of 7.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 90.5% of all reported AIDS cases and 83.8% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 6.0 times higher than that of whites. In 1999, African Americans made up 61.9% of reported AIDS cases and 21.6% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 21.6% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 46.0%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of reported HIV cases, 38.6%, were also diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. 36.4% of reported HIV cases were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 222 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999: 142 (64.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 14 (6.3%) were in MSM/IDUs; 19 (8.6%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 38 (17.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 191 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999: 83 (43.5%) were in MSM; 8 (4.2%) were in IDUs; 50 (26.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 23 perinatal AIDS cases and 10 perinatal HIV cases have been reported. In 1999, 1 perinatal AIDS case and no HIV perinatal cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 3,743 total AIDS cases reported, 2,315 (61.8%) were from St. Louis City, 1,287 (34.4%) were from St. Louis County, and 141 (3.8%) were from St. Charles County.
- In 1999, the AIDS case rate per 100,000 population was 43.3 for St. Louis City, 6.8 for St. Louis County, and 2.9 for St. Charles County; by comparison, the 1999 rate for Kansas City was 24.9, and Missouri was 8.1.

trends

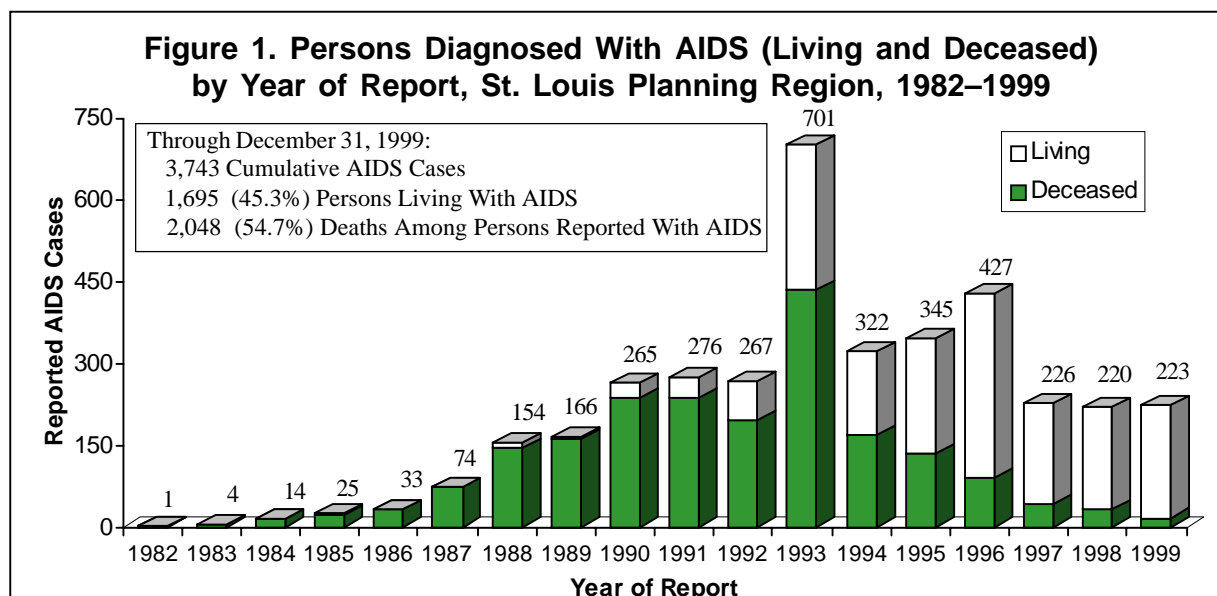
- The 223 AIDS cases reported during 1999 represent a 1.4% increase from the 220 cases reported in 1998. See Figure 1.
- Women have slowly but steadily been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases (21.5% in 1999).
- From 1998 to 1999, reported AIDS cases among whites decreased by 28.4% (102 to 73) and African Americans increased by 20.0% (115 to 138).
- From 1998 to 1999, reported AIDS cases among MSM decreased by only 10.1% in comparison to approximately 50.0% from 1996 to 1997. Among IDU, and heterosexual contacts reported cases increased with the latter more dramatically (31.0%). MSM/IDU cases remained stable from 1998 to 1999.
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally been decreasing. See Figure 2.
- From 1988 through 1997, 7,643 Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age who were residents of St. Louis were screened for HIV, 21 (0.27%, or about 3 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. The HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.31%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.18%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.27%), and white males (0.24%). Of the 465 white females tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.

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**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
St. Louis Planning Region, 1982–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative*	%	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
Gender										
Male	150	(78.5%)	1,522	(83.8%)	185	(82.9%)	3,388	(90.5%)	4,910	(88.3%)
Female	41	(21.5%)	295	(16.2%)	38	(17.0%)	355	(9.5%)	650	(11.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	73	(38.2%)	800	(44.0%)	80	(35.9%)	2,094	(55.9%)	2,894	(52.1%)
Black	106	(55.5%)	973	(53.5%)	138	(61.9%)	1,592	(42.5%)	2,565	(46.1%)
Hispanic	2	(1.0%)	16	(0.9%)	3	(1.3%)	45	(1.2%)	61	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	1	(0.4%)	9	(0.2%)	13	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	1	(0.4%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Unknown	10	(5.2%)	22	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(0.4%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	0	(0.0%)	13	(0.7%)	1	(0.4%)	28	(0.7%)		
13-19	12	(6.3%)	104	(5.7%)	2	(0.9%)	33	(0.9%)		
20-29	64	(33.5%)	662	(36.4%)	41	(18.4%)	809	(21.6%)		
30-39	68	(35.6%)	701	(38.6%)	96	(43.0%)	1,722	(46.0%)		
40-49	33	(17.3%)	251	(13.8%)	52	(23.3%)	808	(21.6%)		
>49	14	(7.3%)	86	(4.7%)	31	(13.9%)	343	(9.2%)		
Exposure Category[§]										
MSM	83	(43.5%)	1,203	(66.2%)	142	(63.7%)	2,838	(75.8%)	4,041	(72.7%)
MSM/IDU	0	(0.0%)	70	(3.8%)	14	(6.3%)	235	(6.3%)	305	(5.5%)
IDU	8	(4.2%)	121	(6.7%)	19	(8.5%)	241	(6.4%)	362	(6.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	50	(26.2%)	310	(17.1%)	38	(17.0%)	298	(8.0%)	608	(10.9%)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	51	(1.4%)	62	(1.1%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	29	(0.8%)	33	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	50	(26.2%)	85	(4.7%)	9	(4.0%)	21	(0.6%)	106	(1.9%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.6%)	1	(0.4%)	23	(0.6%)	33	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)	10	(0.2%)
St. Louis Region Total	191	(100.0%)	1,817	(100.0%)	223	(100.0%)	3,743	(100.0%)	5,560	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

‡For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

§For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¶MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

1999



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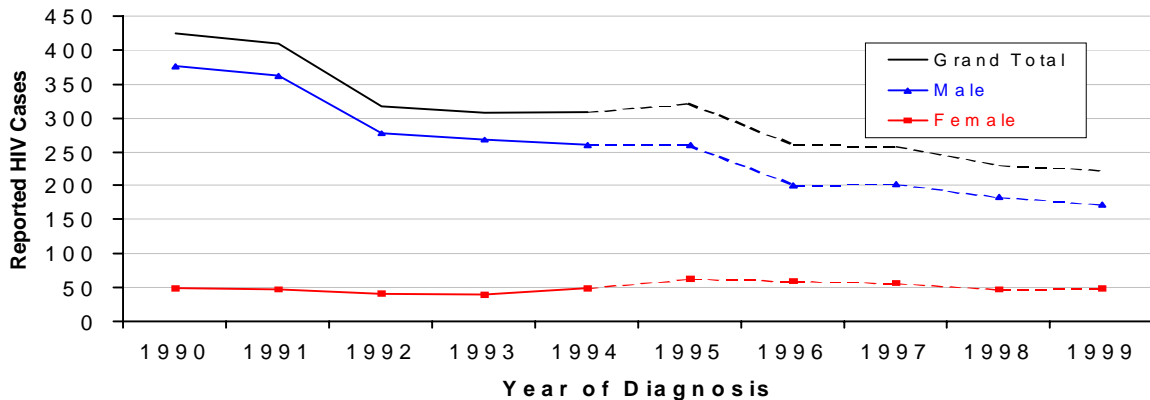
**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis Planning Region
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999** Case	%	Cumulative Case	%	Reported 1999 Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	124	(64.9%)	1,276	(70.7%)	149	(67.1%)	2,856	(76.9%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	2	(1.0%)	72	(4.0%)	14	(6.3%)	235	(6.3%)
Injecting Drug Use	9	(4.7%)	122	(6.8%)	20	(9.0%)	242	(6.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	56	(29.3%)	319	(17.7%)	39	(17.6%)	300	(8.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	51	(1.4%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	29	(0.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	191	(100.0%)	1,804	(100.0%)	222	(100.0%)	3,713	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	0	(100.0%)	13	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	30	(100.0%)
Total	191	(100.0%)	1,817	(100.0%)	223	(100.0%)	3,743	(100.0%)

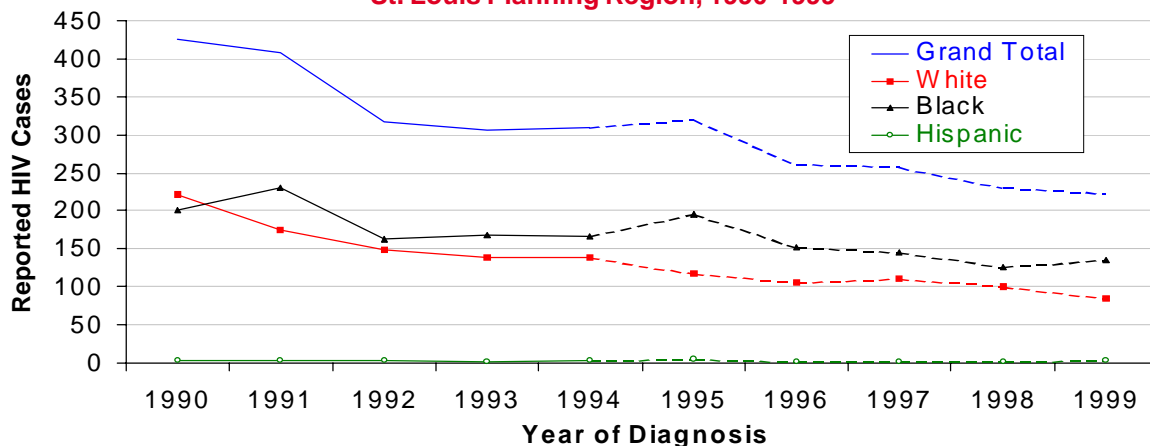
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999**



**Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

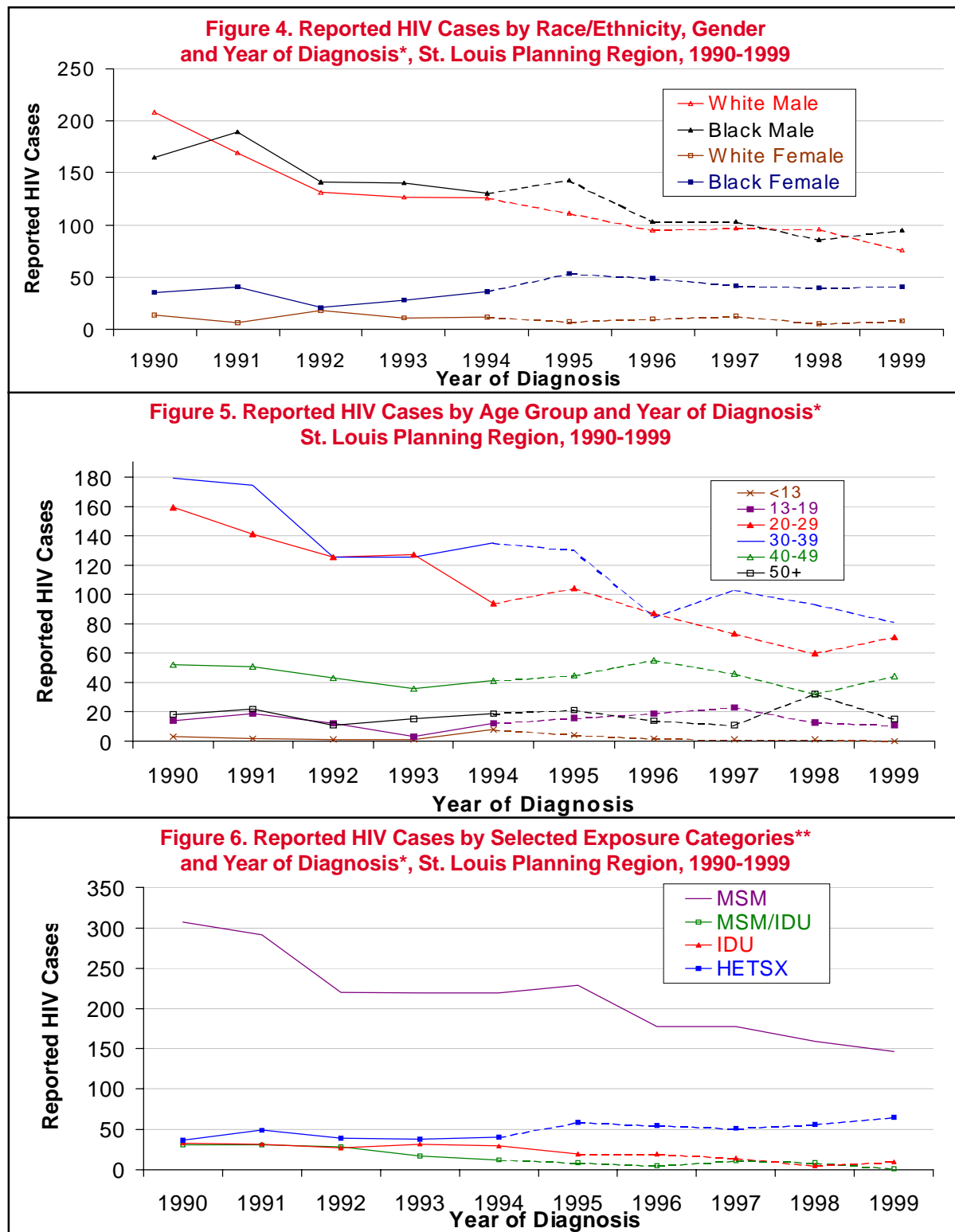
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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

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REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	130	38.3	45	29.8	76	42.8	1	17.5
ST LOUIS CO	55	5.5	22	2.7	30	18.4	1	7.6
KANSAS CITY	102	22.7	46	15.9	46	34.9	6	5.9
OUTSTATE TOTAL	87	2.4	65	1.9	18	13.4	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	37	-----	10	-----	26	-----	1	-----
MISSOURI	411	7.6	188	4.0	196	32.3	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
ST LOUIS CITY	147	43.3	49	32.4	95	53.5	2	35.0
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	23	2.9	43	26.4	1	7.6
KANSAS CITY	112	24.9	49	17.0	58	44.0	5	26.1
OUTSTATE TOTAL	102	2.8	86	2.5	13	9.7	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	9	-----	2	-----	6	-----	1	-----
MISSOURI	438	8.1	209	4.5	215	35.4	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

AIDS CASES BY COUNTY ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1998

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE
CLINTON	49 10.1%
JERSEY	5 1.0%
MADISON	153 31.5%
MONROE	8 1.6%
ST. CLAIR	271 55.8%
TOTAL	486 100.0%

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

AIDS CASES BY EXPOSURE CATEGORY ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE
ADULT/ADOLESCENT	
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	297 62.1%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	23 4.8%
INJECTING DRUG USE	70 14.6%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	33 6.9%
HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD TRANSFUSION	25 5.2%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	30 6.3%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	478 100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)	
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	5 62.5%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3 37.5%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	8 100.0%
TOTAL	486

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

AIDS CASES BY GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP ILLINOIS: FIVE COUNTIES IN ST. LOUIS AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

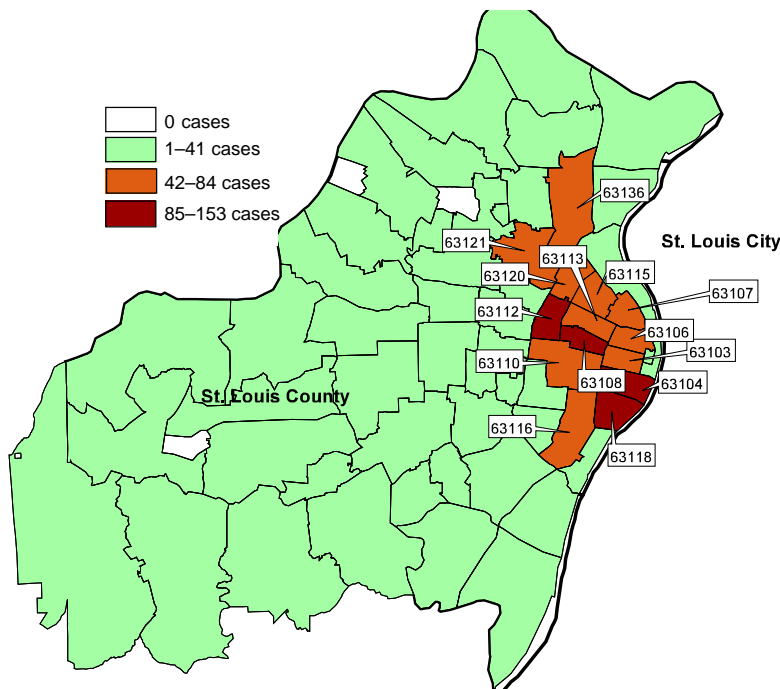
	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	440	90.5%
FEMALES	46	9.5%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	262	53.9%
BLACK	210	43.2%
HISPANIC	13	2.7%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	0	0.0%
AGE GROUP		
<13	8	1.6%
13-19	6	1.2%
20-29	97	20.0%
30-39	224	46.1%
40-49	112	23.0%
>49	39	8.0%
TOTAL	486	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

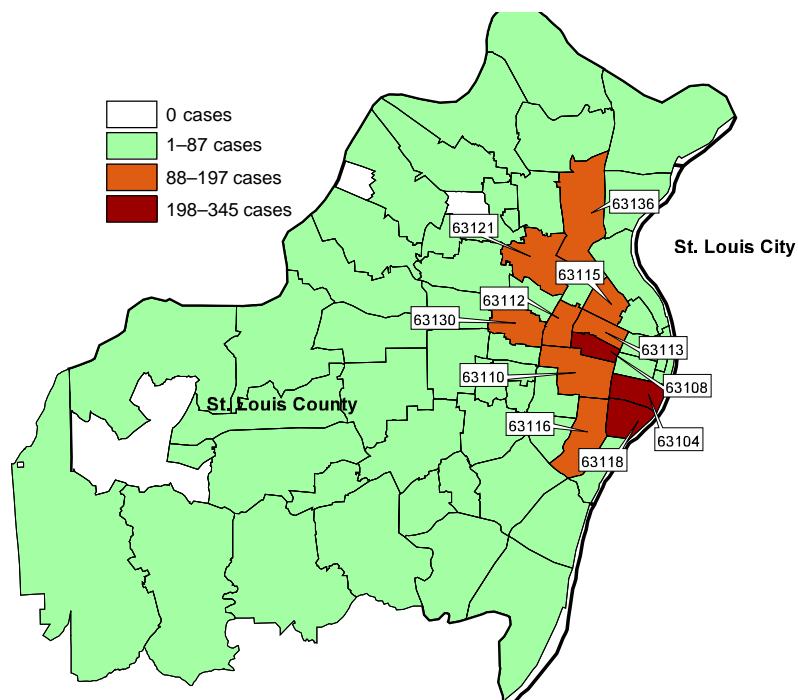
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Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County Cumulative Through December 1999



Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County Cumulative Through December 1999



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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 2,838 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (76.4% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 1,203 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (66.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 222 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 142 (64.0%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 191 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 83 (43.5%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 61.5% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men, 37.1%; and Hispanic men, 1.2%. However, of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 53.4%; whereas, African American men make up 44.5%; Hispanic men account for less than 1%. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported in men 30-39 years of age (48.5% of white cases and 47.0% of African American cases were from this age group). 18.0% of AIDS cases in whites and 25.9% in African Americans were in men 20-29 years of age. 23.7% of AIDS cases in whites and 18.6% in African Americans were in men 40-49 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,838 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 1,765 (62.2%) were from St. Louis City, 976 (34.4%) were from St. Louis County, and 97 (3.4%) were from St. Charles County.
- Of the 1,203 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 806 (67.0%) were from St. Louis City, 363 (30.2%) were from St. Louis County, and 34 (2.8%) were from St. Charles County.

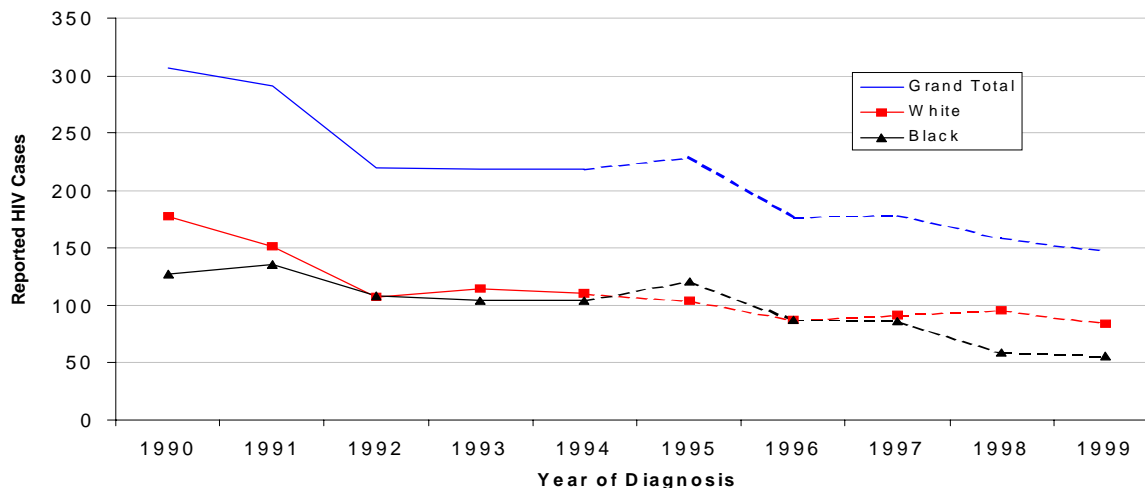
trends

- Reported AIDS cases in MSM declined by 49.4% (318 to 161) from 1996 to 1997; but only by 10.1% (158 to 142) from 1998 to 1999. From 1997 to 1999, reported AIDS cases have only declined by 11.8% (161 to 142 cases).
- Among African American MSM, the annual numbers of reported AIDS cases generally increased from the mid-1980's through 1996. Since 1996, reported cases among African American men have declined by 44.3% (a similar decrease of 64.2% was seen in white MSM). African American men have made up an increasing proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM (54.9% of 1999 cases).
- Among more recently infected men who acquired their HIV infection through male homosexual contact, African Americans are disproportionately represented.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears a smaller proportion have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM still account for the majority of annually reported HIV cases and AIDS cases.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing. See Figure 7.

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Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	54	(65.1%)	643	(53.4%)	62	(43.7%)	1,746	(61.5%)
Black	24	(28.9%)	535	(44.5%)	78	(54.9%)	1,054	(37.1%)
Other/Unknown Adult	5	(6.0%)	25	(2.1%)	2	(1.4%)	38	(1.3%)
Total	83	(100.0%)	1,203	(100.0%)	142	(100.0%)	2,838	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 235 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (6.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 70 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (3.9% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 222 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 14 (6.3%) were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1999, of the 191 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.

who

- White men comprise 51.5% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDU, African American men, 48.6%. See Table 4.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDU, white men comprise 48.6%, African American men, also comprise 48.6%.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 49.8%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 22.1% of cases were from men 20-29; 23.4% from men 40-49; and 4.7% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 235 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 174 (74.0%) were from St. Louis City, 57 (24.3%) from St. Louis County, and 4 (1.7%) from St. Charles County.
- Of the 70 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 52 (74.3%) were from St. Louis City, 15 (21.4%) from St. Louis County, and 3 (4.3%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs declined by 75.0% (28 to 7) from 1996 to 1997, but then increased by 50% (to 14 cases) in 1998. Fourteen cases were also reported in 1999.
- During the past five years, African American men have made up approximately 40% or more of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU (42.9% of cases reported in 1999).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has generally been decreasing. See Figure 8.

1999

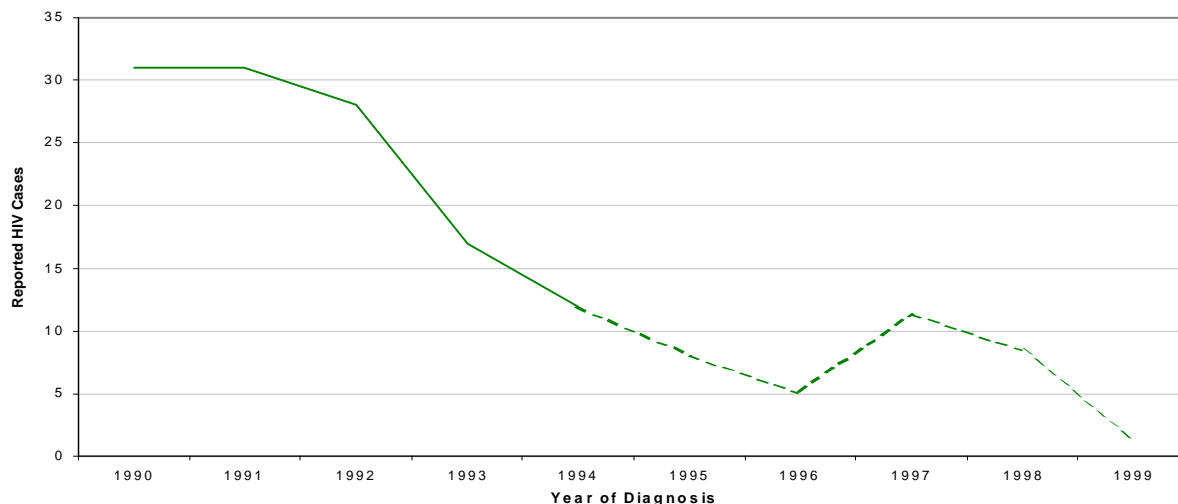
St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• **MSM/IDUS** •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	34	(48.6%)	8	(57.1%)	121	(51.5%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	34	(48.6%)	6	(42.9%)	113	(48.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.9%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.4%)
Total	0	(100.0%)	70	(100.0%)	14	(100.0%)	235	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1999



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 241 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (these cases comprise 6.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 121 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (6.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 222 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 19 (8.6%) were IDUs.
- Of the 191 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 8 (4.2%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 71.0% of reported AIDS cases, and 76.0% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. Whites comprise 25.7% of reported AIDS cases, and 23.1% of reported HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 3.3% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs (8 cases). See Table 5.
- Males make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (63.5%) and HIV cases (64.5%) in IDUs. Of total IDU AIDS cases reported, African American males comprised 44.4%, white males 16.6%, African American females 26.6%, and white females 9.1%. Six (75.0%) of the 8 AIDS cases reported in Hispanic IDUs were male.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 46.1%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 27.8% of cases were from persons 40-49; 17.0% from persons 20-29; and 8.3% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 241 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 160 (66.4%) were from St. Louis City, 72 (29.9%) from St. Louis County, and 9 (3.7%) from St. Charles County.
- Of the 121 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 90 (74.4%) were from St. Louis City, 25 (20.7%) from St. Louis County, and 6 (5.0%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases among IDUs declined by 29.2% (24 to 17) from 1996 to 1998. Nineteen cases were reported in 1999.
- African Americans have made up over 70.0% of reported AIDS cases in IDUs 4 of the past 5 years (84.2% in 1999).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDU's has generally been decreasing, although an increase was noted from 1998 to 1999. See Figure 9.

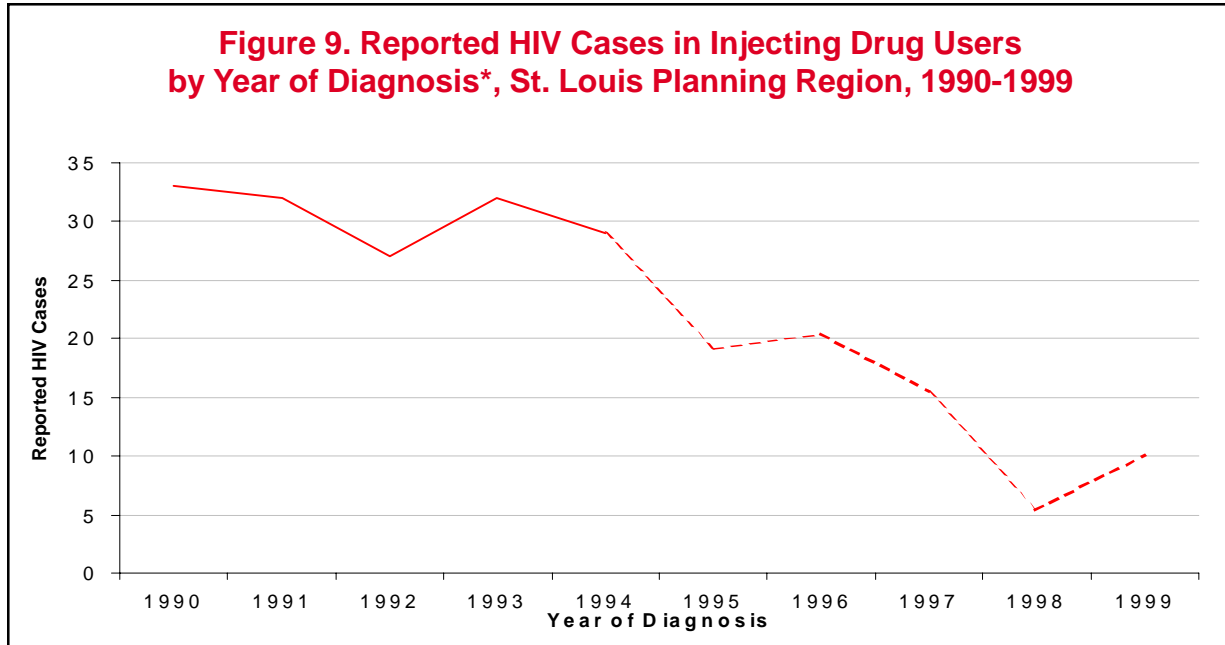
1999

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1999, and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	2	(25.0%)	28	(23.1%)	1	(05.3%)	62	(25.7%)
Black	6	(75.0%)	92	(76.0%)	16	(84.2%)	171	(71.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)	2	(10.5%)	8	(3.3%)
Total	8	(100.0%)	121	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)	241	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1999



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 298 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the St. Louis Planning Region (these cases make up 8.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 310 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (17.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 222 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 38 (17.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 191 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 50 (26.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear to be disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 70.5% of AIDS cases and 79.7% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 27.5% of reported AIDS cases and 18.7% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- Females make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (79.5%) and HIV cases (77.7%) acquired through heterosexual contact. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 59.4%, white females 18.5%, white males 9.1% and African American males 11.1%.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 35.9%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 33.6% of cases were from persons 20-29; 15.4% from persons 40-49; and 10.1% from persons 50 years of age or older. However, among African American females, the largest percentage of cases, 42.9%, were reported from women 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 298 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 164 (55.0%) were from St. Louis City, 117 (39.3%) from St. Louis County, and 17 (5.7%) from St. Charles County.
- Of the 310 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 197 (63.5%) were from St. Louis City, 103 (33.2%) from St. Louis County, and 10 (3.2%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- From the late 1980's through 1996, the number of annually reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact generally continued to increase. Since 1996, reported cases have generally declined although an increase of (31.0%) was reported from 1998 to 1999.
- From 1990 through 1996, the annual number of reported heterosexual contact AIDS cases in whites appeared to have essentially plateaued, in contrast to annually reported cases in African Americans, which generally continued to increase. From 1998 to 1999, reported AIDS cases increased 29.2% among African Americans (from 24 cases to 31 cases).
- In 1999, African Americans comprised 81.6% of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts generally increased through 1995, but has seemingly plateaued since then. See Figure 10. When trends in heterosexual contact HIV cases are examined by race/ethnicity, it is seen that the annual number of diagnosed cases in African American females, and males have been increasing. In contrast, the annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in white females, and white males have remained relatively low and, have shown no consistent evidence of increasing.

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999

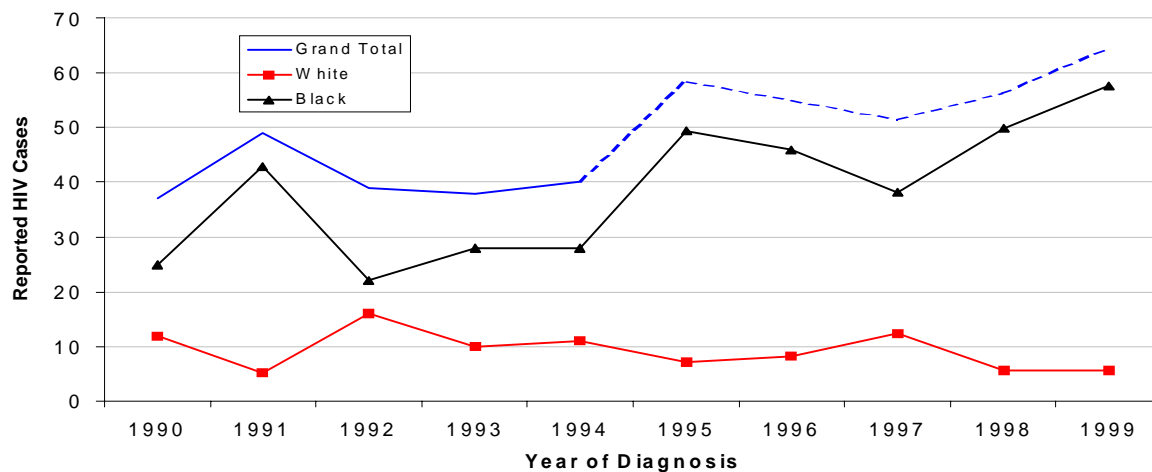
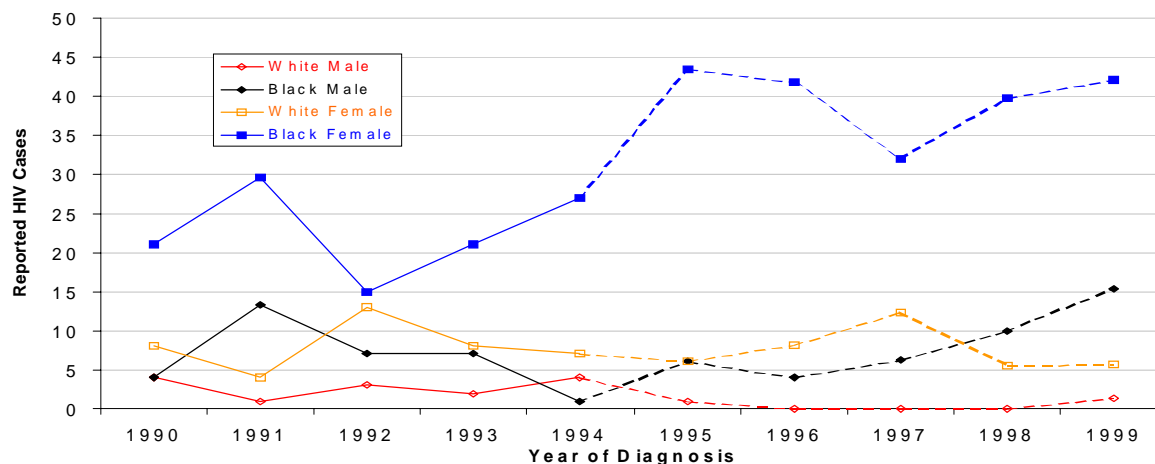


Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Year of Diagnosis*, St. Louis Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
St. Louis Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	3	(6.0%)	58	(18.7%)	7	(18.4%)	82	(27.5%)
Black	46	(92.0%)	247	(79.7%)	31	(81.6%)	210	(70.5%)
Hispanic	1	(2.0%)	2	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.0%)
Total	50	(100.0%)	310	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)	298	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1999



St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1999, a total of 842 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 434 (51.5%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 766 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 22.5% of all reported AIDS cases and 42.2% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 83.8% of reported AIDS cases and 78.9% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 51.2% of reported AIDS cases and 60.6% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 71.5 % were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 24.6% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.9% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 51.4% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 35.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 13.6% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 43 AIDS cases reported in 1999:
26 (60.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (2.3%) were in MSM/IDUs; 0 (0.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 14 (32.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 76 HIV cases reported in 1999:
30 (39.5%) were in MSMs; 0 (0.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 0 (0.0%) were in IDUs; 27 (35.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 842 total AIDS cases reported, 513 (60.9%) were from St. Louis City, 299 (35.5%) were from St. Louis County, and 30 (3.6%) were from St. Charles County.
- Of the 766 total HIV cases reported, 511 (66.7%) were from St. Louis City, 227 (29.6%) were from St. Louis County, and 28 (3.7%) were from St. Charles County.

trends

- In general, from 1990 through 1995, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age essentially plateaued, but then rose by 26.0% in 1996. Since 1996, AIDS cases have decreased by 52.2%.
- Among young women 13-29 years of age, the annual number of reported AIDS cases increased slowly until 1996 but have basically declined since then by 33.3%. Women have been generally making up an increasing proportion of annually reported cases in 13-29 year olds (46.7% of 1999 cases).
- Among African Americans 13-29 years of age, the annual number of reported AIDS cases has been generally increasing until 1996 but have generally declined since then. However, 36 cases were reported in 1999 (an increase of 28.6% from 1998). In contrast, the annual number of reported cases in whites has been generally decreasing since 1990. The result is that African Americans have generally been making up an increasing proportion of annually reported AIDS cases (81.8% of 1999 cases).
- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has been generally increasing since 1987, and heterosexual contacts have generally been making up an increasing proportion of annually reported cases in 13-29 year olds (33.0% of 1999 cases). However, the largest numbers of reported cases continue to come from MSM. In 1999, MSM accounted for 60.5% (26) of reported AIDS cases in 13-29 year olds. From 1998 to 1999, the number of reported cases in MSM decreased by 18.8% (32 to 26).
- Females, African Americans, and persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact appear to be making up an increasing proportion of persons more recently infected with HIV.

1999

St. Louis Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 341 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women; 146 (42.8%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 288 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women.
- During 1999, 37 AIDS cases and 41 HIV cases were reported.

who

- Adult/adolescent women comprise 9.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 16.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).
- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in women 13-39 years of age, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 71.8% of reported AIDS cases and 76.0% of reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 21.6% of the total population.)
- Of 341 total reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women:
 - 4.7% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 35.2% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 34.6% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds and 25.5% in women 40 years of age and older.
- Of 288 total reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women:
 - 16.3% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 39.9% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 29.2% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds and 14.6% in women 40 years of age and older.
- Of the 341 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
 - 88 (25.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 237 (69.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 288 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
 - 43 (14.9%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 241 (83.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 341 total AIDS cases reported in women 13-39 years of age, 208 (70.0%) were from St. Louis City, 118 (34.6%) from St. Louis County, and 15 (4.4%) from St. Charles County.
- Of the 288 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 190 (66.0%) were from St. Louis City, 88 (30.6%) were from St. Louis County, and 10 (3.5%) from St. Charles County.

trends

- From 1989 through 1996, the number of annually reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women generally increased. From 1996 to 1999, reported AIDS cases declined by 30.6%, but seem to have more recently plateaued.
- From the early 1990's through 1999, an upward trend in annually reported AIDS cases was seen in African American women; however, a decline in reported cases of approximately 25.0% has occurred since 1996. The annual number of reported cases among white women essentially plateaued, and since 1995 has generally declined. Five cases were reported in white women and 31 in black women in 1999.
- In 1992, the number of AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts surpassed those reported from IDUs, and since that time heterosexual contacts have accounted for the majority of reported cases seen in adult/adolescent women (75.7% of cases reported in 1999).
- African American women and heterosexual contacts appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected women.

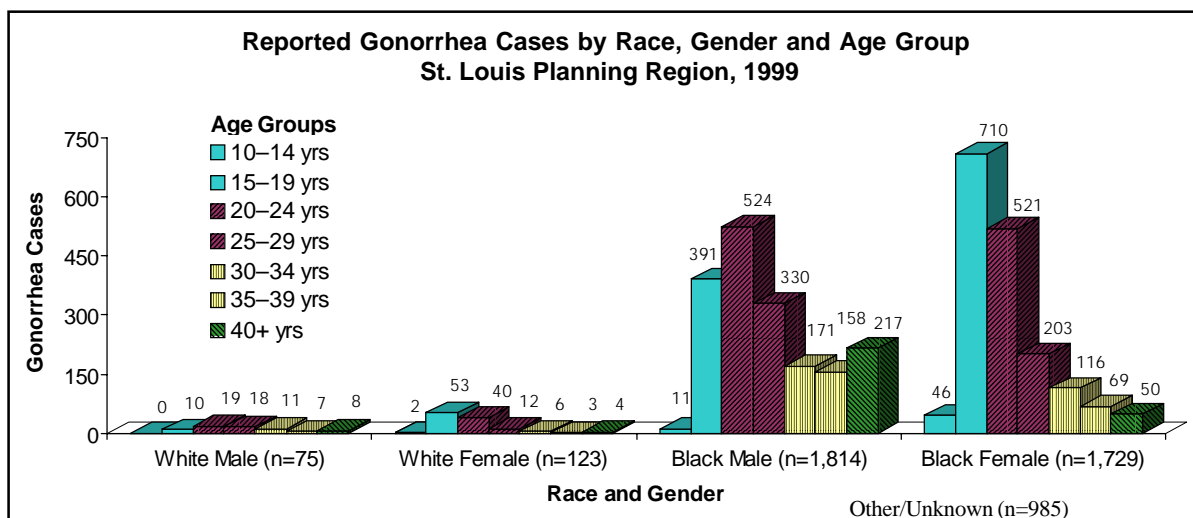
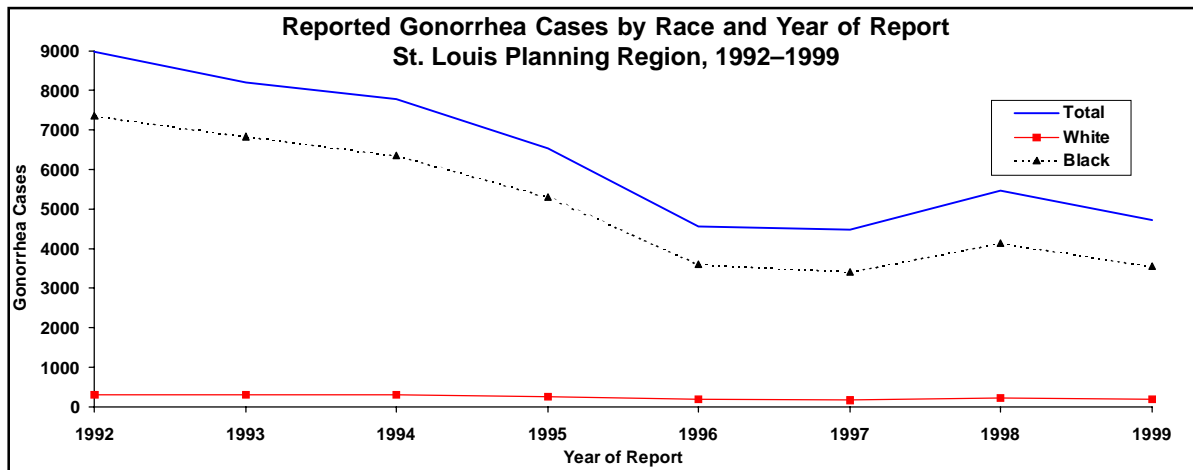


St. Louis Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

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1999



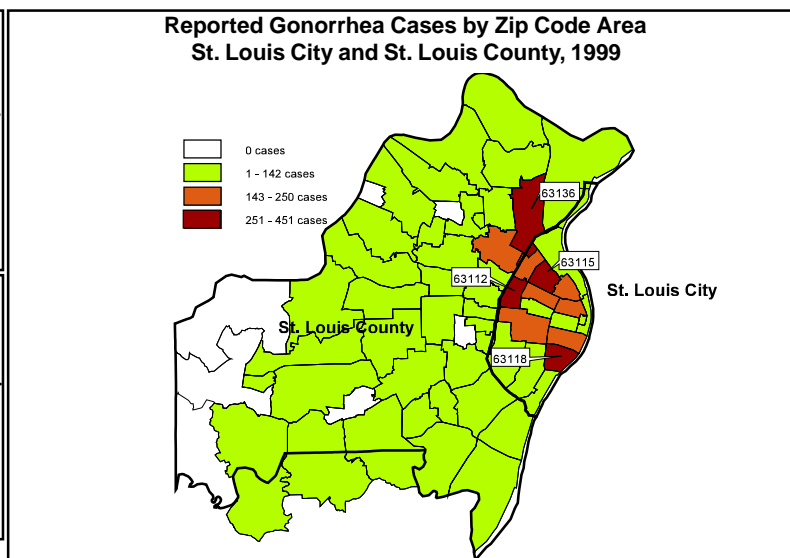
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	198	04.2%	12.3
Blacks	3,543	75.0%	1,011.1
Other/Unknown	985	20.8%	--
Total Cases	4,726	100.0%	293.5

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Charles	53	01.1%	19.5
St. Louis City	2,876	60.9%	847.6
St. Louis County	1,797	38.0%	179.9
Total Cases	4,726	100.0%	293.5

*Per 100,000 population

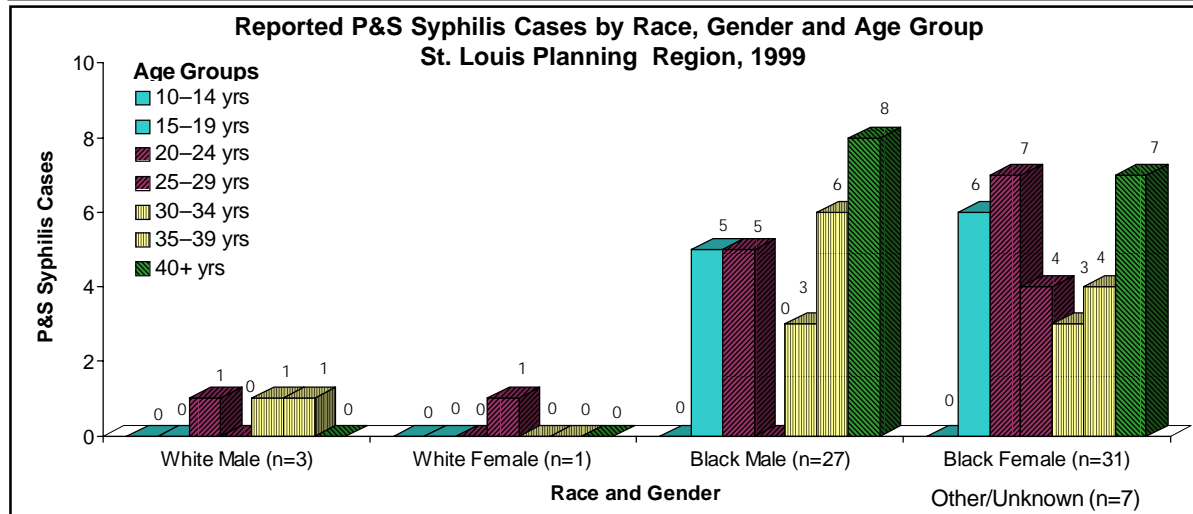
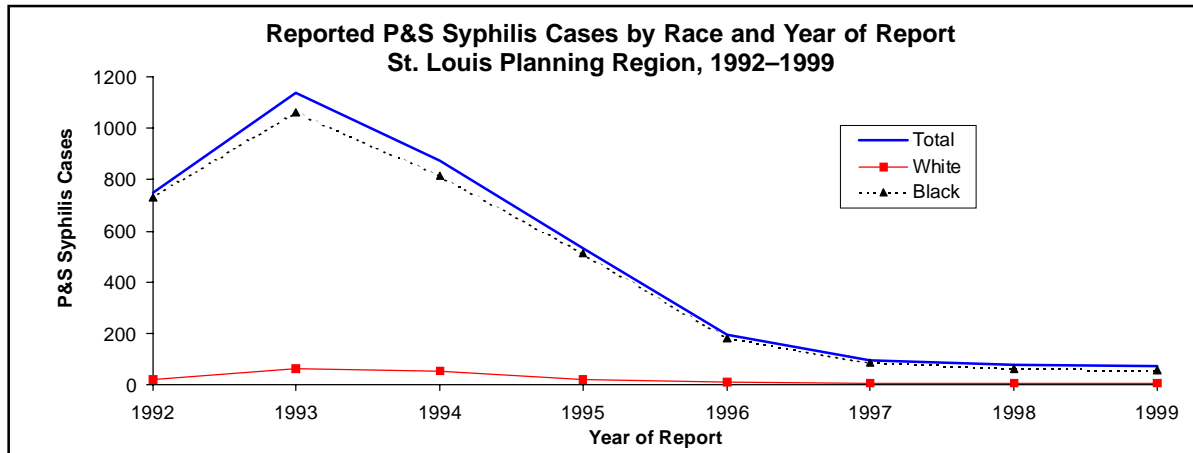


St. Louis Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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• SYPHILIS EPI PROFILE •



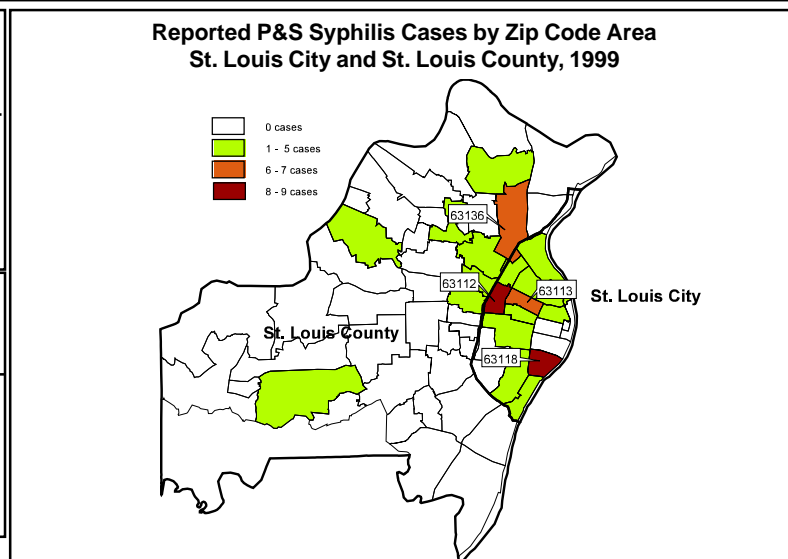
Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	4	05.8%	0.3
Blacks	58	84.1%	16.6
Other/Unknown	7	10.1%	--
Total Cases	69	100.0%	4.3

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by County
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Charles	1	1.4%	0.4
St. Louis City	51	73.9%	15.0
St. Louis County	17	24.6%	1.7
Total Cases	69	100.0%	4.3

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 6 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the St. Louis Planning Region in 1999

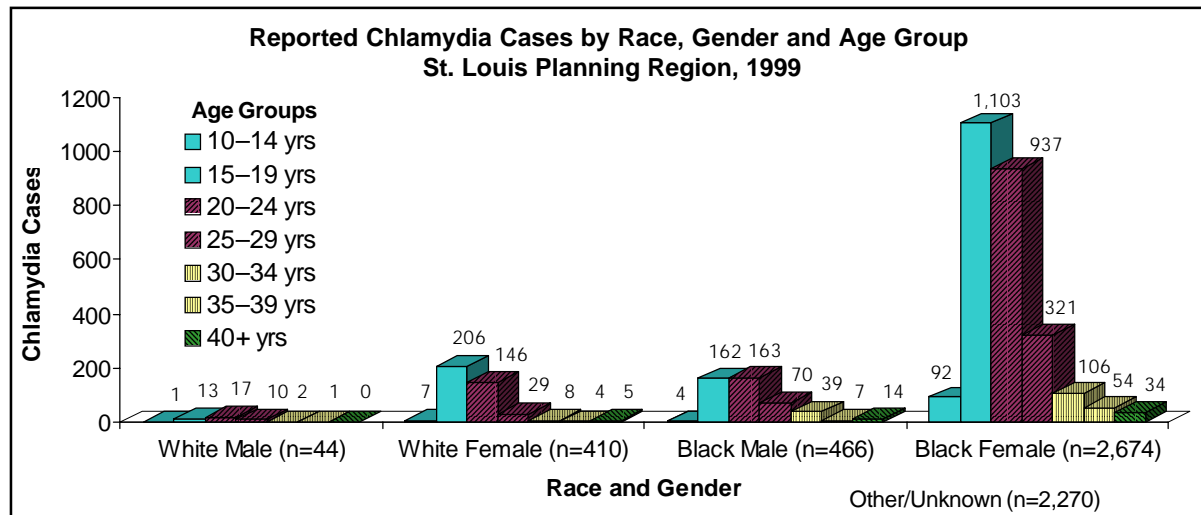
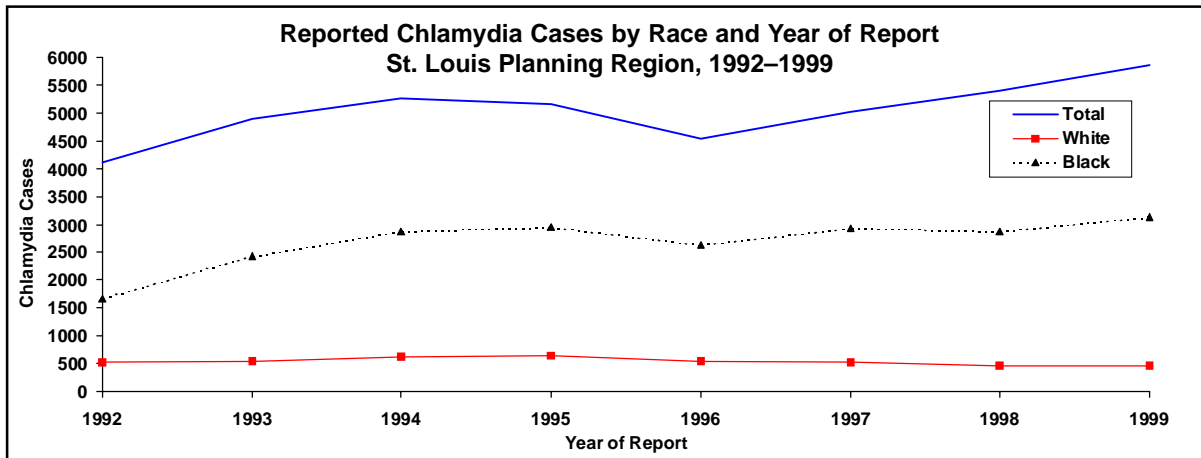
1999



St. Louis Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

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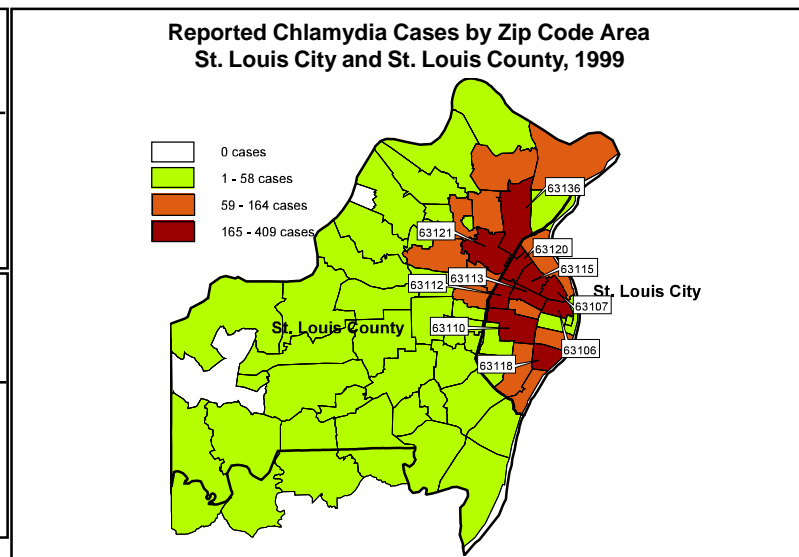
**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	454	7.7%	36.9
Blacks	3,140	53.5%	896.1
Other/Unknown ...	2,270	38.7%	--
Total Cases	5,864	100.0%	364.1

**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County
St. Louis Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Charles	193	03.3%	70.9
St. Louis City	3,090	52.7%	910.7
St. Louis County .	2,581	44.0%	258.4
Total Cases	5,864	100.0%	364.1

*Per 100,000 population



1999

Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



HIV/AIDS in the Kansas City Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 4,090 HIV-infected residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (2,839 AIDS cases and 1,251 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 131 AIDS cases and 123 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported cases, and account for 2,648 (93.2%) of the 2,839 reported AIDS cases, and 1,080 (86.3%) of the 1,251 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has, in general, slowly declined; an estimated 119 male HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females in recent years has been generally stable in the range of 24-33 cases per year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up 16.2% of the region's population, they have accounted for 24.5% of reported AIDS cases, and 36.4% of reported HIV cases. Among more recently infected persons, a higher proportion appear to be African American. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans has not shown noticeable upward or downward trends; an estimated 63 African American HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999. In contrast, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in whites has, in general, been slowly declining; an estimated 68 white HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999 (this number is only 5 cases more than the 63 HIV cases reported in African Americans in 1999).

Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been smaller, although 104 AIDS cases and 61 HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics. Four AIDS cases and 10 HIV cases have been reported in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 25 AIDS cases and 4 HIV cases have been reported in American Indians.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.7%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. The next largest proportion (39.1%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. Of the 1,251 reported HIV cases, 43 (3.4%) were diagnosed in teenagers, and of these 43 teenage cases, 25 (58.1%) were in African Americans.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 74% of reported AIDS cases and 62% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 12% of reported AIDS cases and 8% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU].) Of the 777 HIV cases reported in MSM, 501 (64.5%) were in white men, 228 (29.3%) were in African American men, and 38 (4.9%) were in Hispanic men. The largest number of MSM HIV cases, 704 (90.6%), have been reported from Jackson County; in addition, 39 (5.0%) cases have been reported from

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HIV/AIDS EPI PROFILE •

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Clay County, 17 (2.2%) from Platte County, and 12 (1.5%) from Cass County. The two other counties each reported 1-4 cases. (Almost all MSM HIV cases in African American men, as well as in Hispanic men, were reported from Jackson County.) The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has remained generally stable in recent years; an estimated 103 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

The second largest number of reported HIV cases has been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 11% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 51.1% of AIDS cases and 59.7% of HIV cases. The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 134 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 43 (32.1%) were in white females, 69 (51.5%) were in African American females, 11 (8.2%) were in African American males, and 3 (2.2%) were in white males. The largest number of heterosexual contact HIV cases, 111 (82.8%), have been reported from Jackson County; in addition, 11 (8.2%) cases have been reported from Clay County. The remaining counties in the region have each reported 1-5 cases. (Of total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, almost all were reported from Jackson County.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 24-37 cases per year, without any noticeable upward or downward trends being seen. Finally, it appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion were infected through heterosexual contact.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 6% of reported AIDS cases and 8% of reported HIV cases. Forty-four (47.8%) of the 92 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in African Americans. Males make up 77.2% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 92 total HIV cases in IDUs, 79 (85.9%) were from Jackson County and 6 (6.5%) were from Clay County. Four other counties have each reported 1-3 cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has ranged from 8-15 cases per year.

MSM/IDUs have accounted for 338 reported AIDS cases, but only 100 HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs has generally been decreasing; an estimated 4 MSM/IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in the Kansas City area are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

1999

Kansas City Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



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• SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA •

1999

Figure 1
Map of Kansas City Planning Region

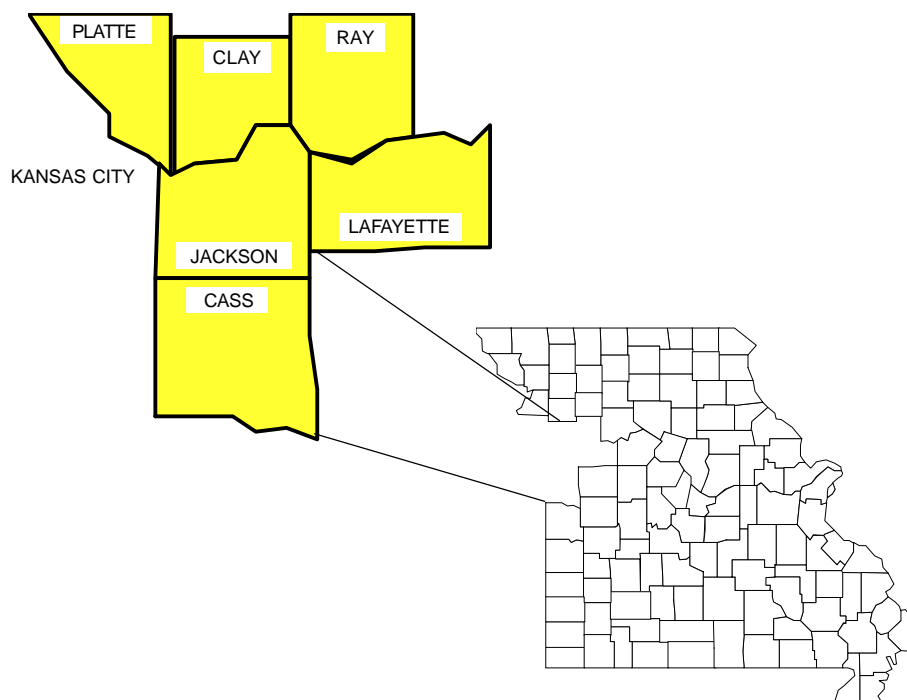


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Kansas City Planning Region

County	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
Cass County	77,219	95.9%	981	1.2%	1,428	1.8%	436	0.5%	457	0.6%	80,520	100.0%
Clay County	164,614	93.4%	3,471	2.0%	5,528	3.1%	762	0.4%	1,832	1.0%	176,206	100.0%
Jackson County	457,902	69.9%	160,551	24.5%	25,574	3.9%	2,297	0.4%	8,661	1.3%	654,986	100.0%
Lafayette County	31,055	95.1%	1,088	3.3%	308	0.9%	101	0.3%	102	0.3%	32,653	100.0%
Platte County	64,847	92.5%	1,683	2.4%	1,893	2.7%	323	0.5%	1,322	1.9%	70,068	100.0%
Ray County	22,981	96.9%	391	1.6%	177	0.7%	111	0.5%	49	0.2%	23,708	100.0%
Kansas City Planning Region	818,618	78.9%	168,164	16.2%	34,908	3.4%	4,029	0.4%	12,422	1.2%	1,038,141	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.



Kansas City Planning Region

Socio-Demographic Data

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- The Kansas City Planning Region, with a population of 1,038,141*, consists of 6 counties in western Missouri (see Figure 1).
- Counties with the largest populations are Jackson (654,986), and Clay (176,206). Two counties (Cass, and Platte) have populations of 70,000–85,000 persons. The remaining two counties have populations of less than 35,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are Kansas City (441,574; Jackson County) and Independence (116,832; Jackson County).
- From 1990 to 1998, three counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Ray, Jackson, and Lafayette). The remaining three counties (Platte, Clay, and Cass) had population increases of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in four counties (Cass, Jackson, Clay, and Platte) within the Kansas Planning Region. In the remaining counties, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of less than 1,500 persons. See Figure 3.
- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in either no change or decline in one county (Jackson). In the remaining five counties (Platte, Clay, Ray, Lafayette, and Cass), net migration of the population resulted in an increase of 1,000 or more persons. See Figure 4.
- The estimated total population of the Kansas City Planning Region is 1,038,141, including 818,618 (78.9%) whites, 168,164 (16.2%) African Americans, 34,908 (3.4%) Hispanics, 4,029

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

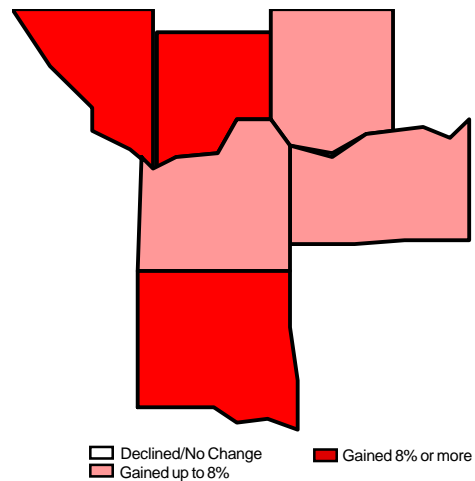


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

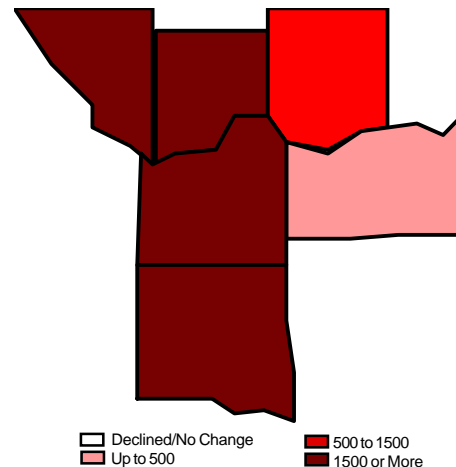
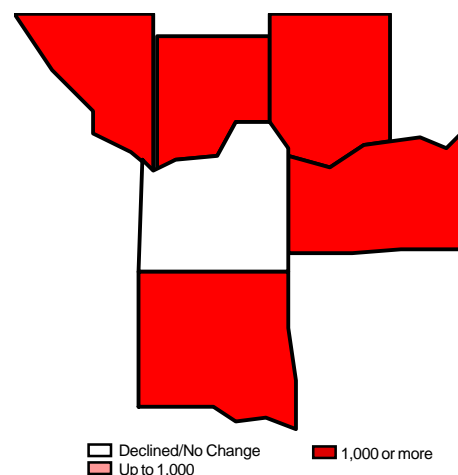


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



Kansas City Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



(0.4%) American Indians, and 12,422 (1.2%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Jackson (160,551), and Clay (3,471). Each of the remaining counties has less than 1,700 African Americans in its population.
- Ninety eight percent of the African American population in the Kansas City Planning Region lives in one of two counties (Jackson and Clay).
- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Jackson (24.5%), and Lafayette (3.3%). In each of the 4 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 2.5% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.
- From 1990 to 1998, five counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Platte, Clay, Ray, Lafayette, and Cass). The remaining county (Jackson) had an increase in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

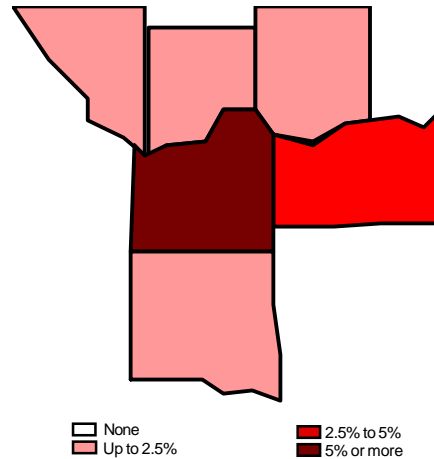
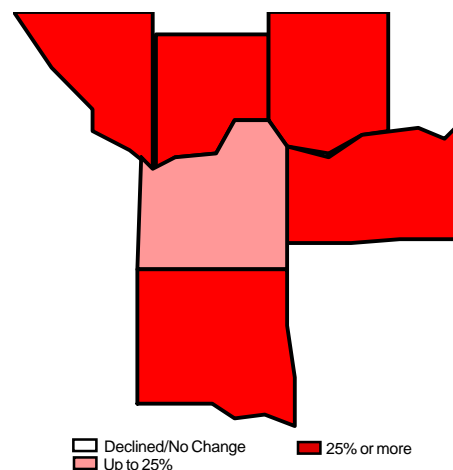


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



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** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as “Hispanic”. For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as “Hispanic” and not as “white”.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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• Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Jackson (25,574), Clay (5,528) and Platte (1,893). Each of the remaining counties has less than 1500 Hispanics in its population.
- Ninety five percent of the Hispanic population in the Kansas Planning Region lives in three counties (Jackson, Clay, and Platte).
- The county with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population is Jackson (3.9%). In two other counties (Clay and Platte), Hispanics make up 2.5–3.5% of the population. In the remaining three counties, Hispanics make up less than 2% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, four counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Platte, Clay, Ray, and Cass). The remaining two counties (Jackson and Lafayette) had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

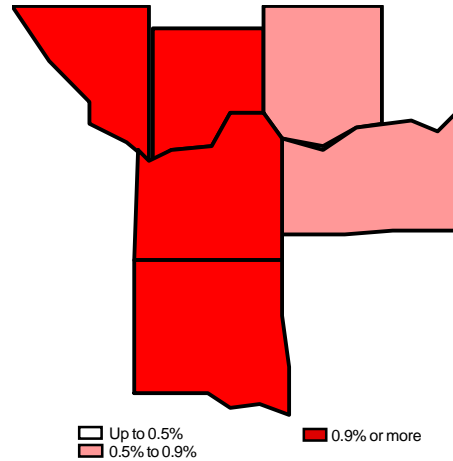
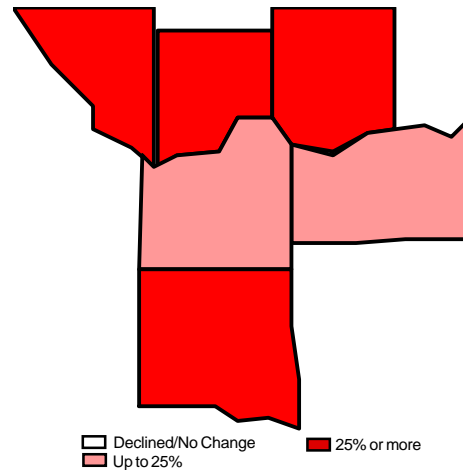


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Kansas City Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, the six counties in the Kansas City Planning region had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, one of the counties (Jackson) had 13%–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining five counties (Platte, Clay, Ray, Lafayette, and Cass) had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

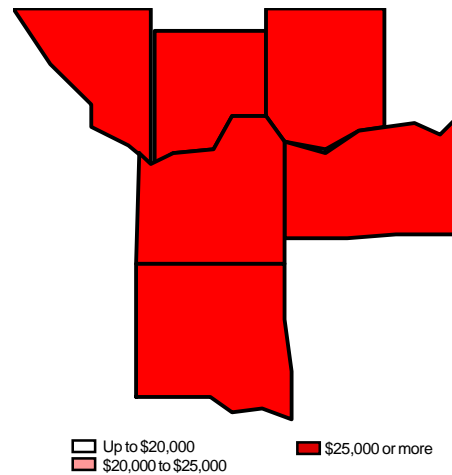
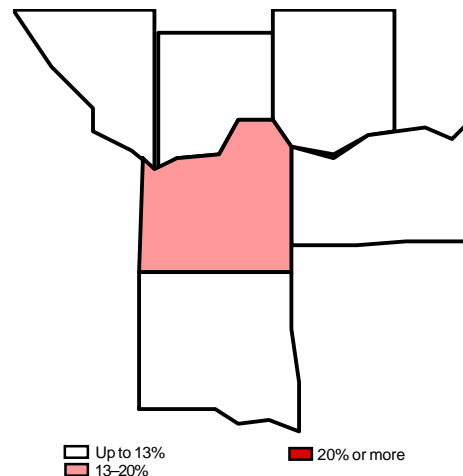


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



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Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 2,839 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region; 1,567 (55.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 1,251 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 131 AIDS cases and 123 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 12.6 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.1 per 100,000. In 1999, the HIV rate was 11.8, in comparison to Missouri's HIV rate of 7.6 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 93.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 86.3% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented with a reported AIDS case rate 4.3 times higher than that of whites. In 1999, African Americans made up 44.3% of reported AIDS cases and 40.7% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 16.2% of the population of the planning region). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 46.5%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 40.7%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 131 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999 :
78 (59.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (8.4%) were in MSM/IDUs; 9 (6.9%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 19 (14.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 123 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999:
73 (59.3%) were in MSM; 2 (1.6%) were in MSM/IDUs; 3 (2.4%) were in IDUs; 17 (13.8%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A cumulative total of 8 perinatal AIDS cases and 9 perinatal HIV cases have been reported . In 1999, no perinatal HIV cases or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 2,839 total AIDS cases reported, 2,547 (89.7%) were from Jackson County, 160 (5.6%) were from Clay County, and 69 (2.4%) were from Platte County. (Included here are cases from within as well as from outside the city limits of Kansas City.) The 3 other counties each reported from 7-35 cases.
- Within the city limits of Kansas City (which includes parts of Jackson, Platte, and Clay Counties), 2,370 AIDS cases were reported (these cases comprise 83.5% of the planning region's total). The AIDS rate for the city of Kansas City in 1999 was 24.9 cases per 100,000 population; by comparison, the rate for St. Louis City was 43.3, and for Missouri was 8.1.

trends (1)

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases from the Kansas City Planning Region plateaued in the late 1980's, and in general remained relatively constant through 1996. From 1996 to 1997 a major decline in AIDS cases occurred. AIDS cases have continued to decline, however, not as precipitously as from 1996 to 1997 (3.7% decline from 1998 to 1999). See Figure 1.

1999

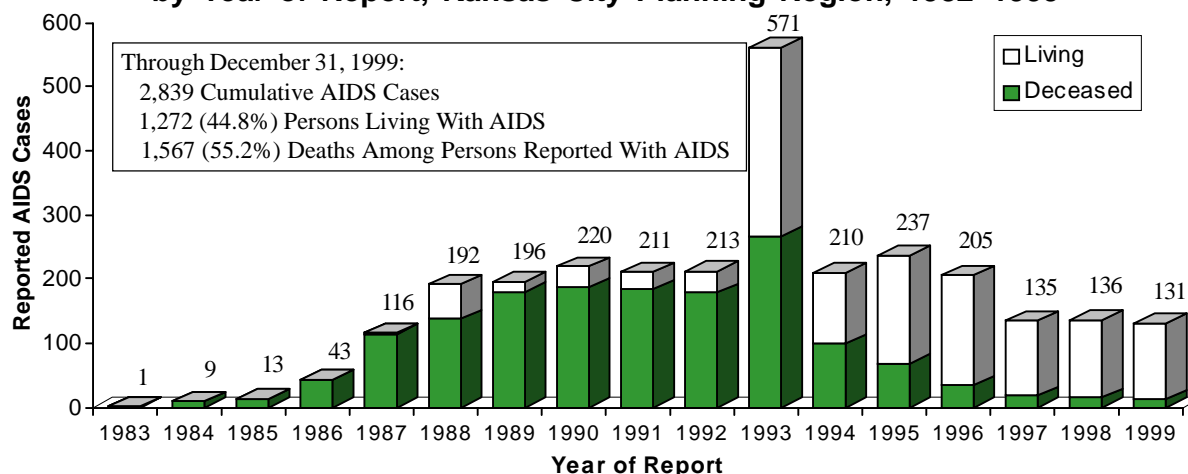
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**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Kansas City Planning Region, 1982-1999**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Kansas City Planning Region, 1982-1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999	Cumulative*	Reported 1999	Cumulative	Reported 1999	Cumulative	Reported 1999	Cumulative	Case	%
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Gender										
Male	103	(83.7%)	1,080	(86.3%)	116	(88.5%)	2,648	(93.2%)	3,728	(91.1%)
Female	20	(16.3%)	171	(13.7%)	15	(11.5%)	191	(6.7%)	362	(8.9%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	61	(49.6%)	721	(57.6%)	66	(50.4%)	2,010	(70.8%)	2,731	(66.8%)
Black	50	(40.7%)	455	(36.4%)	58	(44.3%)	696	(24.5%)	1,151	(28.1%)
Hispanic	8	(6.5%)	61	(4.9%)	7	(5.3%)	104	(3.7%)	165	(4.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	(2.4%)	10	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)	14	(0.3%)
American Indian	1	(0.8%)	4	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.9%)	29	(0.7%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis†										
<13	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.3%)		
13-19	7	(5.7%)	43	(3.4%)	1	(0.8%)	23	(0.8%)		
20-29	30	(24.4%)	509	(40.7%)	20	(15.3%)	675	(23.8%)		
30-39	51	(41.5%)	489	(39.1%)	60	(45.8%)	1,319	(46.5%)		
40-49	28	(22.8%)	160	(12.8%)	36	(27.5%)	595	(21.0%)		
>49	7	(5.7%)	39	(3.1%)	14	(10.7%)	218	(7.7%)		
Exposure Category‡										
MSM	73	(59.3%)	777	(62.1%)	78	(59.5%)	2,097	(73.9%)	2,874	(70.3%)
MSM/IDU	2	(1.6%)	100	(8.0%)	11	(8.4%)	338	(11.9%)	438	(10.7%)
IDU	3	(2.4%)	92	(7.4%)	9	(6.9%)	167	(5.9%)	259	(6.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	17	(13.8%)	134	(10.7%)	19	(14.5%)	137	(4.8%)	271	(6.6%)
Adult Hemophiliac	1	(0.8%)	6	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.7%)	26	(0.6%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	1	(0.8%)	23	(0.8%)	25	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	27	(22.0%)	129	(10.3%)	13	(10.0%)	46	(1.6%)	175	(4.3%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.3%)	17	(0.4%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Kansas City Region Total	123 (100.0%)	1,251 (100.0%)	131 (100.0%)	2,839 (100.0%)	131 (100.0%)	2,839 (100.0%)	4,090 (100.0%)			

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

§ MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users



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trends (2)

- The 103 HIV cases reported in males in 1999 represented a 8.0% decrease from the 112 cases reported in 1998 (in comparison with the 34.1% decrease from 1996 to 1997). The 20 cases reported in 1999 among females represented a 16.7% decrease from the 24 cases reported in 1998.
- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in African Americans showed a general upward trend through 1995. Since then there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases. 58 cases were reported both in 1998 and 1999. In contrast, the annual number of reported cases in whites has been generally decreasing since the late 1980's, especially in the past 4 years (46.8% decline from 1996 to 1999; 8.3% decline from 1998 to 1999).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally decreased from the late 1980's through 1994, and then essentially plateaued. See Figure 2.
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- From 1988 through 1997, 4,016 Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age who were residents of Kansas City were screened for HIV, 13 (0.32%, or about 3 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. All of the seropositive persons were male. The overall HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.45%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.18%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.65%), followed by white males (0.26%). Of the 1,203 females (white, African American, and other) tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.

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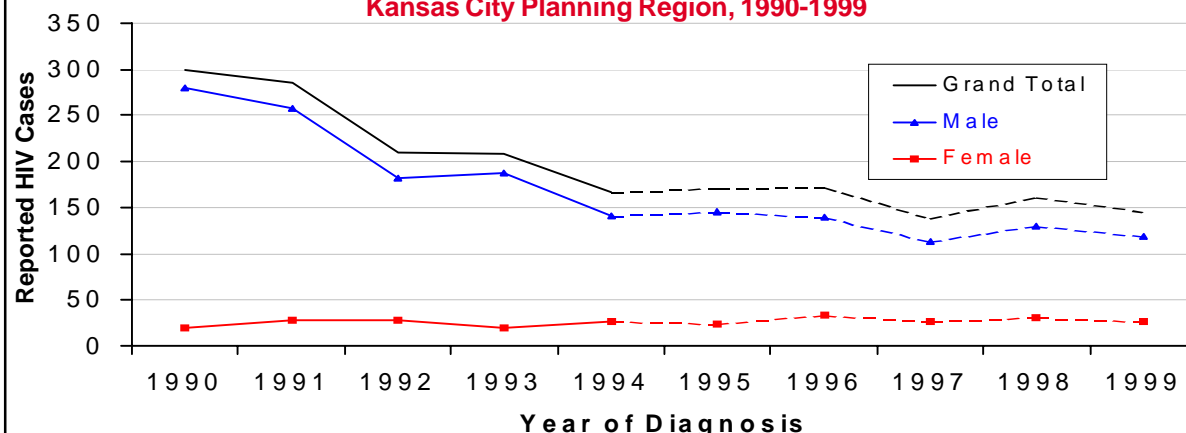
**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City Planning Region
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999** Case	%	Cumulative Case	%	Reported 1999 Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	87	(70.7%)	856	(69.0%)	87	(66.4%)	2,122	(75.0%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(2.4%)	104	(8.4%)	11	(8.4%)	340	(12.0%)
Injecting Drug Use	4	(3.3%)	100	(8.1%)	10	(7.6%)	171	(6.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	28	(22.8%)	172	(13.9%)	22	(16.8%)	152	(5.4%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(0.8%)	6	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.7%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	1	(0.8%)	23	(0.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	123	(100.0%)	1,240	(100.0%)	131	(100.0%)	2,828	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	0	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)	0	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)
Total	123	(100.0%)	1,251	(100.0%)	131	(100.0%)	2,839	(100.0%)

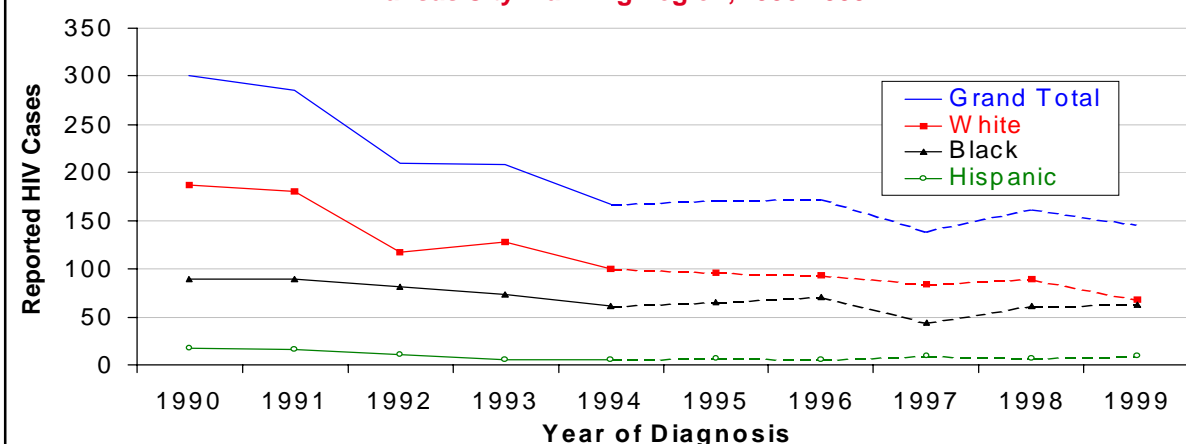
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999**



**Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999**



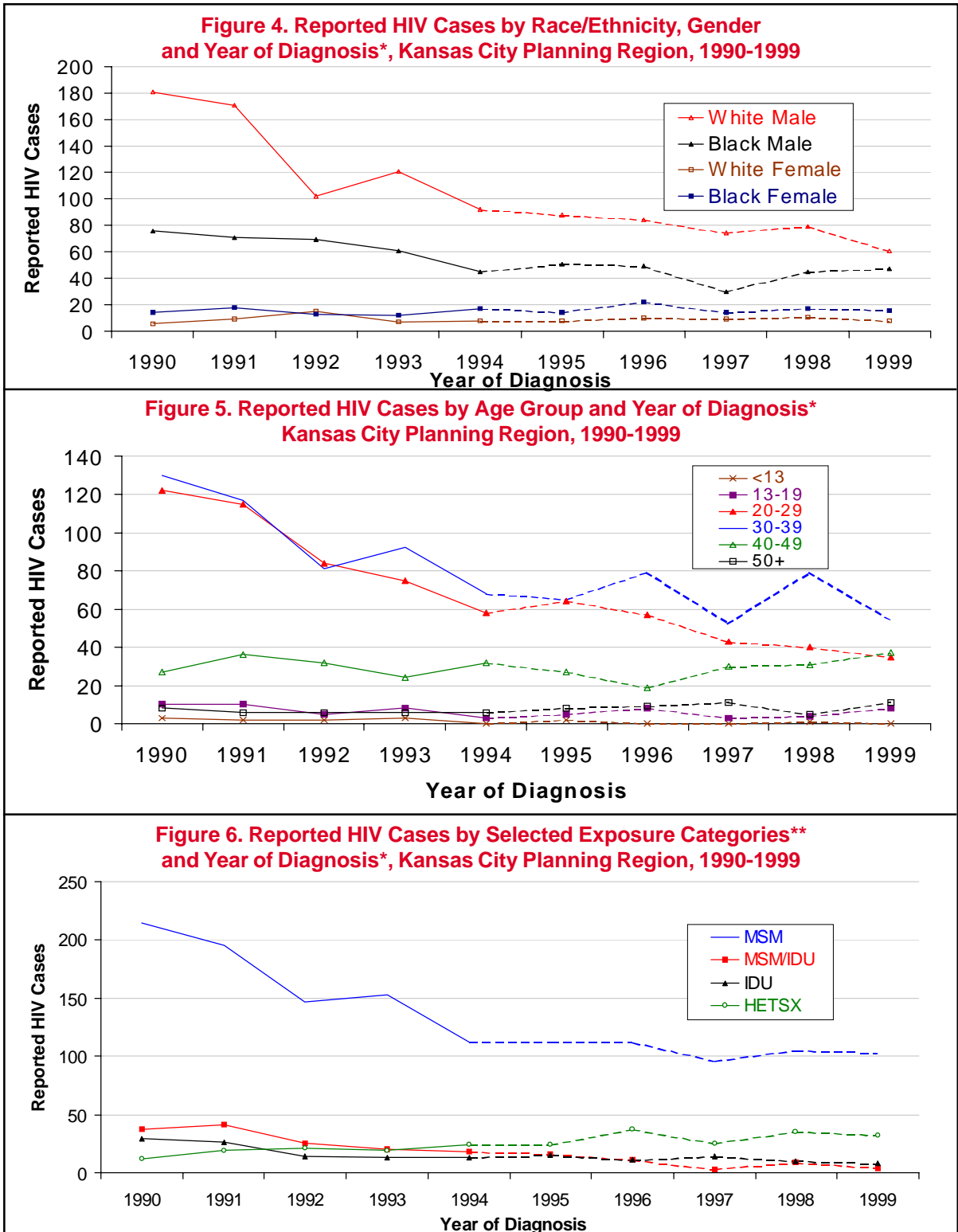
* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.



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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

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REPORTED HIV CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
KANSAS CITY	102	22.7	46	15.9	46	34.9	6	5.9
ST LOUIS CITY	130	38.3	45	29.8	76	42.8	1	17.5
ST LOUIS CO	55	5.5	22	2.7	30	18.4	1	7.6
OUTSTATE TOTAL	87	2.4	65	1.9	18	13.4	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	37	----	10	----	26	----	1	----
MISSOURI	411	7.6	188	4.0	196	32.3	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.
**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

REPORTED AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA, MISSOURI, 1999

	TOTAL		WHITE, NON-HISPANIC		BLACK, NON-HISPANIC		HISPANIC	
	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*	CASES	RATE*
KANSAS CITY	112	24.9	49	17.0	58	44.0	5	26.1
ST LOUIS CITY	147	43.3	49	32.4	95	53.5	2	35.0
ST LOUIS CO	68	6.8	23	2.9	43	26.4	1	7.6
OUTSTATE TOTAL	102	2.8	86	2.5	13	9.7	2	4.1
MO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**	9	----	2	----	6	----	1	----
MISSOURI	438	8.1	209	4.5	157	35.4	6	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.
**Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

AIDS CASES BY COUNTY KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
JOHNSON	400	47.1%
LEAVENWORTH	73	8.6%
MIAMI	6	0.7%
WYANDOTTE	371	43.6%
TOTAL	850	100.0%

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

AIDS CASES BY EXPOSURE CATEGORY KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES* IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	553	65.4%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	69	8.2%
INJECTING DRUG USE	73	8.6%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	70	8.3%
HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER	19	2.2%
BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT	18	2.1%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	43	5.1%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	845	100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	3	60.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	2	40.0%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	5	100.0%
TOTAL	850	

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

AIDS CASES BY GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE GROUP KANSAS: FOUR COUNTIES* IN KANSAS CITY AREA CUMULATIVE THROUGH DECEMBER 1999

AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER	
MALES	784 92.2%
FEMALES	66 7.8%
RACE/ETHNICITY	
WHITE	617 72.6%
BLACK	173 20.4%
HISPANIC	48 5.6%
ASIAN	5 0.6%
AMERICAN INDIAN	4 0.5%
UNKNOWN	3 0.4%
AGE GROUP	
<13	4 0.5%
13-19	4 0.5%
20-29	186 21.9%
30-39	363 42.7%
40-49	204 24.0%
>49	87 10.2%
TOTAL	850

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

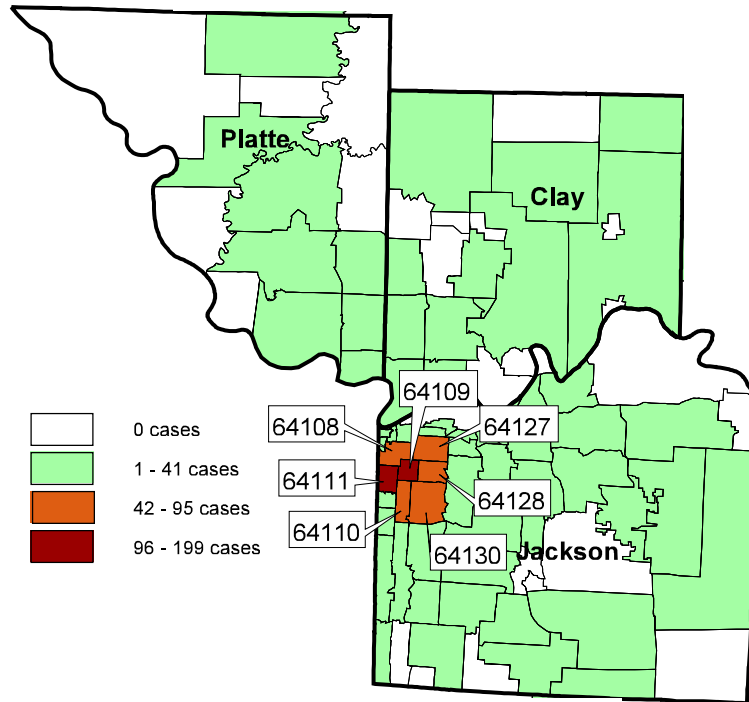


Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

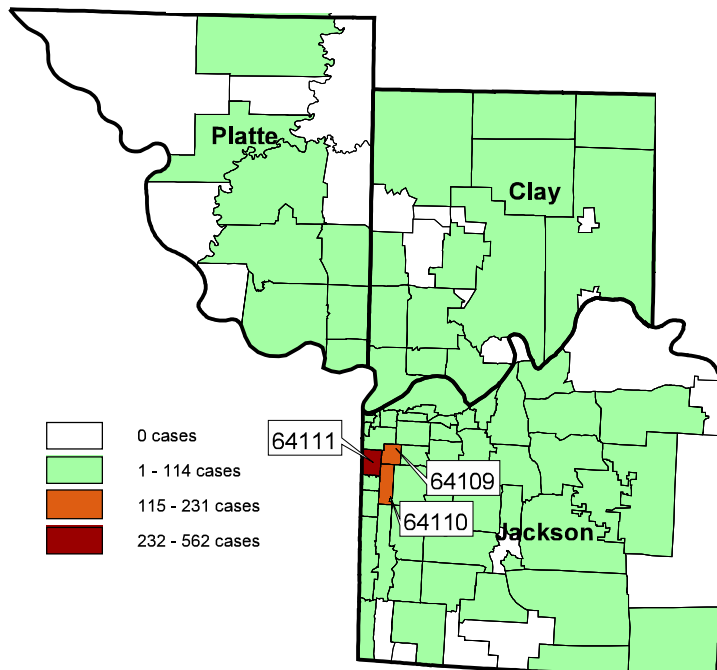
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**Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 1999**



**Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 1999**



1999

Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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1999



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 2,097 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (74.2% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 777 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (62.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 131 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 78 (59.5%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 123 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 73 (59.3%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 75.2% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men, 20.4%; and Hispanic men, 3.5%. However, of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 64.5% and African American men, 29.3%; Hispanic men account for 4.9%. See Table 3.
- Greater than two-thirds of all HIV and AIDS cases reported in Asians and Indians are in MSM.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported in men 30-39 years of age (47.7% of white cases and 48.7% of African American cases were from this age group); 21.7% of AIDS cases in whites and 27.4% in African Americans were in men 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 2,097 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 1,881 (89.7%) were from Jackson County, 119 (5.7%) were from Clay County, and 58 (2.8%) were from Platte County. The remaining cases were from the other three counties of the planning region (each of these counties reported <20 cases).
- Of the 777 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 704 (90.6%) were from Jackson County, 39 (5.0%) were from Clay County, 17 (2.2%) were from Platte County, and 12 (1.5%) from Cass County. The two other counties each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM remained generally constant from the late 1980's, through 1995. Since 1995, there has been an approximately 52% decline in reported cases. From 1998 to 1999, reported cases increased by 1 case (77 to 78).
- Reported AIDS cases in African American MSM have shown no clear upward or downward trend in recent years until 1998, when a 40.0% decrease (26 cases) was seen. Thirty-one cases were reported in 1999 (an increase of 19.2% from 1998). African American men have been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM (39.7% of MSM cases reported in 1999).
- Among more recently infected men who acquired their HIV infection through male homosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM still account for the majority of annually reported HIV cases and AIDS cases.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM decreased from the late 1980's through the mid-1990's, and essentially plateaued. See Figure 7.

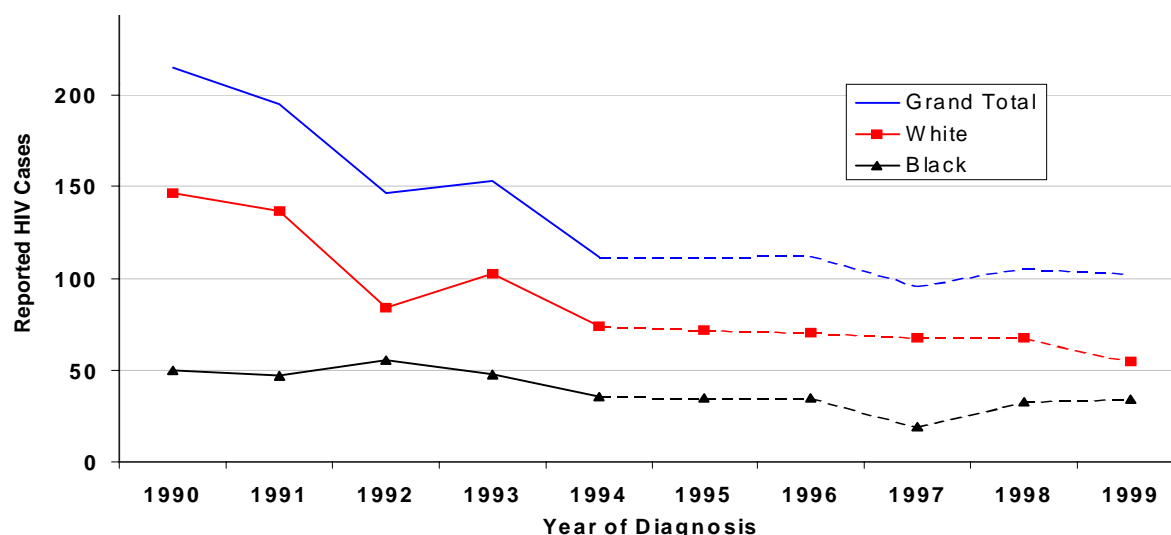
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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999

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Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	41	(56.2%)	501	(64.5%)	46	(59.0%)	1,576	(75.2%)
Black	22	(30.1%)	228	(29.3%)	31	(39.7%)	427	(20.4%)
Hispanic	6	(8.2%)	38	(4.9%)	1	(1.3%)	73	(3.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	4	(5.5%)	10	(1.3%)	0	(0.0%)	21	(1.0%)
Total	73	(100.0%)	777	(100.0%)	78	(100.0%)	2,097	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 338 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (12.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 100 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (8.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 131 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 11 (8.4%) were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1999, of the 123 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (1.6%) were MSM/IDUs.

who

- White men comprise 72.5% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDU; African American men, 22.8%; Hispanic men, 3.3%. See Table 4.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDU, white men comprise 72.0%, African American men, 24.0%; Hispanic men, 3.0%.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 50.6%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 27.2% of cases were from men 20-29; 18.6% from men 40-49; and 2.4% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 338 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 314 (92.9%) were from Jackson County, 15 (4.4%) from Clay County, and 6 (1.8%) from Platte County. Two other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 100 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 91 (91.0%) were from Jackson County, 4 (4.0%) from Platte County, 3 (3.0%) from Clay County, and 2 (2.0%) from Cass County.

trends

- From the late 1980's through 1996, no clear upward or downward trends were apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU.
- In the last three years, reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDU have seemingly plateaued.
- African American men appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected MSM/IDU.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU generally decreased from the late 1980's through 1999. See Figure 8.

1999

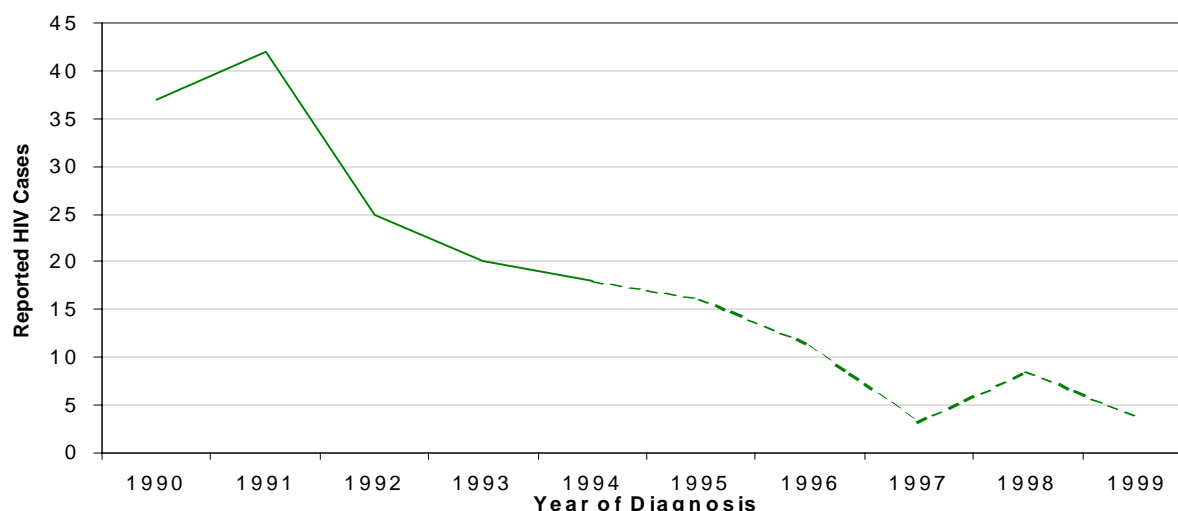
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• MSM/IDUs •

Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(50.0%)	72	(72.0%)	6	(54.5%)	245	(72.5%)
Black	1	(50.0%)	24	(24.0%)	4	(36.4%)	77	(22.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	4	(4.0%)	1	(9.1%)	16	(4.7%)
Total	2	(100.0%)	100	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)	338	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1999



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 167 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (these cases comprise 5.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 92 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (7.4% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 131 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 9 (6.9%) were IDUs.
- Of the 123 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 3 (2.4%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 49.1% of reported AIDS cases, and 47.8% of reported HIV cases, in IDUs. Whites make up 44.3% of reported AIDS cases, and 44.6% of reported HIV cases. Hispanics comprise 6.0% of reported AIDS cases (10 cases) and 7.6% of reported HIV cases (7 cases). See Table 5.
- Males make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (64.7%) and HIV cases (77.2%) in IDUs. Of total IDU AIDS cases reported, African American males comprised 29.9%, white males 29.3%, African American females 19.2%, and white females 15.0%. Of the 17 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in Hispanics, 14 (82.4%) were male.
- Among IDUs overall, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 41.3%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 29.3% of cases were from persons 40-49; 23.4% from persons 20-29; and 6.0% from persons 50 years of age or older. However, among African American male IDUs, the largest percentage of cases, 44.0%, were reported in men 40-49 years of age. Among African American female IDUs, the largest percentage of cases, 34.4%, were reported in women 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 167 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 152 (91.0%) were from Jackson County and 6 (3.6%) were from Clay County. The four other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 92 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 79 (85.9%) were from Jackson County and 6 (6.5%) were from Clay County. The four other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From 1989 through 1996, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs generally ranged from 9-18 cases per year. Since 1996, there has been a 52.6% decline in reported cases (from 19 to 9). The 9 cases reported in 1999 reflect a 30.8% decrease from the 13 cases reported in 1998.
- During three of the past five years, more IDU AIDS cases were reported in African Americans than in whites. In 1999, 7 (77.8%) of the 9 cases reported were African American.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. However, there seems to be a general decline in diagnosed cases since 1997. See Figure 9.

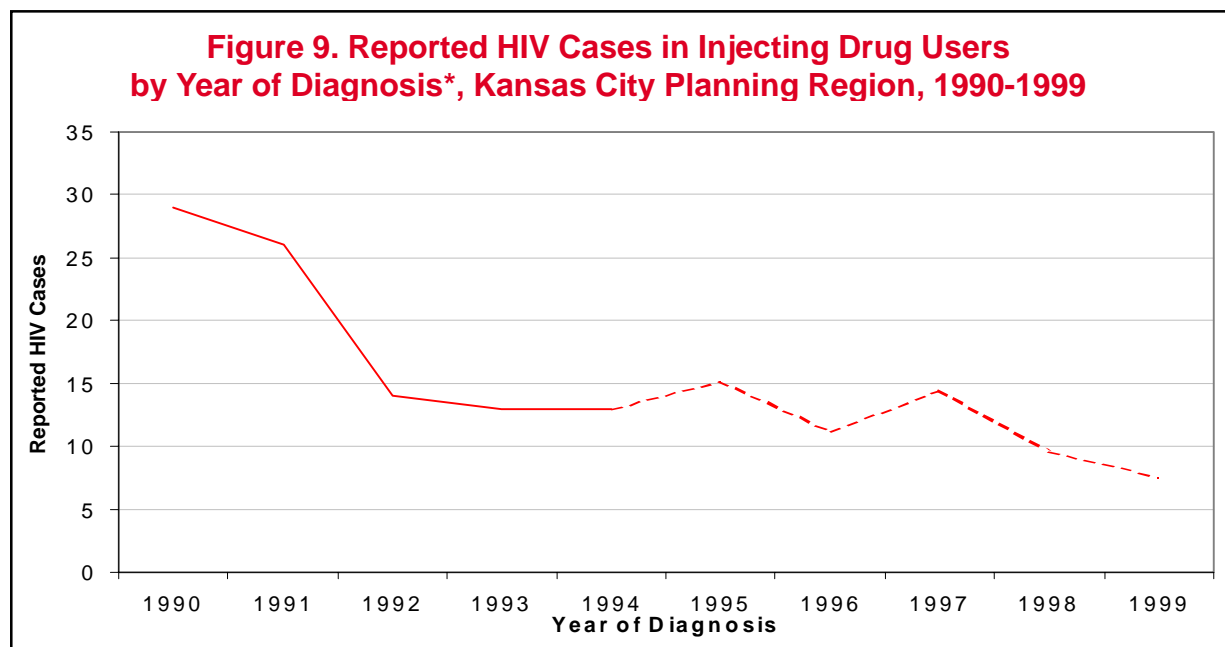
1999

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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(33.3%)	41	(44.6%)	2	(22.2%)	74	(44.3%)
Black	2	(66.7%)	44	(47.8%)	7	(77.8%)	82	(49.1%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	7	(7.6%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(6.6%)
Total	3	(100.0%)	92	(100.0%)	9	(100.0%)	167	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

1999



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 137 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Kansas City Planning Region (these cases make up 4.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 134 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (10.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 131 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 19 (14.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 123 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 17 (13.8%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 51.1% of AIDS cases and 59.7% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 43.1% of reported AIDS cases and 34.3% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- Females make up the majority of reported AIDS cases (80.3%) and HIV cases (94.8%) acquired through heterosexual contact. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 38.7%, white females 38.7%, African American males 12.4% (17 cases), and white males 4.4% (3 cases).
- Of the 46 female heterosexual contact AIDS cases reported during the past 4 years, 25 (54.3%) were in African American females.
- The largest proportion of AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, 33.6%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 35.8% of cases were from persons 30-39; 14.6% from persons 40-49; and 13.9% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 137 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 121 (88.3%) were from Jackson County and 9 (6.6%) from Clay County.
- Of the 134 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 111 (82.8%) were from Jackson County and 11 (8.2%) from Clay County.

trends

- Reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts increased from 5 cases in 1994 to 17 cases in both 1995 and 1996. Since then, cases have remained fairly stable.
- For the last five years, AIDS cases have remained basically stable (6 to 8 cases) except for 1997 when 2 cases were reported. In contrast, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in African Americans have slowly increased from the early 1990s. However, for the last five years there have been no apparent trends in reported AIDS cases in African Americans infected through heterosexual contact, although they are comprising a greater number of reported cases than are whites (47.4% of 1999 cases).
- Among more recently infected persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American females.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing since 1995. However, currently there seems to be some evidence of plateauing. See Figure 10. This general upward trend has been primarily due to the generally increasing number of cases diagnosed in African American females and males. See Figure 11.

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Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999

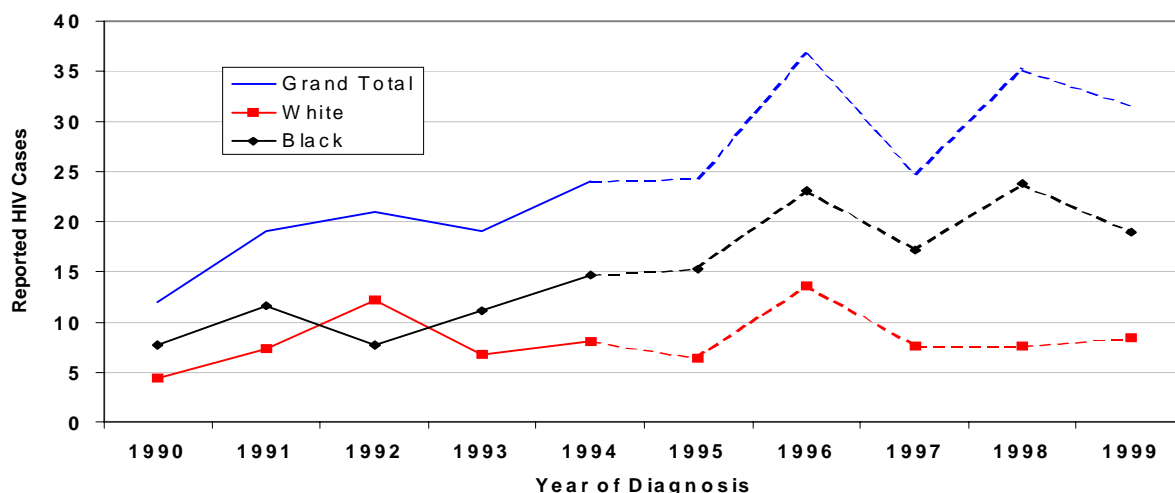
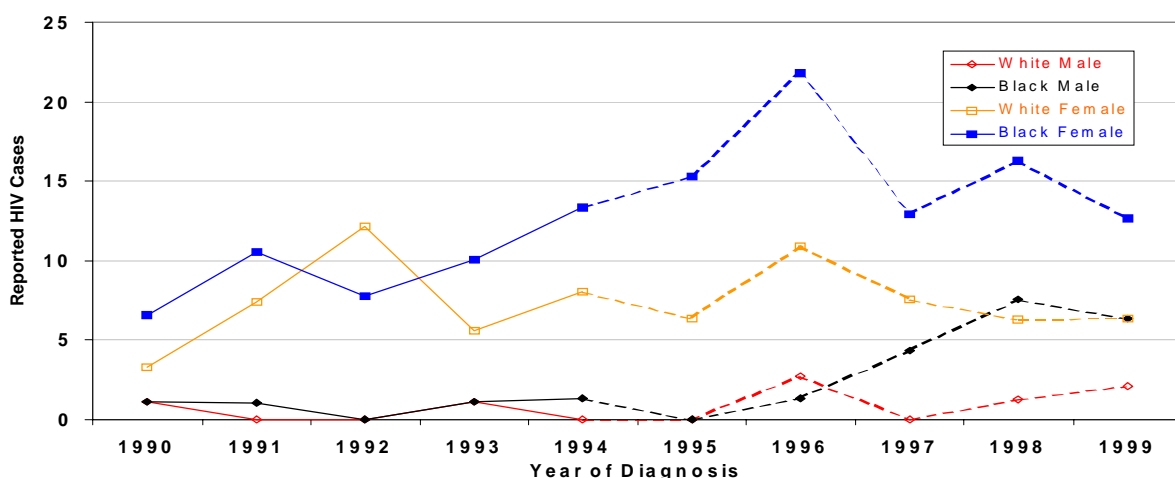


Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*, Kansas City Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Kansas City Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	5	(29.4%)	46	(34.3%)	7	(36.8%)	59	(43.1%)
Black	10	(58.8%)	80	(59.7%)	9	(47.4%)	70	(51.1%)
Hispanic	2	(11.8%)	6	(4.5%)	3	(15.8%)	6	(4.4%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.5%)
Total	17	(100.0%)	134	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)	137	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1999, a total of 698 AIDS cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age; 372 (53.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 552 HIV cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 24.7% of all reported AIDS cases and 44.5% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 91.3% of reported AIDS cases, and 84.4% of reported HIV cases, in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans, and Hispanic males, are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans make up 27.7% of reported AIDS cases and 41.3% of reported HIV cases. Hispanic males comprise 4.4% of reported AIDS cases and 3.8% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 71.5% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 25.2% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.3% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 54.5% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 37.7% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.8% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 21 AIDS cases reported in 1999:
12 (57.1%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (9.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 1 (4.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 4 (19.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 37 HIV cases reported in 1999:
23 (62.2%) were in MSM; 1 (2.7%) case was reported in MSM/IDUs; 1 (2.7%) was reported in IDUs; 6 (16.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 698 total AIDS cases reported, 620 (88.8%) were from Jackson County, 45 (6.4%) from Clay County, 13 (1.9%) from Platte County, and 12 (1.7%) from Cass County. The remaining two counties have each reported 1-7 cases.
- Of the 552 total HIV cases reported, 499 (90.4%) were from Jackson County, 26 (4.7%) from Clay County, 10 (1.8%) from Cass County, and 9 (1.6%) from Platte County. The remaining counties have each reported 3-5 cases.

trends

- From 1991 through 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age had generally plateaued in the range of approximately 50 cases per year. Declines have been seen since 1996. The 21 cases reported in 1999 represented a 55.3% decline from the 47 AIDS cases reported in 1996. Twenty-one cases were reported both in 1998 and 1999.
- During the five-year period from 1992 to 1996, females made up 10.0% to 12.5% of total reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts. In 1999, 4 (19.0%) of the 21 reported cases were in females.
- The proportion of total AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age contributed by African Americans has remained steady in the range of 29-35% from 1991 to 1996. However, since then, African Americans have accounted for a greater percentage of reported cases (47.6% in 1999).
- Among more recently infected persons 13-29 years of age, a larger proportion appear to be African American.

1999

Kansas City Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 188 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women; 72 (38.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 167 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women.
- During 1999, 15 AIDS cases and 20 HIV cases were reported.

who

- Adult/adolescent women comprise 6.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 13.5% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).
- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 49.5% of reported AIDS cases and 58.7% of reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 16.2% of the total population of the Kansas City Planning Region.)
- Of the 188 total reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women:
2.1% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 30.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 56.7% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 17.6% were diagnosed in 40-49 year olds, and 13.2% were diagnosed in women over 50 years old.
- Of the 188 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
59 (31.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 110 (58.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 167 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
21 (12.6%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 118 (70.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 188 total AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 163 (86.7%) were from Jackson County and 15 (8.0%) were from Clay County. Each of the remaining four counties in the Kansas City Planning Region reported 2 to 5 cases.
- Of the 167 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 143 (85.6%) were from Jackson County and 10 (6.0%) were from Clay County. The four other counties each reported 2-5 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women generally increased from the mid-1980's through 1996. Since then, there has been a general decline in the number of reported cases.
- Each year from 1993 to 1998, more AIDS cases have been reported in African American women than in white women. In 1999, of the 15 total reported AIDS cases, 7 (46.7%) were in white women and 6 (40.0%) were in African American women. This indicates that African American women continue to be disproportionately impacted.
- African American women appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected women.
- IDUs appear to be making up a much smaller proportion of more recently infected women.

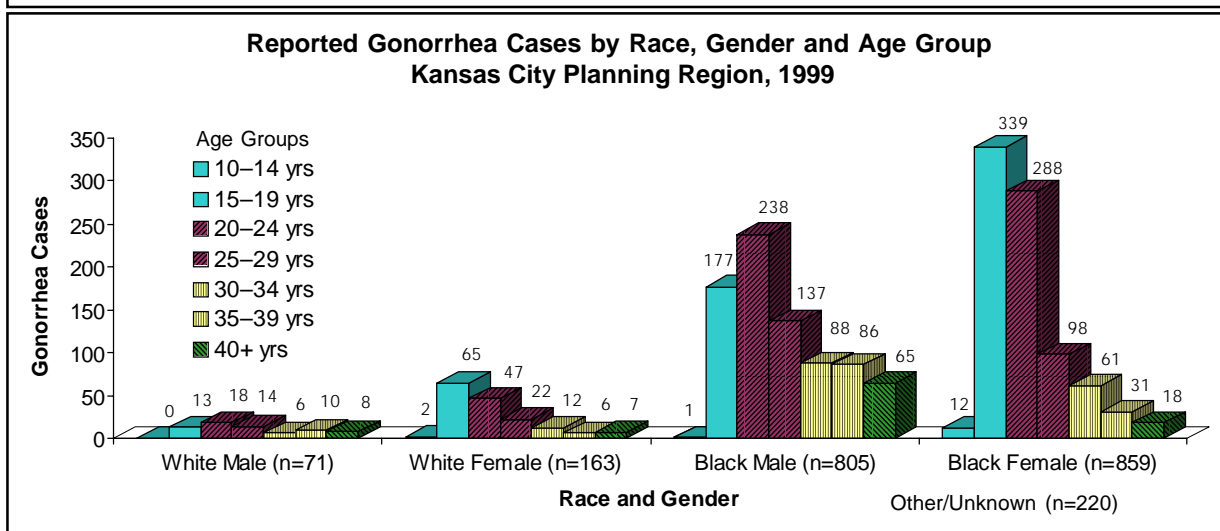
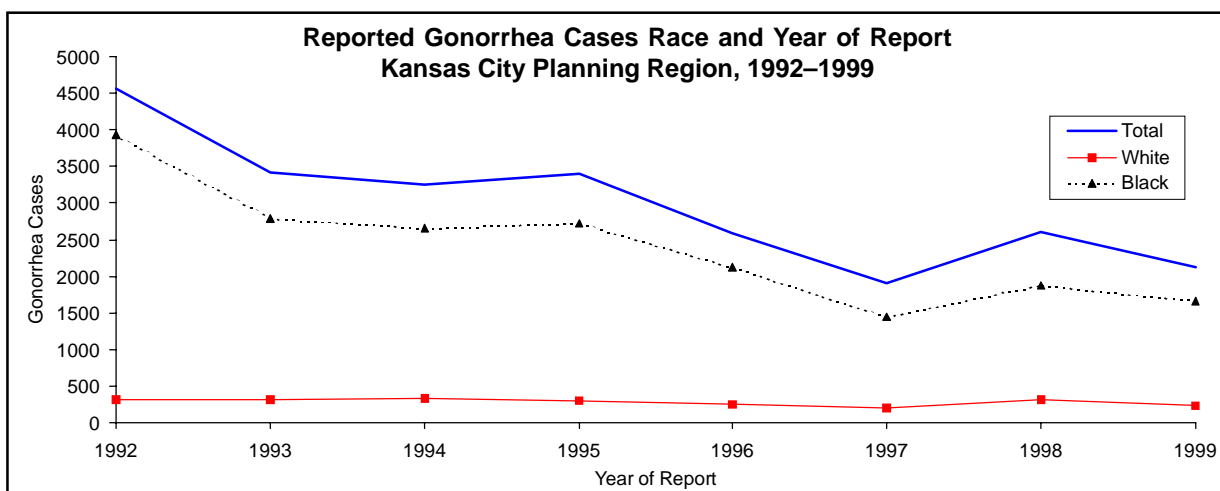


Kansas City Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

1999

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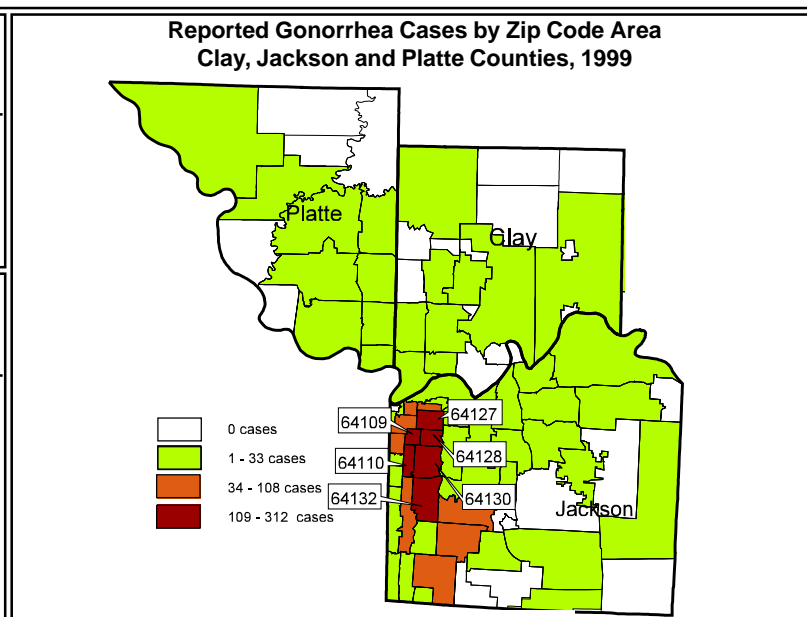


**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	234	11.0%	27.5
Blacks	1,664	78.6%	976.7
Other/Unknown	220	10.4%	--
Total Cases	2,118	100.0%	204.0

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by City/County
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cass	15	00.6%	18.6
Clay	35	01.6%	--
Jackson	151	07.1%	--
Kansas City	1,897	89.6%	422.0
Lafayette	8	00.3%	24.5
Platte	9	00.4%	--
Ray	3	00.1%	12.7
Total Cases	2,118	100.0%	204.0

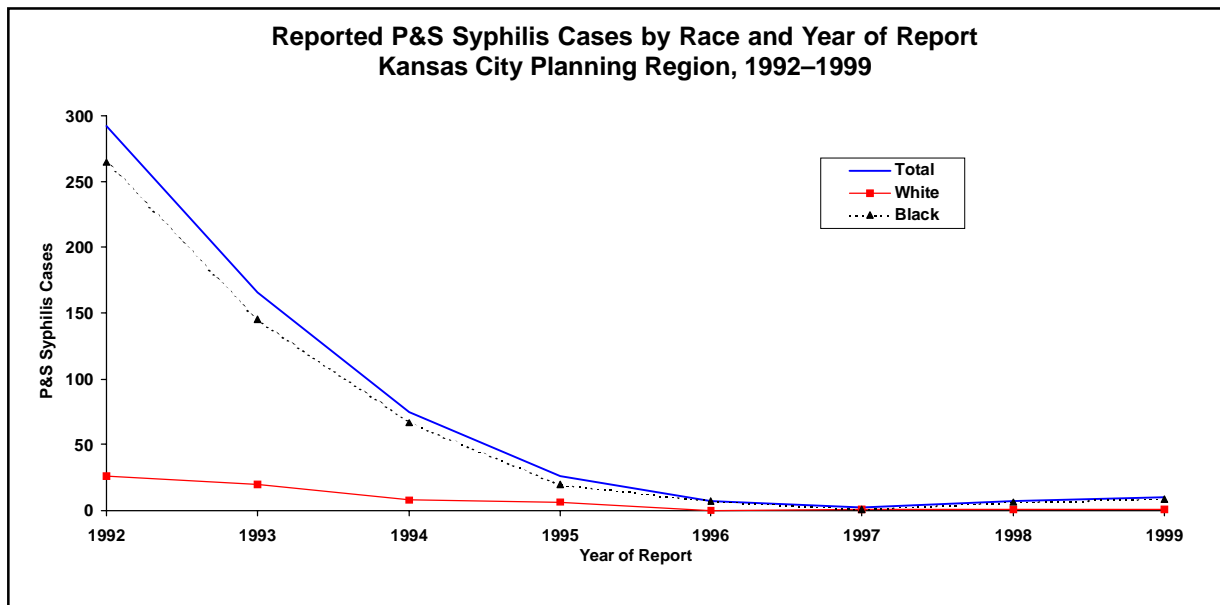


*Per 100,000 population

Kansas City Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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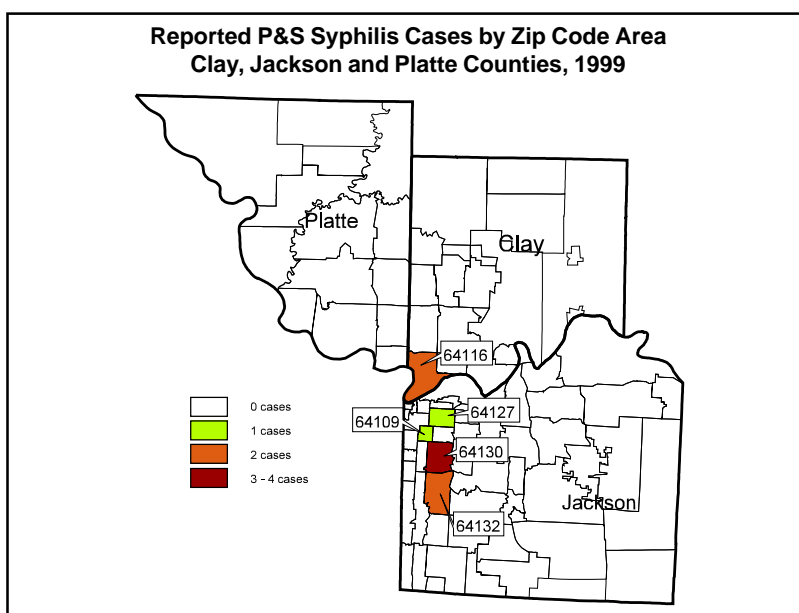
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1	10.0%	0.1
Blacks	9	90.0%	5.3
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	10	100.0%	1.0

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by City/County
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	10	100.0%	2.2
Total Cases	10	100.0%	1.0

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in the Kansas City Planning Region in 1999

1999

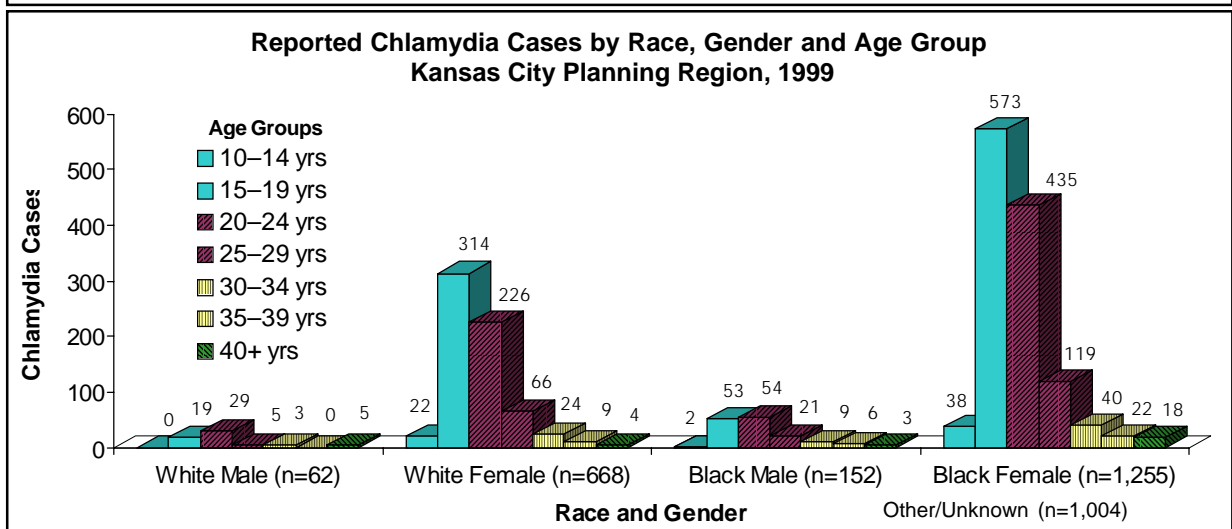
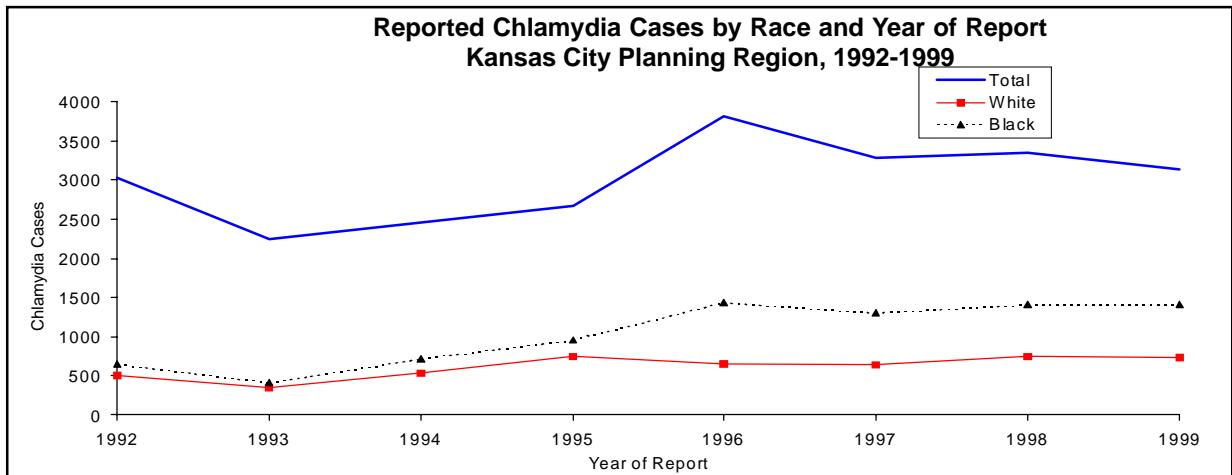


Kansas City Planning Region STD epi profile summary

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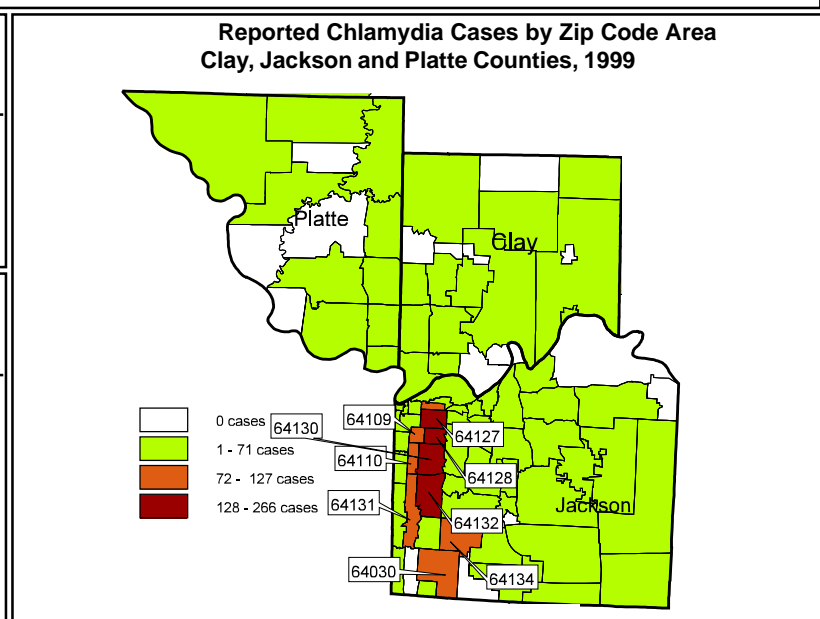


Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	730	23.2%	85.9
Blacks	1,407	44.8%	825.8
Other/Unknown ...	1,004	32.0%	--
Total Cases	3,141	100.0%	302.6

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by City/County
Kansas City Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cass	60	01.9%	74.5
Clay	125	04.0%	--
Jackson	440	14.0%	--
Kansas City	2,435	77.5%	541.7
Lafayette	31	00.9%	94.9
Platte	40	12.7%	--
Ray	10	00.3%	42.2
Total Cases	3,141	100.0%	302.6



*Per 100,000 population

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



HIV/AIDS in the Northwest Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 204 HIV-infected residents of the Northwest Planning Region (145 AIDS cases and 59 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 8 AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported cases, and account for 129 (89.0%) of the 145 reported AIDS cases, and 49 (83.1%) of the 59 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has been decreasing; an estimated 3 cases were diagnosed in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females in recent years has ranged from 0-2 cases per year. However, given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases (17 total AIDS cases and 5 total HIV cases), may be somewhat disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up about 3.2% of the region's population, they have accounted for 11.7% of reported AIDS cases, and 8.5% of reported HIV cases. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans in recent years has ranged from 0-2 cases per year, compared with a range of 4-9 cases per year in whites.

Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been very small. One AIDS case has been reported in a Hispanic, 2 AIDS cases have been reported in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 1 HIV case has been reported in an American Indian.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.7%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. The next largest proportion (32.2%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. Of the 59 reported HIV cases, 4 (6.8%) were diagnosed in teenagers, and of these 4 teenage cases, 2 (50.0%) were in African Americans.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 68% of reported AIDS cases, and 60% of reported HIV cases, are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 10% of reported AIDS cases and 10% of reported HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU]). Of the 32 HIV cases reported in MSM, 30 (93.9%) were in white men and 2 (6.3%) were in African American men. The largest number of MSM HIV cases, 23 (71.9%), have been reported from Buchanan County; in addition, 1-2 MSM cases have been reported from six other counties. (Of total MSM HIV cases in African American men, almost 72% were reported from Buchanan County.)

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.



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The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing; an estimated 1-2 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

The second largest number of reported HIV cases has been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 19% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are very disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 45.5% of AIDS cases and 36.4% of HIV cases. The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 11 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 6 (54.5%) were in white females, 3 (27.3%) were in African American females, 1 (9.1%) was in an African American male, and 1 (9.1%) was in a white male. The largest number of heterosexual contact HIV cases, 6 (54.5%), have been reported from Buchanan County. Three other counties reported from 1-2 cases. (Of total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, almost 75% were reported from Buchanan County, and almost 25% were reported from Johnson County.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 0-3 cases per year. Finally, it appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion may have been infected through heterosexual contact.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 6% of reported AIDS cases and 7% of reported HIV cases. Males make up 80.0% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 4 total HIV cases in IDUs, the majority were from Buchanan County. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Fourteen AIDS cases and 6 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in northern Missouri are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

Northwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



Figure 1
Map of Northwest Planning Region

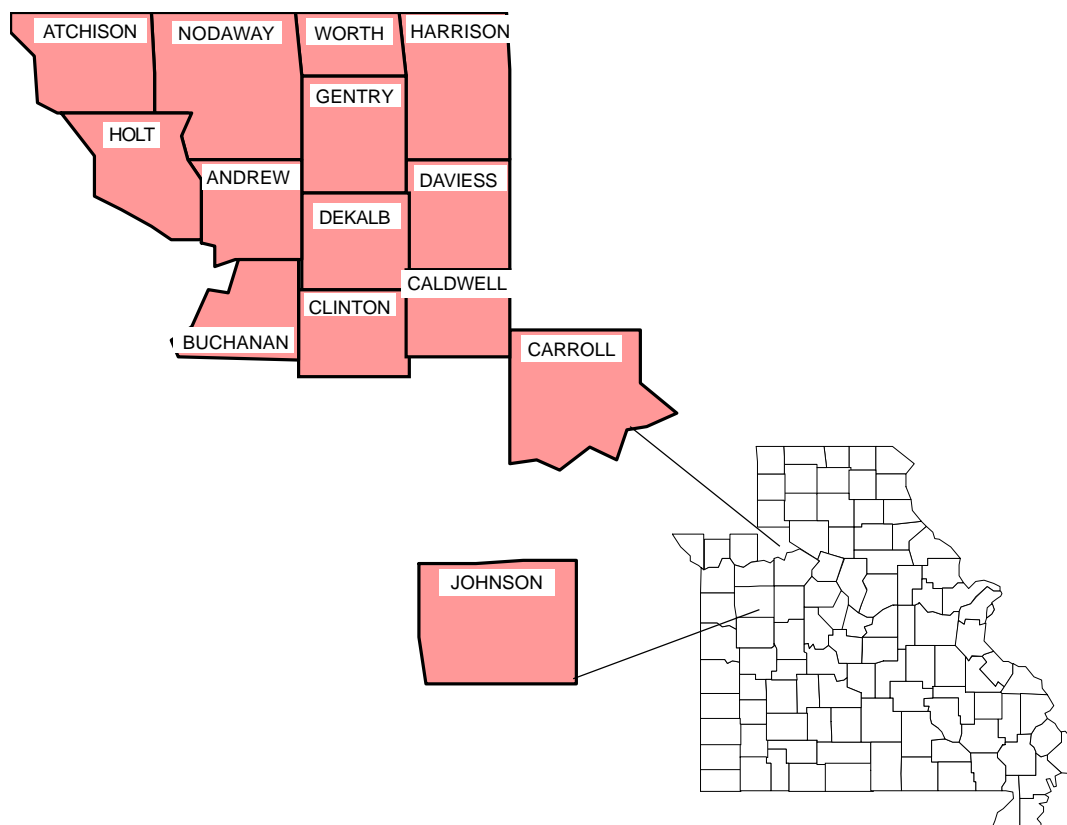


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Northwest Planning Region

County	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
Andrew County	15,305	98.3%	34	0.2%	149	1.0%	40	0.3%	34	0.2%	15,562	100.0%
Atchison County	6,759	96.6%	89	1.3%	121	1.7%	17	0.2%	13	0.2%	6,999	100.0%
Buchanan County	75,884	92.8%	3,003	3.7%	2,293	2.8%	248	0.3%	348	0.4%	81,776	100.0%
Caldwell County	8,726	98.7%	16	0.2%	73	0.8%	20	0.2%	3	0.0%	8,838	100.0%
Carroll County	9,882	96.7%	258	2.5%	49	0.5%	13	0.1%	15	0.1%	10,217	100.0%
Clinton County	18,298	96.0%	466	2.4%	201	1.1%	75	0.4%	31	0.2%	19,070	100.0%
Daviess County	7,734	98.6%	-3	0.0%	64	0.8%	31	0.4%	16	0.2%	7,842	100.0%
DeKalb County	9,680	87.0%	988	8.9%	310	2.8%	111	1.0%	39	0.4%	11,129	100.0%
Gentry County	6,863	98.9%	6	0.1%	37	0.5%	24	0.3%	8	0.1%	6,938	100.0%
Harrison County	8,390	98.6%	3	0.0%	51	0.6%	30	0.4%	32	0.4%	8,506	100.0%
Holt County	5,500	99.0%	8	0.1%	18	0.3%	22	0.4%	6	0.1%	5,554	100.0%
Johnson County	42,362	88.9%	3,084	6.5%	1,090	2.3%	175	0.4%	933	2.0%	47,644	100.0%
Nodaway County	20,182	97.1%	186	0.9%	169	0.8%	43	0.2%	197	0.9%	20,777	100.0%
Worth County	2,278	99.3%	1	0.0%	9	0.4%	1	0.0%	6	0.3%	2,295	100.0%
Northwest Planning Region	237,843	94.0%	8,140	3.2%	4,634	1.8%	851	0.3%	1,680	0.7%	253,147	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.



Northwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

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- The Northwest Planning Region, with a population of 253,147*, consists of 14 counties in northwest Missouri (see Figure 1). Andrew, Buchanan, and Clinton Counties are all part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).
- Counties with the largest populations are Buchanan (81,776), Johnson (47,644), and Nodaway (20,777). Four counties (Andrew, Carroll, Clinton, and DeKalb) have populations of 10,000–20,000 persons. The remaining seven counties have populations of less than 10,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are St. Joseph (69,622; Buchanan County) and Wildwood (18,123; Harrison County).
- From 1990 to 1998, seven counties (Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Buchanan, Daviess, Carroll, and Worth) did not have increases in population. Four counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Caldwell, Harrison, Gentry, and Andrew). The remaining three counties had population increases of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in only two counties (Buchanan and Johnson) within the Northwest Planning Region. In nine other counties (Atchison, Holt, Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, and Carroll), natural change in the population resulted in either no change or a decline. In the remaining three counties, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of less than 1,500 persons. See Figure 3.
- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of up to 1,000 persons in

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

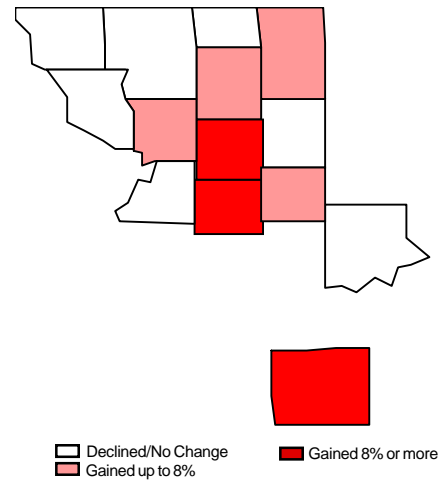


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

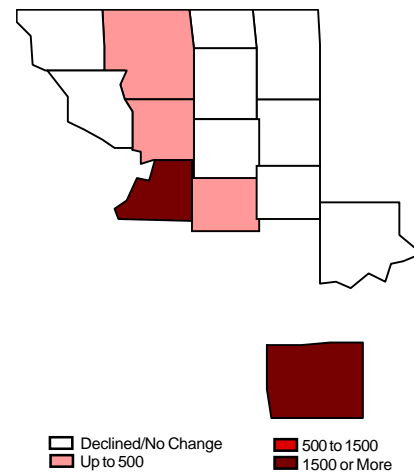
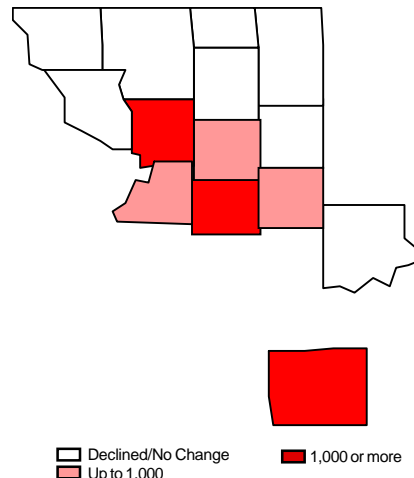


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



1999

Northwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



three counties (Buchanan, DeKalb, and Caldwell). In three counties, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of 1,000 or more persons. In the remaining eight counties there was either a decline or no increase reported. See Figure 4.

- The estimated total population of the Northwest Planning Region is 253,147, including 237,843 (94.0%) whites, 8,144 (3.2%) African Americans, 4,634 (1.8%) Hispanics, 847 (0.3%) American Indians, and 1,679 (.7%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Johnson (3,084), Buchanan (3,003), and DeKalb (988). Each of the remaining counties has less than 500 African Americans in its population.
- Eighty seven percent of the African American population in the Northwest Planning Region lives in one of three counties (Buchanan, DeKalb, and Johnson).
- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are DeKalb (8.9%), and Johnson (6.5%). In each of the 12 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 4% of the population, including 8 counties in which they make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.
- From 1990 to 1998, only two counties (Worth and Harrison) did not have increases in their African American population. Four counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Johnson, Clinton, DeKalb, and Daviess). The remaining eight counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

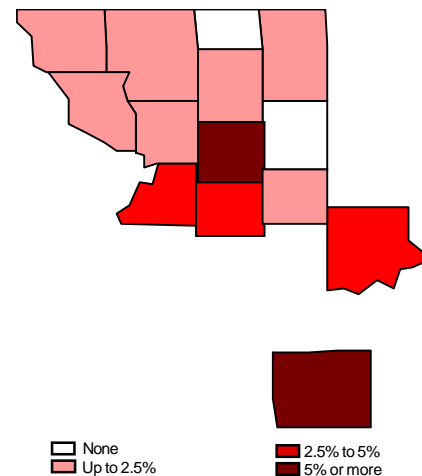
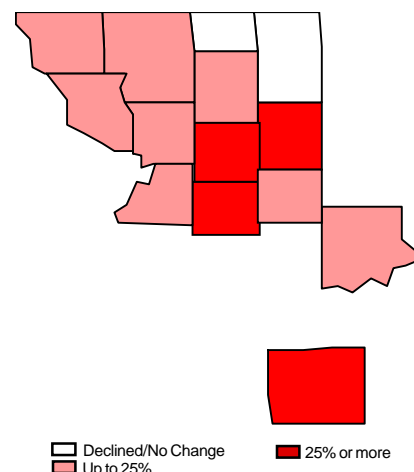


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as "Hispanic". For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as "Hispanic" and not as "white".

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



Northwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

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• Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Buchanan (2,293), Johnson (1,090), and DeKalb (310). Each of the remaining counties has less than 250 Hispanics in its population.
- Eighty percent of the Hispanic population in the Northwest Planning Region lives in three counties (Buchanan, DeKalb, and Johnson).
- The counties with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population are Buchanan (2.8%), DeKalb (2.8%), and Johnson (2.3%). In three other counties (Andrew, Atchison, and Clinton), Hispanics make up 1–2% of the population. In each of the remaining 8 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, only five counties (Atchison, Holt, Worth, Gentry, and DeKalb) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Three counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Andrew, Clinton, and Johnson). The remaining six counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

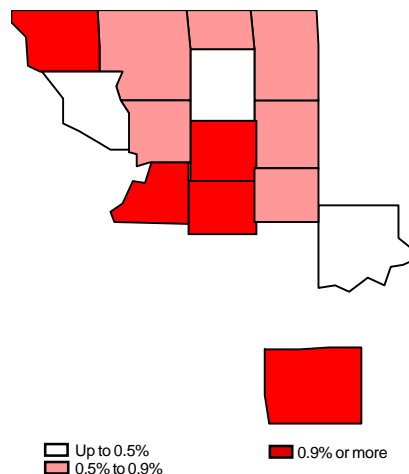
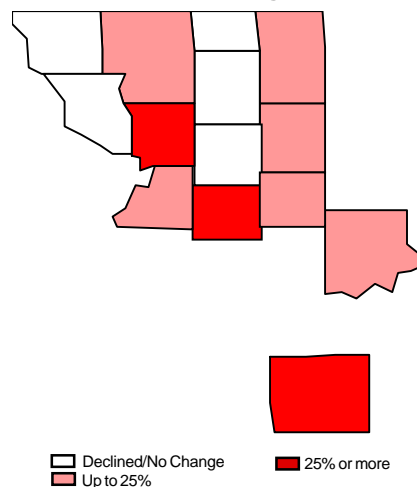


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Northwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, seven of the 14 counties in the Northwest Planning Region had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000 (Atchison, Holt, Worth, Gentry, Harrison, Daviess, and Caldwell); five counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$20,000–25,000 (Nodaway, Buchanan, DeKalb, Carroll, and Johnson); and the remaining two counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, one of the 14 counties in the Northwest Planning Region (Worth) had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level; ten of the counties (Atchison, Holt, Nodaway, Buchanan, Gentry, DeKalb, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, and Carroll) had 13–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining three counties had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

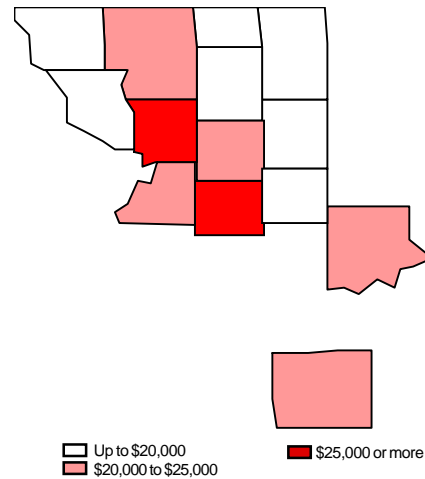
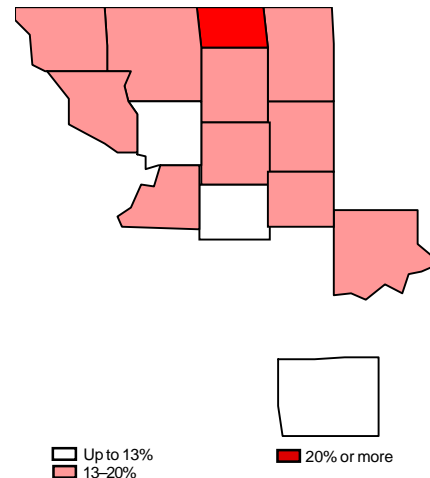


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

1999



Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 145 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region, 76 (52.4%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 59 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 8 AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 0.8 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's AIDS rate of 8.1 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 89.0% of all reported AIDS cases and 83.1% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 11.7% of reported AIDS cases and 8.5% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.2% of the population.) See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 45.5%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 40.7%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 145 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
95 (65.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 14 (9.7%) were in MSM/IDUs; 9 (6.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 11 (7.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 58 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
32 (55.2%) were in MSM; 6 (10.3%) were in MSM/IDUs; 4 (6.9%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 11 (19.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- No perinatal HIV or AIDS cases have been reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 145 total AIDS cases reported, 93 (64.1%) were from Buchanan County, 18 (12.4%) from Johnson County, and 10 (6.9%) from Clinton County. Nine other counties reported 1-6 cases.
- Of the 59 total HIV cases reported, 37 (62.7%) were from Buchanan County, 7 (11.9%) from Johnson County, and 6 (10.2%) from Clinton County. Six other counties reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- From 1991 through 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases generally ranged from 12 to 17 cases per year. The 2 cases reported in 1998 reflect a 77.7% decline from the 9 cases reported in 1997. See Figure 1.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally plateaued in recent years. See Figure 2.

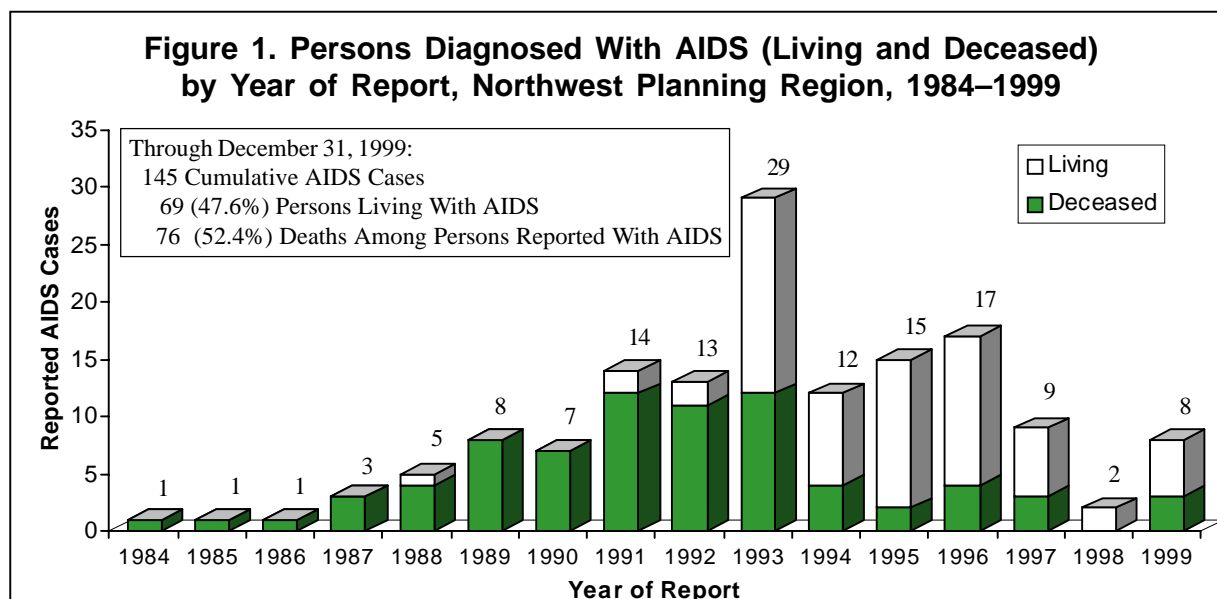
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**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Northwest Planning Region, 1982–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999		Cumulative*		Reported 1999		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	1	(50.0%)	49	(83.1%)	6	(75.0%)	129	(89.0%)	178	(87.3%)
Female	1	(50.0%)	10	(16.9%)	2	(25.0%)	16	(11.0%)	26	(12.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1	(50.0%)	53	(89.8%)	7	(87.5%)	125	(86.2%)	178	(87.3%)
Black	1	(50.0%)	5	(8.5%)	0	(0.0%)	17	(11.7%)	22	(10.8%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	1	(0.5%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(12.5%)	2	(1.4%)	2	(1.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.5%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	—	—	1	(1.7%)	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—
13-19	—	—	4	(6.8%)	—	—	1	(0.7%)	—	—
20-29	—	—	24	(40.7%)	—	—	30	(20.7%)	—	—
30-39	—	—	19	(32.2%)	—	—	66	(45.5%)	—	—
40-49	—	—	7	(11.9%)	—	—	34	(23.4%)	—	—
≥49	—	—	4	(6.8%)	—	—	14	(9.7%)	—	—
Exposure Category[§]										
MSM	—	—	32	(54.2%)	—	—	95	(65.5%)	127	(62.3%)
MSM/IDU	—	—	6	(10.2%)	—	—	14	(9.7%)	20	(9.8%)
IDU	—	—	4	(6.8%)	—	—	9	(6.2%)	13	(6.4%)
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	11	(18.6%)	—	—	11	(7.6%)	22	(10.8%)
Adult Hemophiliac	—	—	1	(1.7%)	—	—	6	(4.1%)	7	(3.4%)
Adult Transfusion	—	—	1	(1.7%)	—	—	3	(2.1%)	4	(2.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	—	—	3	(5.1%)	—	—	7	(4.8%)	10	(4.9%)
Perinatal Transmission	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	—	—	1	(1.7%)	—	—	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.5%)
Northwest Region Total	2 (100.0%)		59 (100.0%)		8 (100.0%)		145 (100.0%)		204 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

‡For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

§For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¶MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

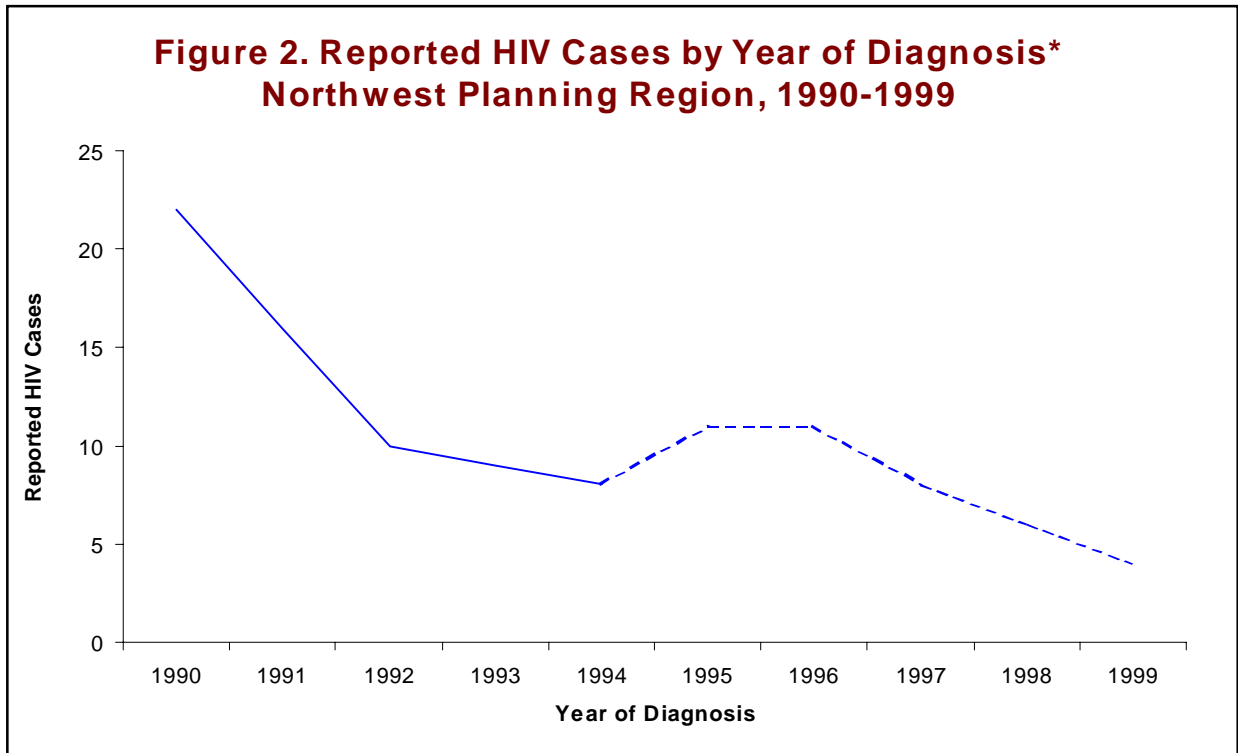
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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Northwest Planning Region

HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 95 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (comprising 65.5% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 32 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (comprising 55.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 8 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 1 (12.5%) was a MSM. There were no HIV cases reported in MSM in 1999.

who

- White men comprise 90.5% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up most of the remainder. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 93.9%.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 47.4%, were reported from men in the 30-39 year age group: 25.3% of cases were from men in the 40-49 year age group, and 16.8% were from men in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- Of the 95 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 63 (66.3%) were from Buchanan County and 12 (12.6%) from Johnson County. Eight (8.4%) of cases were from Clinton County. Seven of the 12 remaining counties reported at least one case.
- Of the 32 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 23 (71.9%) were from Buchanan County. Clinton County, Gentry County, and Nodaway County each had 2 cases reported (6.3%). Three other counties each reported 1 case.

trends

- From 1991 through 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM generally ranged from 8-11 cases per year. Five cases were reported in 1999.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact (although the small numbers of reported cases require that any such interpretation of trends be viewed with caution). However, MSM still account for the majority of reported HIV and AIDS cases.

• **MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN** •
1999

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Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 14 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (9.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 6 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (6.9% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 10 adult/adolescent AIDS and HIV cases reported, none were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Most of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU have been white.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 50.0%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 21.4% were from men 20-29; 21.4% from men 40-49; and 7.1% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 14 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 9 (64.3%) were from Buchanan County. Five other counties each reported 1 case.
- Of the 6 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 4 (66.7%) were from Buchanan County. Two other counties, Caldwell and Clinton, each reported 1 case.

trends

- In the years prior to 1996, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU ranged from 0-2 cases per year; in 1996, 5 cases were reported. No cases were reported in MSM/IDU in 1997, 1998, or 1999.

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Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 9 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (these cases comprise 6.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 4 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (6.9% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 10 adult/adolescent HIV/AIDS cases reported in 1999, there were none reported in IDUs.

who

- Most of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in IDUs have been white.
- Seven (77.8%) of the 9 reported AIDS cases, and 4 (80.0%) of the 5 reported HIV cases, were male.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 44.4%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 22.2% of cases were from persons 20-29; and 33.3% from persons 40-49.

where

- Of the 9 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 7 (77.8%) were from Buchanan County.
- Of the 4 HIV cases reported in IDUs, 3 (75.0%) were from Buchanan County and 1 (25.0%) was from DeKalb County.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

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Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 11 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Northwest Planning Region (these cases make up 7.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 11 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (19.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 10 adult/adolescent AIDS and HIV cases reported in 1999, 3 (30.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- Five (50.0%) of the 10 reported AIDS cases, and 4 (40.0%) of the 10 reported HIV cases, have been in African Americans.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of the 22 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 18 (81.8%) have been females.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 45.5%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 27.3% were from persons 40-49; and 18.2% were 20-29 years of age.

where

- Of the 11 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 5 (45.5%) were from Buchanan County. Five other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 11 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 6 (54.5%) were from Buchanan County. Three other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

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Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1999, a total of 31 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 14 (45.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 28 HIV cases have been reported in young persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 21.4% of all reported AIDS cases and 48.3% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 80.6% of reported AIDS cases and 78.6% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 16.1% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 5 cases), and 7.1% of reported HIV cases (a total of 2 cases) in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 67.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 42.9% in 20-24 year olds, and 3.2% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 53.6% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 32.1% in 20-24 year olds, and 14.3% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 31 total AIDS cases reported:
17 (54.8%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 3 (9.7%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (6.5%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 2 (6.5%) was in a heterosexual contact.
- Of the 28 total HIV cases reported:
14 (50.0%) were in MSM; 2 (7.1%) were in MSM/IDUs; 3 (10.7%) were in IDUs; 6 (21.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 31 total AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 19 (61.3%) were from Buchanan County. Eight other counties have each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 28 total HIV cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 15 (53.6%) were from Buchanan County. Eight other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- Since 1989, the number of AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year. One case was reported in 1999.

1999

Northwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 16 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women; 7 (43.8%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 10 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women.
- During 1999, 2 AIDS case were reported; 1 HIV case was reported.
- Adult/adolescent women comprise 17.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 11.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among the 26 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 4 (25.0%) of the 16 reported AIDS cases and 3 (33.3%) of the 10 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 3.3% of the total population.)
- Of the 16 total reported AIDS cases:
6 (37.5%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; and 4 (25.0%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 10 total reported HIV cases:
1 (10.0%) was diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 5 (50.0%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; and 3 (30.0%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Nine (56.3%) of the 16 reported AIDS cases and 9 (90.0%) of the 10 reported HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Eight (50.0%) of the 16 total AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women were from Buchanan County. Six additional counties have each reported 1-2 cases.
- Seven (70.0%) of the 10 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women were from Buchanan County. Three additional counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

- Since 1990, the number of reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women has ranged from 0-4 cases per year. Two cases were reported in 1999.

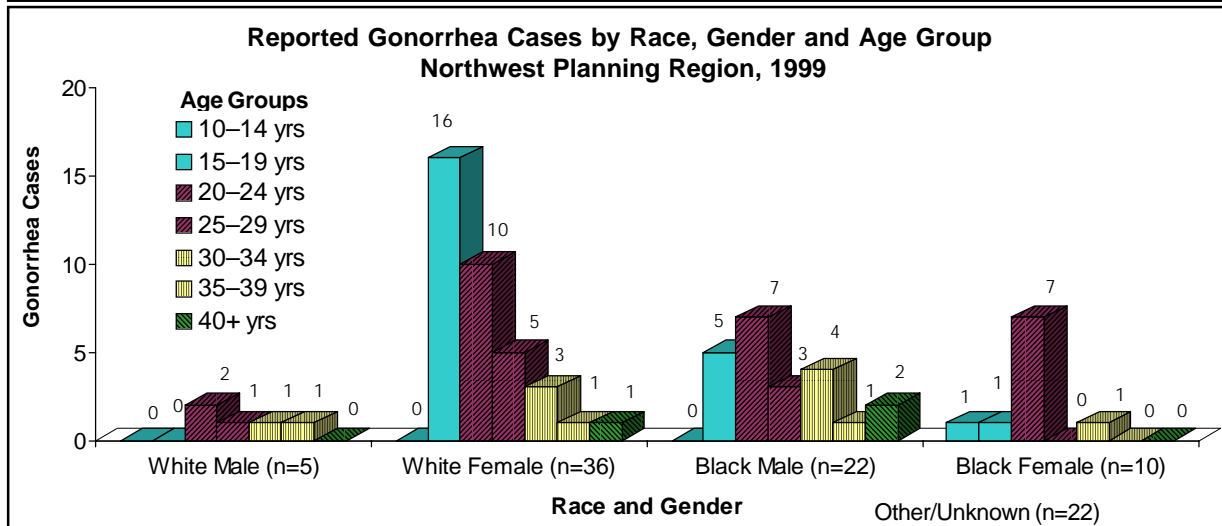
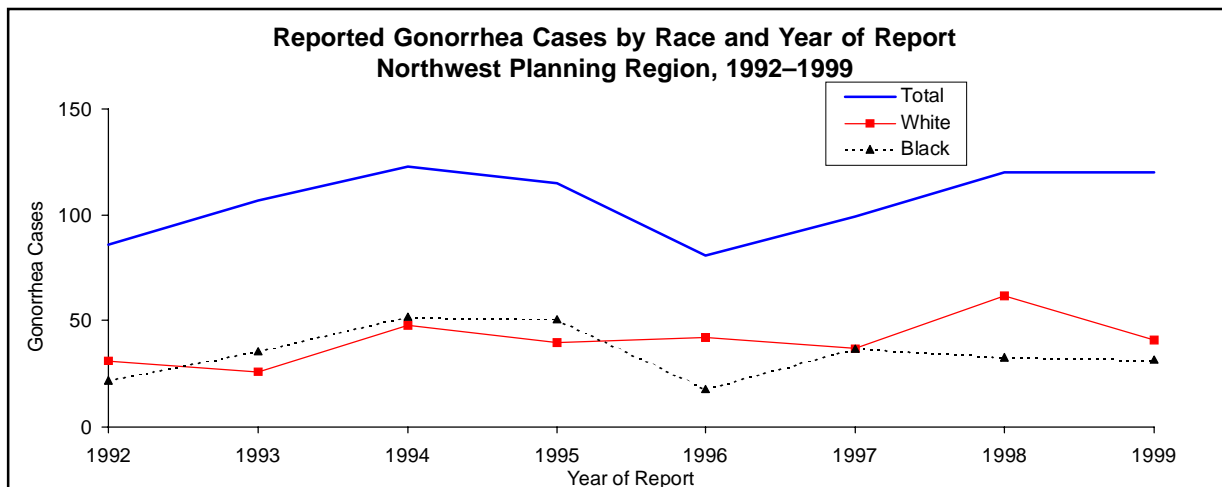


Northwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

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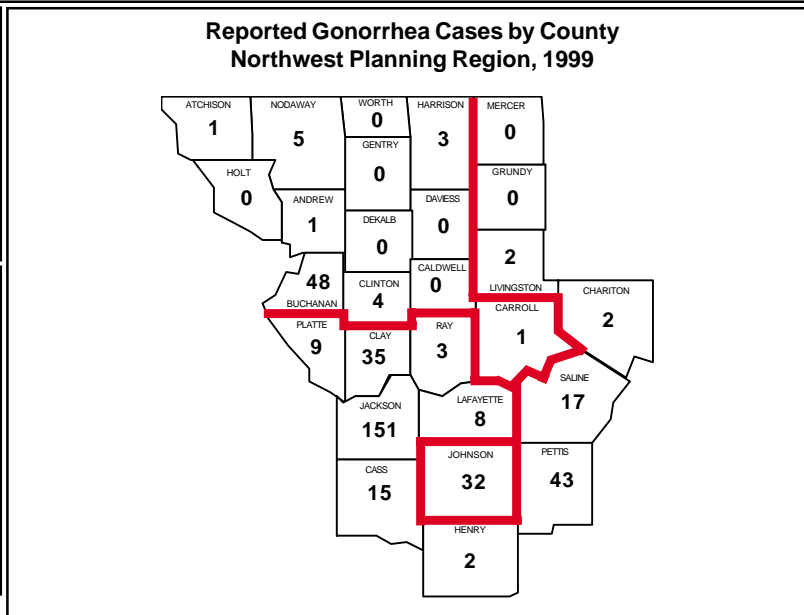
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	41	43.2%	16.9
Blacks	32	33.7%	382.0
Other/Unknown	22	23.2%	--
Total Cases	95	100.0%	37.5

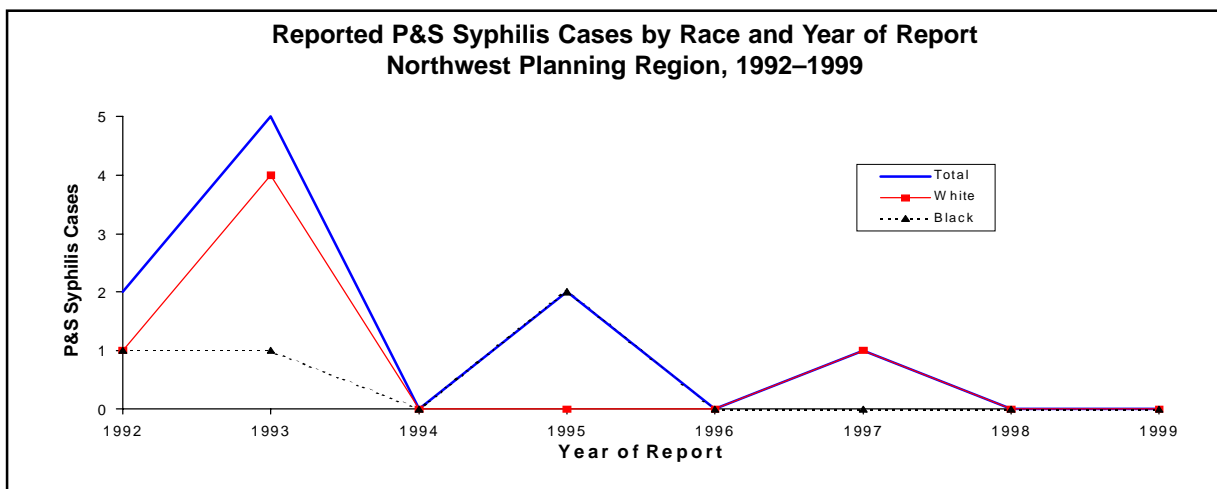
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Buchanan	48	50.5%	58.7
Carroll	1	01.1%	9.8
Harrison	3	03.2%	35.3
Johnson	32	33.7%	67.2
Nodaway	5	05.3%	24.1
Total Cases	95	100.0%	37.5

*Per 100,000 population



Northwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary



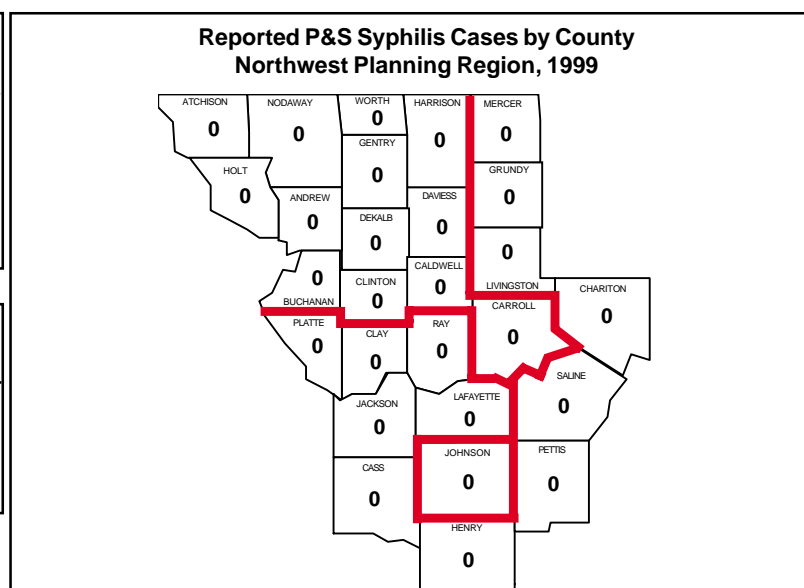
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	--
Blacks	0	00.0%	--
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Northwest Planning Region in 1999

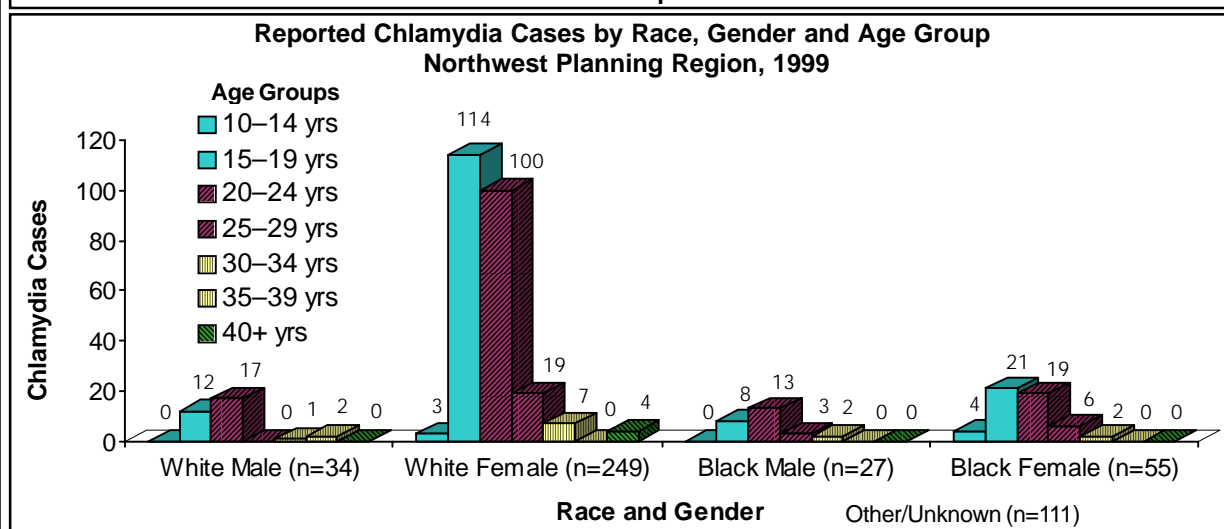
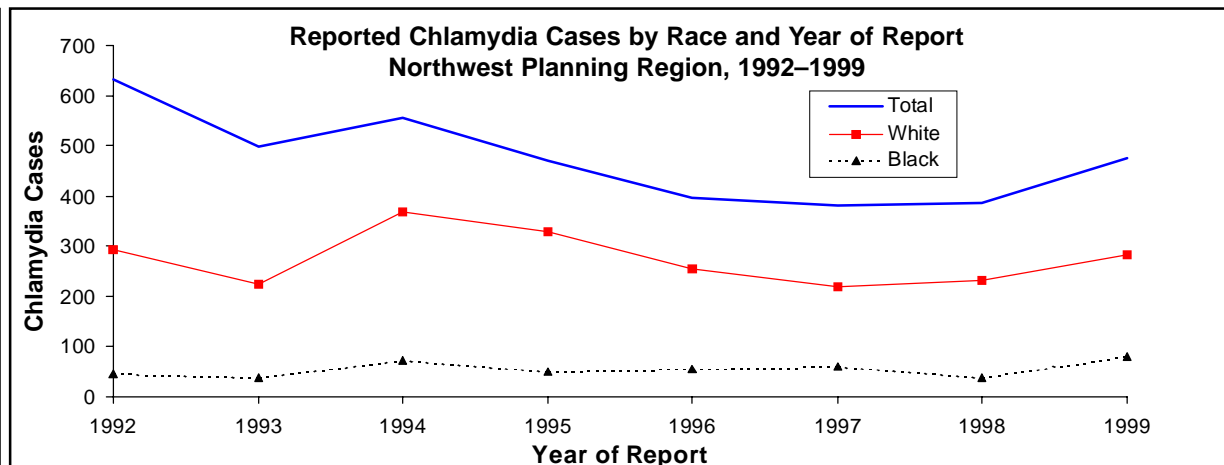
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Northwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

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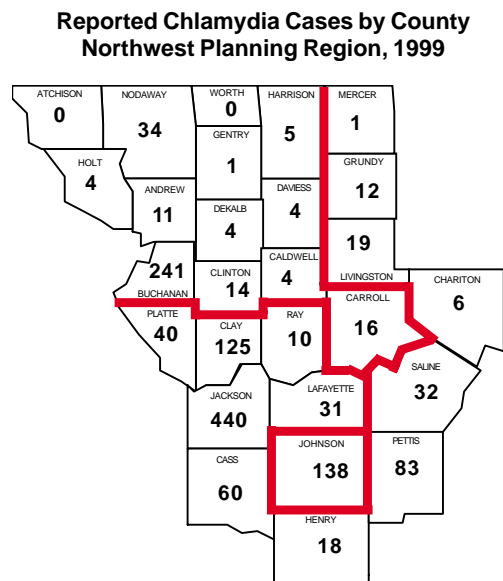
**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	283	59.5%	116.9
Blacks	82	17.2%	978.9
Other/Unknown	111	23.3%	--
Total Cases	476	100.0%	188.0

**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Buchanan	241	50.6%	294.7
Carroll	16	03.4%	156.6
Clinton	14	02.9%	73.4
Harrison	5	01.1%	58.8
Johnson	138	29.0%	289.6
Nodaway	34	07.1%	163.6
Total Cases	476	100.0%	188.0

*Per 100,000 population



1999

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



HIV/AIDS in the Northeast Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 102 HIV-infected residents of the Northeast Planning Region (70 AIDS cases and 32 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 2 AIDS cases and 3 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest number of reported cases, and account for 59 (84.3%) of the 70 reported AIDS cases, and 24 (75.0%) of the 32 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has generally ranged from 4-7 cases per year, although this number will apparently be lower in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females in recent years has been in the range of 0-1 case per year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region, although contributing very small numbers of cases (5 total AIDS cases and 7 total HIV cases), may be somewhat disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans in the region make up 3.6% of the region's population, they have accounted for 7.1% of reported AIDS cases, and 21.9% of reported HIV cases. Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been extremely small: 1 AIDS case in a Hispanic and 1 AIDS case in an American Indian.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (37.5%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. The next largest proportion (34.3%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals may have been infected while in their teens.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 57% of reported AIDS cases and 37% of reported HIV cases are in men who have sex with men (MSM). In addition, approximately 3% of reported AIDS cases and 10% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs (MSM/IDU). Of the 11 HIV cases reported in MSM, 9 (81.8%) were in white men and 2 (18.2%) were in African American men. Nine counties in the region have each reported 1-2 MSM HIV cases.

The second largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases have been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 23% of both reported AIDS cases and reported HIV cases. Of the 7 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 3 (42.9%) were in African Americans. Six counties in the region have each reported 1-2 heterosexual contact HIV cases.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 3% of reported AIDS cases and 27%

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.



Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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of reported HIV cases. Six (75.0%) of the 8 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in whites. Males make up 75.0% of reported IDU HIV cases. Six counties in the region have each reported 1-2 IDU HIV cases.

Two AIDS cases, and 3 HIV cases, have been reported in MSM/IDUs.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in northern Missouri are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

1999

Northeast Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



Figure 1
Map of Northeast Planning Region

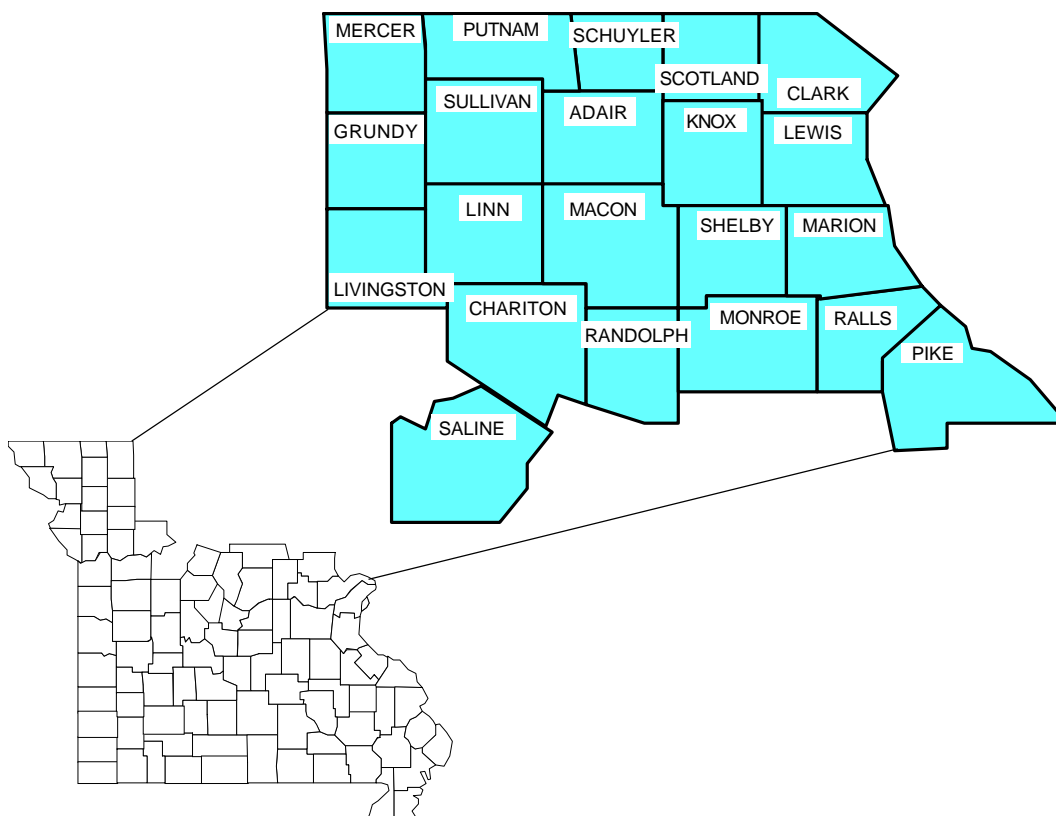


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Northeast Planning Region

County	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL		INDIAN		ASIAN		Total	
	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.			
Adair County	23,454	96.6%	246	1.0%	254	1.0%	49	0.2%	283	1.2%	24,286	100.0%
Chariton County	8,195	95.1%	379	4.4%	22	0.3%	17	0.2%	9	0.1%	8,621	100.0%
Clark County	7,409	99.2%	5	0.1%	36	0.5%	9	0.1%	7	0.1%	7,467	100.0%
Grundy County	9,976	98.2%	9	0.1%	95	0.9%	44	0.4%	35	0.3%	10,159	100.0%
Knox County	4,319	99.2%	15	0.3%	8	0.2%	10	0.2%	3	0.1%	4,355	100.0%
Lewis County	9,729	95.4%	398	3.9%	33	0.3%	19	0.2%	20	0.2%	10,199	100.0%
Linn County	13,515	97.9%	129	0.9%	129	0.9%	19	0.1%	16	0.1%	13,808	100.0%
Livingston County	13,564	95.9%	424	3.0%	83	0.6%	42	0.3%	38	0.3%	14,151	100.0%
Macon County	14,679	96.1%	447	2.9%	80	0.5%	46	0.3%	26	0.2%	15,278	100.0%
Marion County	25,894	93.2%	1,486	5.3%	170	0.6%	70	0.3%	151	0.5%	27,771	100.0%
Mercer County	3,979	99.4%	4	0.1%	9	0.2%	7	0.2%	4	0.1%	4,003	100.0%
Monroe County	8,507	94.3%	412	4.6%	69	0.8%	15	0.2%	18	0.2%	9,021	100.0%
Pike County	15,076	92.2%	1,033	6.3%	165	1.0%	48	0.3%	25	0.2%	16,347	100.0%
Putnam County	4,854	98.8%	15	0.3%	28	0.6%	8	0.2%	6	0.1%	4,912	100.0%
Ralls County	8,575	97.3%	178	2.0%	27	0.3%	20	0.2%	12	0.1%	8,813	100.0%
Randolph County	21,436	89.2%	2,166	9.0%	249	1.0%	71	0.3%	101	0.4%	24,024	100.0%
Saline County	20,769	91.5%	1,564	6.9%	263	1.2%	38	0.2%	69	0.3%	22,703	100.0%
Schuyler County	4,407	99.2%	0	0.0%	24	0.5%	8	0.2%	5	0.1%	4,443	100.0%
Scotland County	4,785	99.4%	2	0.0%	16	0.3%	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	4,814	100.0%
Shelby County	6,672	98.1%	74	1.1%	34	0.5%	18	0.3%	5	0.1%	6,802	100.0%
Sullivan County	6,957	98.8%	17	0.2%	48	0.7%	14	0.2%	4	0.1%	7,040	100.0%
Northeast Planning Region	236,751	95.1%	9,005	3.6%	1,842	0.7%	585	0.2%	834	0.3%	249,017	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.



Northeast Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

• SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA •

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- The Northeast Planning Region, with a population of 249,017*, consists of 21 counties in northeast and north-central Missouri (see Figure 1).
- Counties with the largest populations are Marion (27,771), Adair (24,286), Randolph (24,024), and Saline (22,703). Six counties (Grundy, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Macon, and Pike) have populations of 10,000–20,000 persons. The remaining eleven counties have populations of less than 10,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are Hannibal (17,728; Marion County) and Kirksville (16,979; Adair County).
- From 1990 to 1998, fifteen counties did not have increases in population. Five counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Mercer, Schuyler, Marion, Ralls, and Pike). The remaining county (Sullivan) had a population increase of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of up to 500 persons in only six counties (Saline, Adair, Randolph, Marion, Ralls, and Pike) within the Northeast Planning Region. In the other fifteen counties natural change in the population resulted in either no change or a decline. See Figure 3.
- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of up to 1,000 persons in seven counties (Mercer, Sullivan, Adair, Schuyler, Marion, Ralls, and Pike). In the remaining 14 counties, net migration of the population resulted in no increase or a decline. See Figure 4.

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

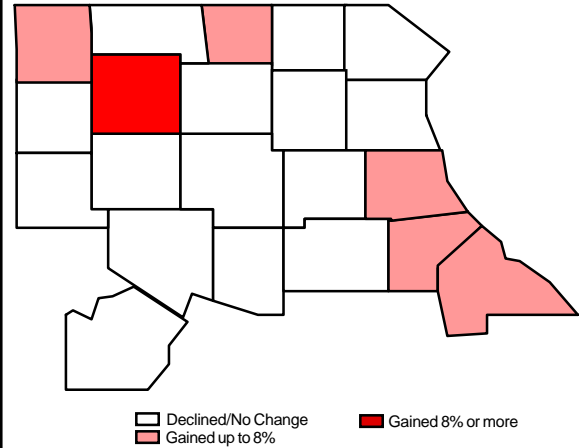


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

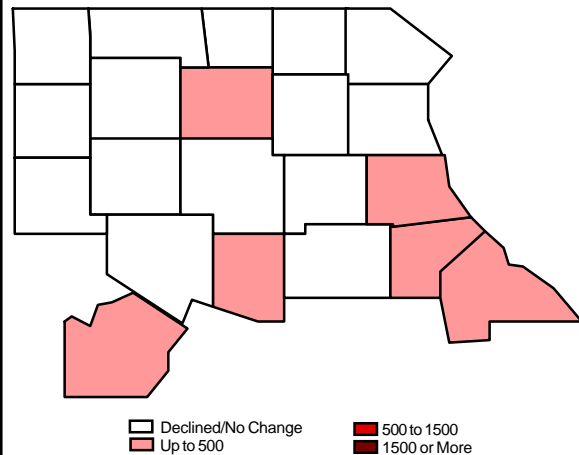
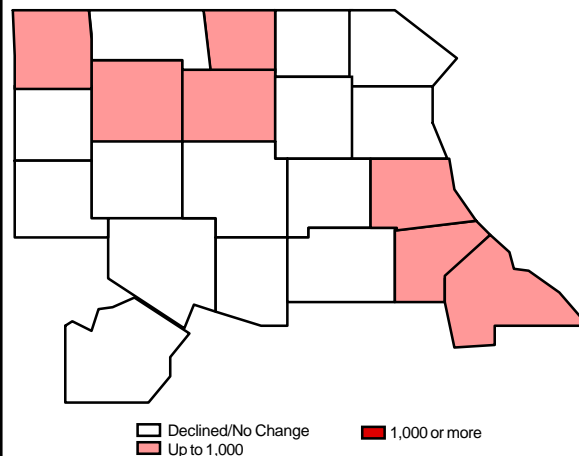


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



Northeast Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- The estimated total population of the Northeast Planning Region is 249,017, including 236,751 (95.1%) whites, 9,005 (3.6%) African Americans, 1,842 (0.7%) Hispanics, 585 (0.2%) American Indians, and 834 (0.3%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Randolph (2,166), Saline (1,564), Marion (1,486), and Pike (1,033). Each of the remaining counties has less than 450 African Americans in its population.
- Sixty nine percent of the African American population in the Northeast Planning Region lives in one of four counties (Randolph, Saline, Marion, and Pike).
- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Randolph (9.0%), Saline (6.9%), Marion (5.3%) and Pike (6.3%). In each of the 17 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 5% of the population, including 9 counties in which they make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.
- From 1990 to 1998, only three counties (Grundy, Schuyler, and Scotland) did not have increases in their African American population. Nine counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Clark, Knox, Macon, Putnam, Mercer, Sullivan, Livingston, Ralls, and Pike). The remaining nine counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

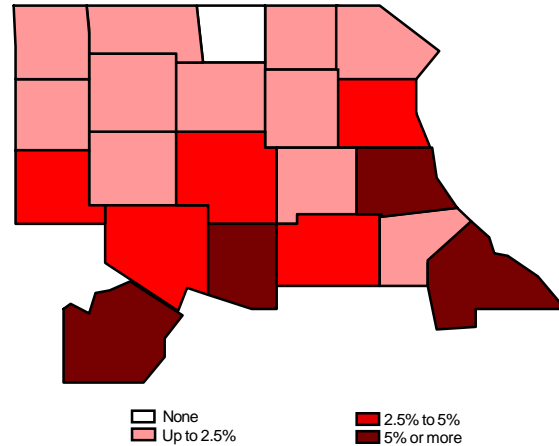
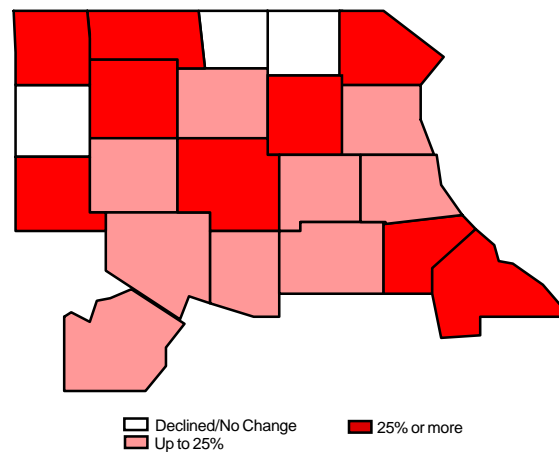


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as “Hispanic”. For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as “Hispanic” and not as “white”.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



Northeast Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

• Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Saline (263), Adair (254), Randolph (249), Marion (170), and Pike (165). Each of the remaining counties has less than 130 Hispanics in its population.
- Sixty percent of the Hispanic population in the Northeast Planning Region lives in five counties (Saline, Adair, Randolph, Marion, and Pike).
- The counties with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population are Saline (1.2%), Adair (1.0%), Pike (1.0%), and Randolph (1.0%). In each of the remaining 17 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, only six counties (Lewis, Knox, Shelby, Sullivan, Chariton, and Randolph) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Two counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Linn and Ralls). The remaining thirteen counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

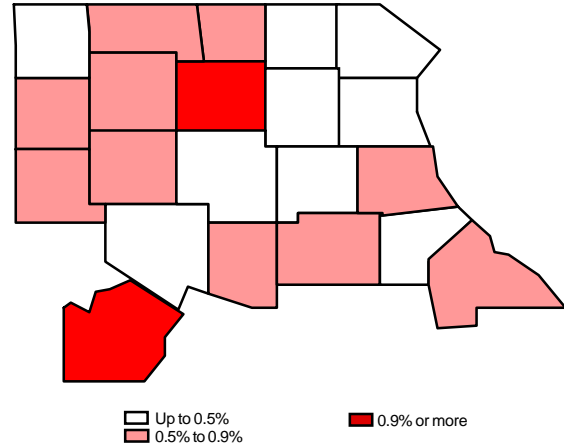
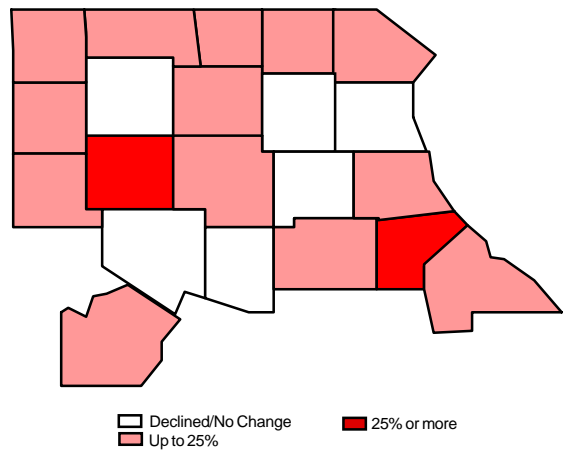


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Northeast Planning Region

Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, nine of the 21 counties in the Northeast Planning Region had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000 (Shelby, Knox, Scotland, Schulyer, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Mercer, and Grundy); the remaining counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$20,000–\$25,000. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, four of the 21 counties in the Northeast Planning Region (Scotland, Knox, Mercer, and Sullivan) had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level; fifteen of the counties (Clark, Lewis, Marion, Pike, Shelby, Monroe, Randolph, Chariton, Saline, Linn, Putnam, Schuyler, Adair, Livingston, and Grundy) had 13–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining two counties had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

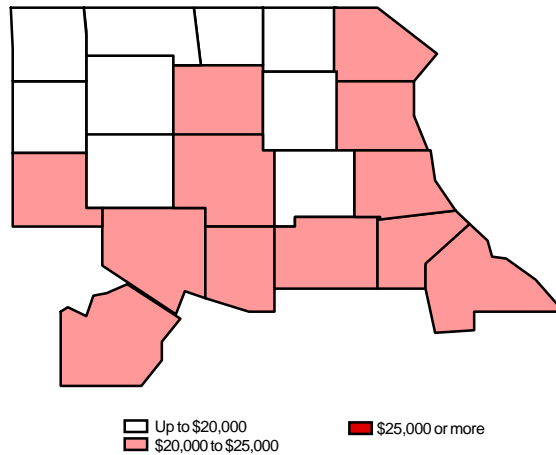
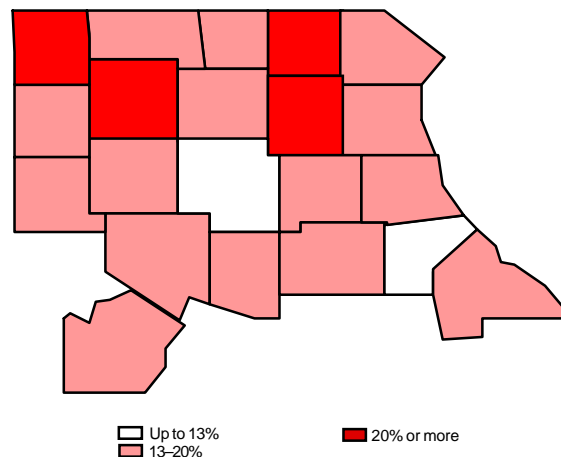


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HIV/AIDS EPI PROFILE •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 70 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region; 37 (52.9%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 32 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 2 AIDS cases and 3 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 2.0 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.1 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 84.3% of all reported AIDS cases and 75.0% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 7.1% of reported AIDS cases and 21.9% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.6% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 40.0%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 37.5%, were also diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 69 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
37 (53.6%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (2.9%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (2.9%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 16 (23.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 30 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
11 (36.7%) were in MSM; 3 (10.0%) were in MSM/IDU; 8 (26.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 7 (23.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 1 perinatal AIDS case and 2 perinatal HIV cases have been reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 70 total AIDS cases reported, 9 (12.9%) were from Marion County, 8 (11.4%) from Randolph County, and 9 (12.9%) from Saline County. Fourteen other counties reported 1 to 7 cases.
- Of the 32 total HIV cases reported, 5 (15.6%) were from Adair, Marion, and Saline Counties; 3 (9.4%) from Linn, Pike, and Randolph Counties. Seven other counties reported 1 to 2 cases.

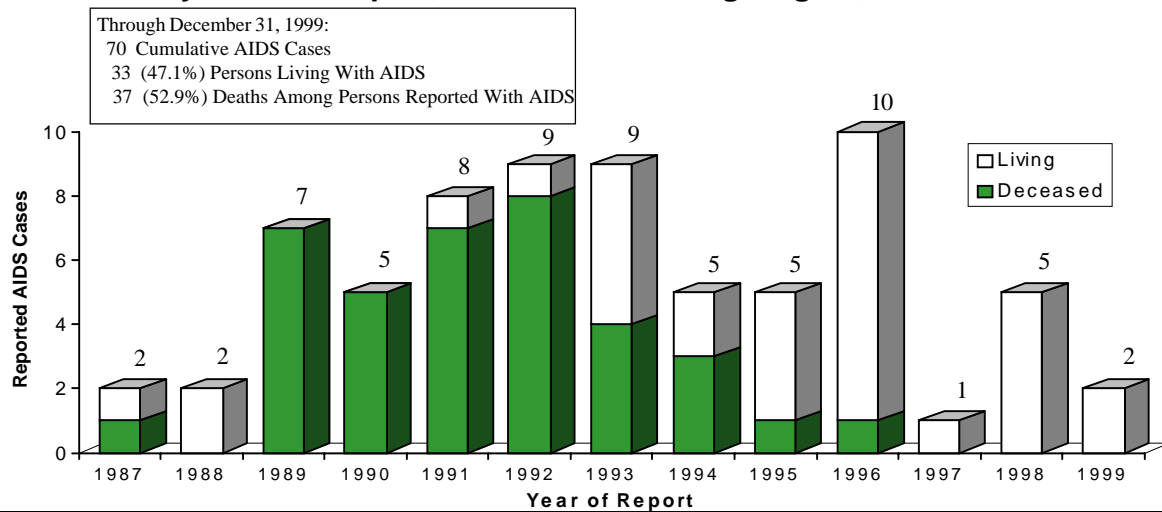
trends

- From 1989 through 1999 (with the exception of 1997), the number of reported AIDS cases has ranged from 5 to 10 cases per year. In 1999, 3 AIDS cases were reported. See Figure 1.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has remained low, and has not shown consistent increases or decreases in recent years. See Figure 2.

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Northeast Planning Region, 1987–1999**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases,
Northeast Planning Region, 1982–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative*	%	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
Gender										
Male	2	(66.7%)	24	(75.0%)	2	(100.0%)	59	(84.3%)	83	(81.4%)
Female	1	(33.3%)	8	(25.0%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(15.7%)	19	(18.6%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2	(66.7%)	24	(75.0%)	2	(100.0%)	63	(90.0%)	87	(85.3%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	7	(21.9%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(7.1%)	12	(11.8%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.4%)	1	(1.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.4%)	1	(1.0%)
Unknown	1	(33.3%)	1	(3.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	—	—	2	(6.3%)	—	—	1	(1.4%)	—	—
13-19	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—	1	(1.4%)	—	—
20-29	—	—	11	(34.3%)	—	—	12	(17.1%)	—	—
30-39	—	—	12	(37.5%)	—	—	28	(40.0%)	—	—
40-49	—	—	5	(15.6%)	—	—	17	(24.3%)	—	—
>49	—	—	2	(6.3%)	—	—	11	(15.7%)	—	—
Exposure Category[§]										
MSM	—	—	11	(34.3%)	—	—	37	(52.9%)	48	(47.0%)
MSM/IDU	—	—	3	(9.4%)	—	—	2	(2.9%)	5	(4.9%)
IDU	—	—	8	(25.0%)	—	—	2	(2.9%)	10	(9.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	—	—	7	(21.9%)	—	—	16	(22.9%)	23	(22.5%)
Adult Hemophiliac	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—	6	(8.6%)	6	(5.9%)
Adult Transfusion	—	—	1	(3.1%)	—	—	4	(5.7%)	5	(4.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—	2	(2.9%)	2	(2.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	—	—	2	(6.3%)	—	—	1	(1.4%)	3	(2.9%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	—	—	0	(0.0%)	—	—	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Northeast Region Total	3 (100.0%)		32 (100.0%)		2 (100.0%)		70 (100.0%)		102 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases—Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

†For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

§MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

1999

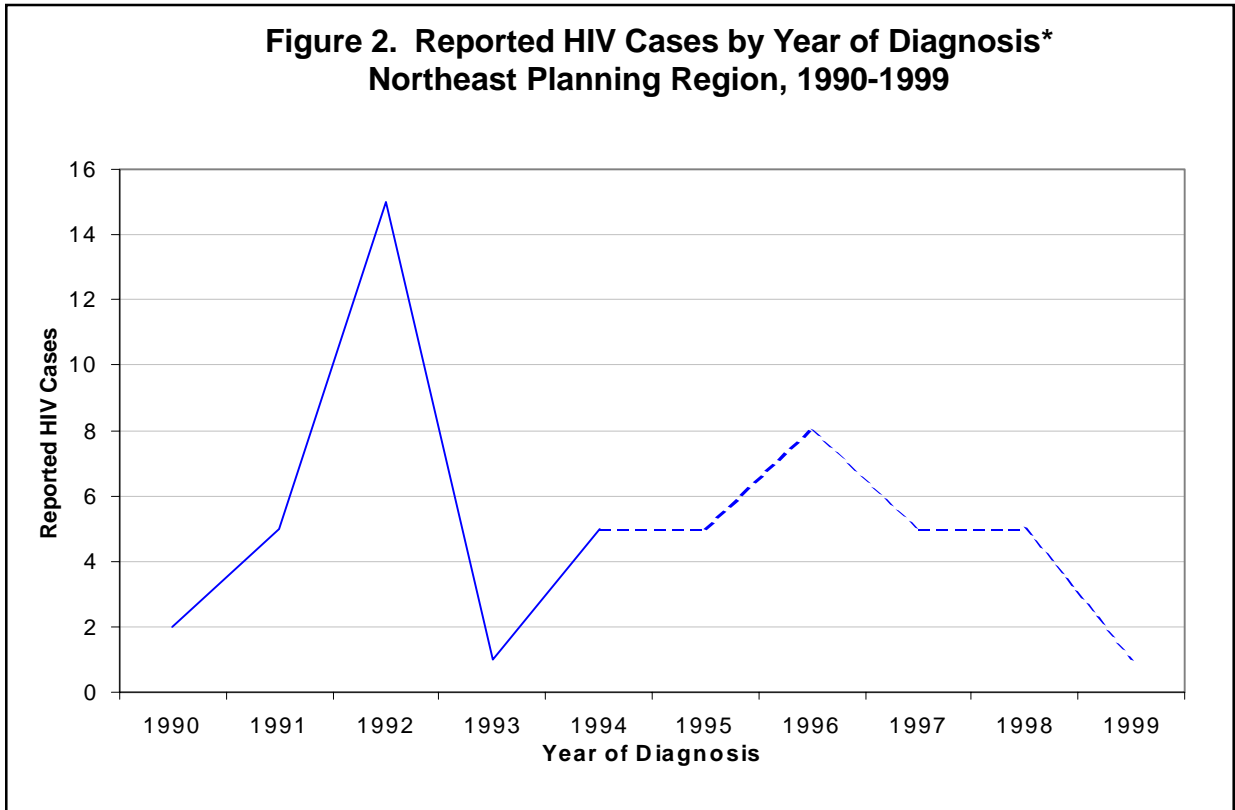


Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Northeast Planning Region

HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 37 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (53.6% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 11 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (36.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In the last two years, approximately one-half to two-thirds of total HIV cases have been attributed to MSM transmission.

who

- White men comprise 89.2% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up most of the remainder. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 81.8%.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 43.2% were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 29.7% of cases were in the 40-49 year age group, and 13.5% were in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- Saline County has reported 6 total AIDS cases in MSM; Randolph and Adair Counties, 5 cases. Together with Marion County (which has reported 4 cases), these counties accounted for 20 of the 37 reported MSM AIDS cases.
- Adair and Randolph Counties have each reported 2 HIV cases in MSM. Seven other counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

- From 1989 through 1999, the number of reported AIDS cases in MSM has ranged from 1-5 cases per year.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact (although the small numbers of reported cases require that any such interpretation of trends be viewed with caution). However, MSM still account for the majority of reported AIDS cases.

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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999



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• MSM/IDUS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 2 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (2.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, 3 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (10.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

where

- Two counties have each reported 1 AIDS case in an MSM/IDU.
- Of the 3 HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, all are from Pike County.

trends

- Because of the small numbers of AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, statements about trends cannot be made.

1999

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 2 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (these cases comprise 2.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 8 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (26.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

who

- Of the 10 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, 2 (20.0%) were African American.
- Of the 10 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, 8 (80.0%) were male.

where

- Two counties in the Northeast Planning Region each reported 1 AIDS case in an IDU.
- Six counties in the Northeast Planning Region reported 1-2 HIV cases in IDUs.

trends

- Because of the very small numbers of AIDS and HIV cases reported in IDUs, statements about trends cannot be made.

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 16 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Northeast Planning Region (these cases make up 23.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 7 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (23.3% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).

who

- Three (13.0%) of the 23 reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact were in African Americans.
- The majority of total reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of the 16 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 10 (62.5%) were female. In contrast, the majority of total reported HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been male. Of the 7 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 4 (57.1%) were male.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 31.3%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 25.0% of cases were from persons 30-39; 25.0% from persons 40-49; and 18.8% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 16 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 3 (18.8%) were from Marion and Linn Counties. Seven other counties have each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 7 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 2 (28.6%) were from Marion County. Five other counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

- From 1992 through 1999, the number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• HIV/AIDS KWIK FACTS •

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1999



Northeast Planning Region

HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 13 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 6 (46.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 11 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; all are between 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 18.8% of all reported AIDS cases and 36.7% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 69.2% of reported AIDS cases and 72.7% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 7.7% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 1 case), and 18.2% of reported HIV cases (a total of 2 cases), in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of the 13 total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 53.8% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 38.5% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.7% in 13-19 year olds. Of the 11 total reported HIV cases, 63.6% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds and 36.4% in 20-24 year olds.
- Of the 13 total AIDS cases reported, 5 (38.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM), 5 (38.5%) were in heterosexual contacts, and the remainder were in other exposure categories.
- Of the 11 HIV cases reported, 4 (36.4%) were in MSM, 2 (18.2%) were in heterosexual contacts, and the remainder were in other exposure categories.

where

- Of the 13 total AIDS cases reported, 3 (23.1%) were from Marion County, 2 (15.4%) from Adair County, 2 (15.4%) from Linn County and 2 (15.4%) from Randolph County. Four other counties have each reported 1 case.
- Of the 11 total HIV cases reported, 2 (18.2%) were from Adair and Pike Counties. Seven other counties have each reported 1 case.

trends

- From 1991 through 1999, 0-2 AIDS cases have been reported each year in 13-29 year olds.

1999

Northeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 10 AIDS cases have been reported in adolescent/adult women. Three (28.6%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 6 HIV cases have been reported in adolescent/adult women.
- Adolescent/adult women comprise 14.5% of all reported AIDS cases and 20.0% of all reported HIV cases.

who

- Among the 16 total HIV and AIDS cases reported in adolescent/adult women, 13 (81.3%) are white.
- Of the 10 reported AIDS cases:
 - 4 (40.0%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 3 (30.0%) were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 6 reported HIV cases:
 - Three (50%) were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds.
- Heterosexual contact appears to be the predominant means through which the reported HIV and AIDS cases were infected with HIV.

where

- Seven counties each reported 1 case of AIDS. Linn County has reported 3 AIDS cases; Saline County, 2 cases; and the other 5 counties each reported 1 case.
- Five counties in the Northeast Planning Region each reported 1-2 HIV cases.

trends

- From 1993 through 1999, 0-3 AIDS cases have been reported each year in adolescent/adult women.

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• ADULT/ADOLESCENT WOMEN •

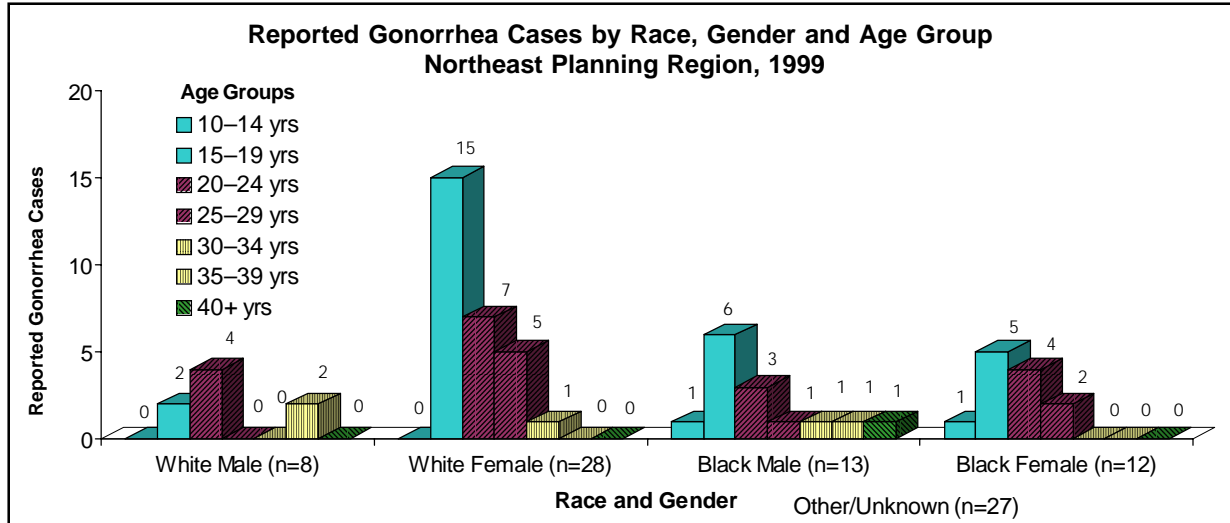
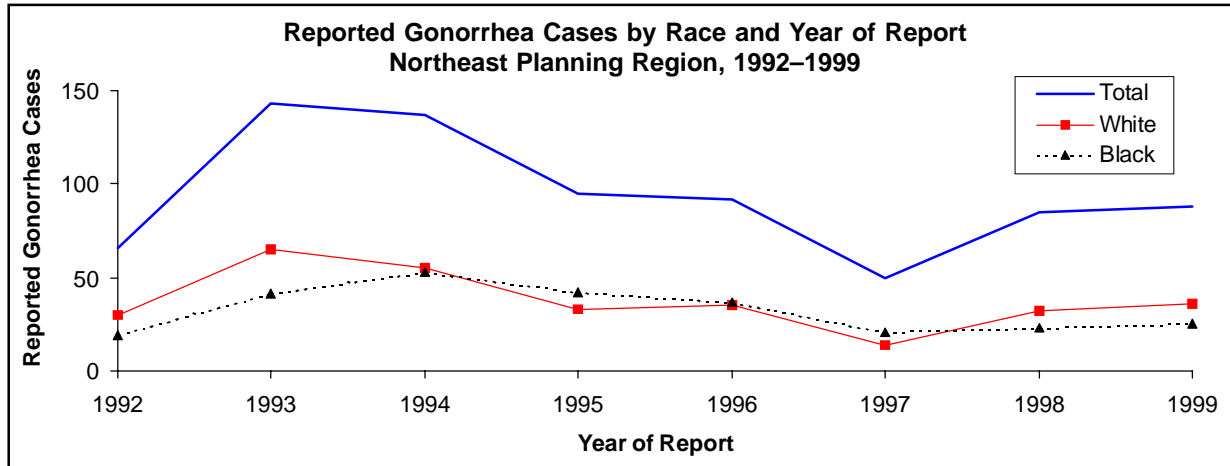
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• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

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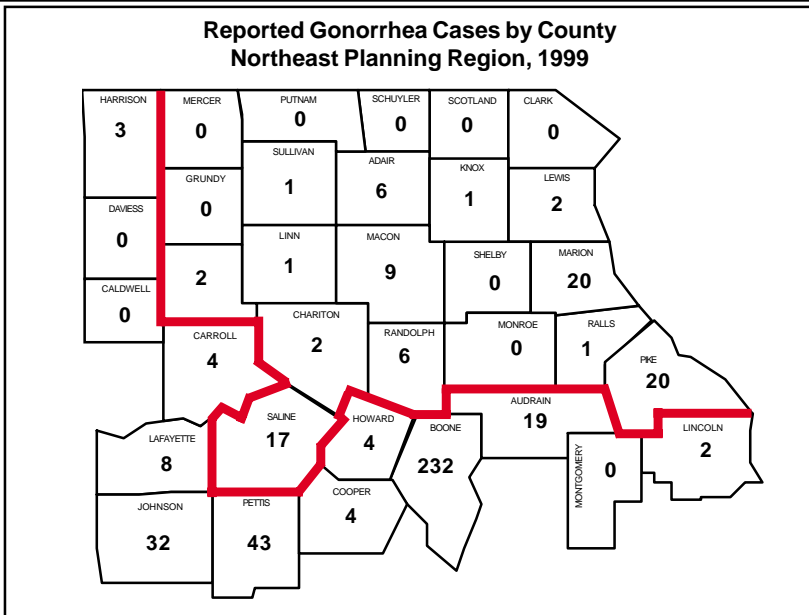
Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
Northeast Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	36	40.9%	15.1
Blacks	25	28.4%	273.9
Other/Unknown	27	30.7%	--
Total Cases	88	100.0%	35.3

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northeast Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Adair	6	6.8%	24.7
Macon	9	10.2%	58.9
Marion	20	22.7%	72.0
Pike	20	22.7%	122.3
Randolph	6	6.8%	25.0
Saline	17	19.3%	74.9
Total Cases	88	100.0%	35.3

*Per 100,000 population

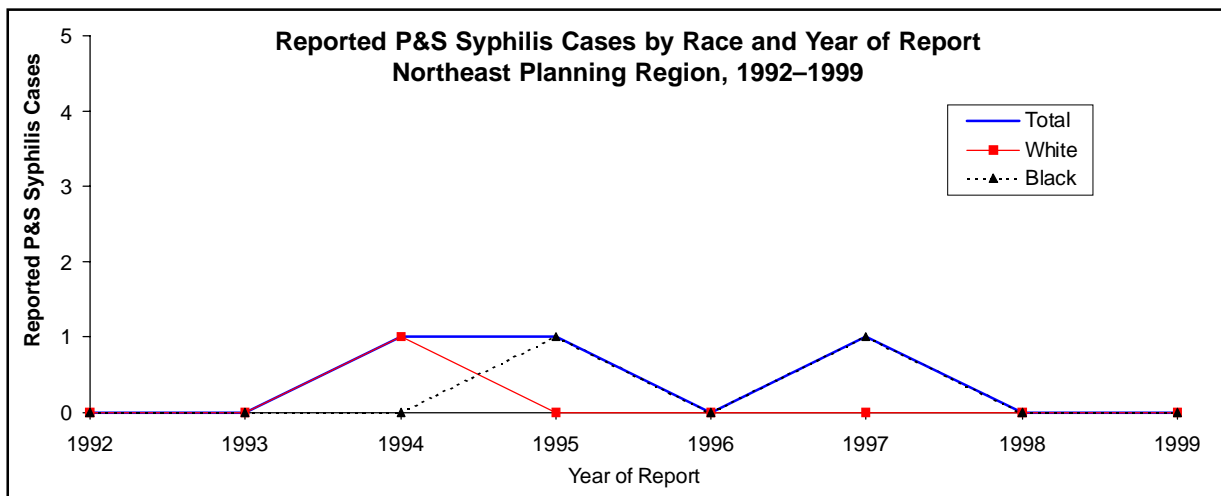


1999

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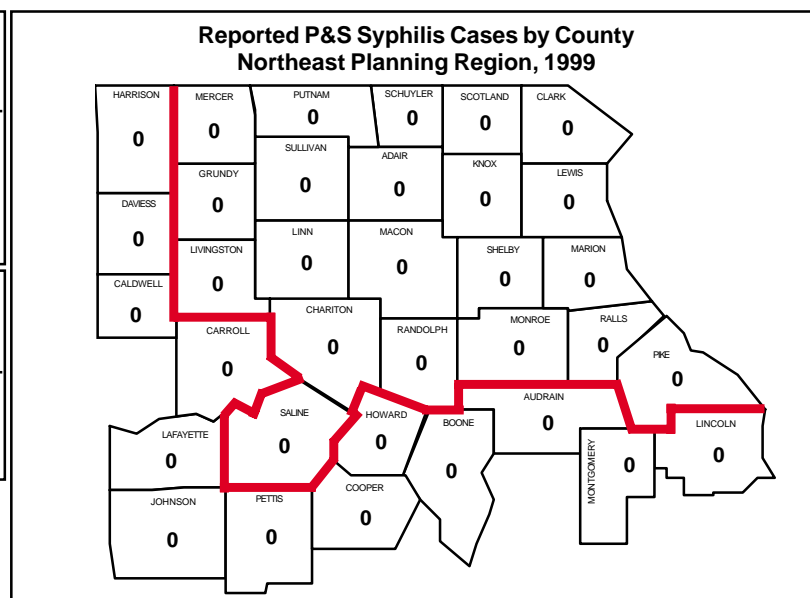
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Northeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	--
Blacks	0	00.0%	--
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Marion	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	0	100.0%	--

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Northeast Planning Region in 1999

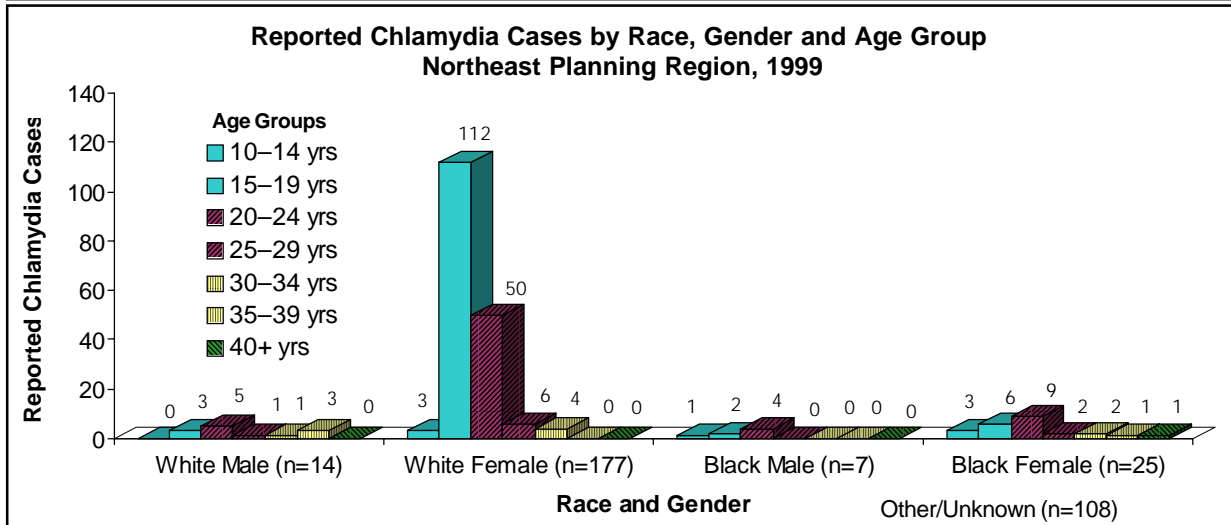
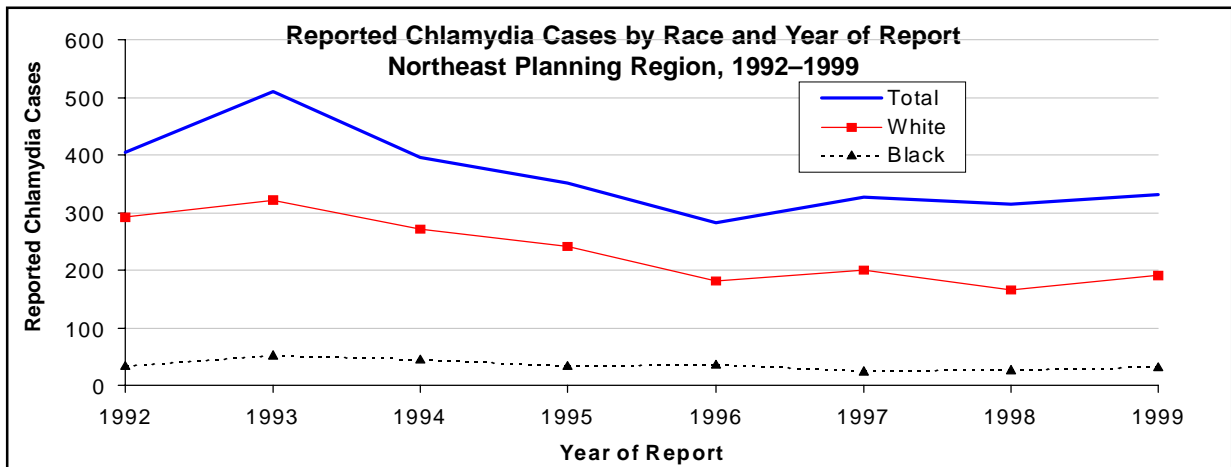
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• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

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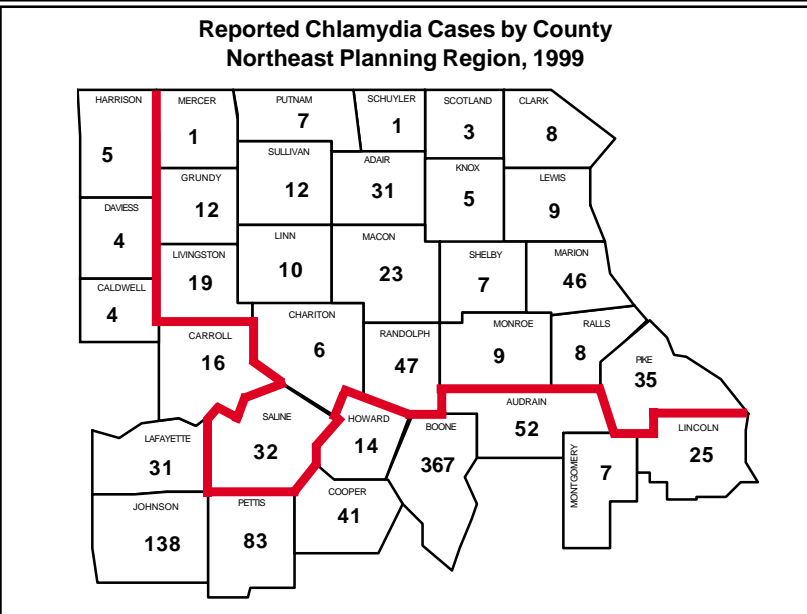
**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Northeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	191	57.7%	80.1
Blacks	32	9.7%	350.6
Other/Unknown	108	32.6%	--
Total Cases	331	100.0%	132.9

**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Northeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Adair	31	09.4%	127.6
Linn	10	03.0%	72.4
Macon	23	06.9%	150.5
Marion	46	13.9%	165.6
Pike	35	10.6%	214.1
Randolph	47	14.2%	195.6
Saline	32	9.7%	141.0
Total Cases	331	100.0%	132.9

*Per 100,000 population



1999

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HIV/AIDS EPI PROFILE •

HIV/AIDS in the Central Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 758 HIV-infected residents of the Central Planning Region (517 AIDS cases and 241 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 26 AIDS cases and 24 HIV cases were reported. One AIDS case in 1999 was attributed to perinatal transmission. Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported cases, and account for 449 (86.8%) of the 517 reported AIDS cases, and 195 (80.9%) of the 241 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has remained generally stable in the range of 25-30 cases per year. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females during this period has been less than 10 per year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up about 3.8% of the region's population, they have accounted for 12.8% of reported AIDS cases, and 23.2% of reported HIV cases. Among more recently infected persons, a higher proportion appear to be African American. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans has remained generally constant at about 10 cases per year. In contrast, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in whites, while larger than in African Americans, has generally been slowly decreasing.

Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been very small. Four AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases in Hispanics, and 3 AIDS cases and 1 HIV case in Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (41.1%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. The next largest proportion (36.9%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. Of the 241 reported HIV cases, 10 (4.1%) were diagnosed in teenagers, and of these 10 teenage cases, 6 (60.0%) were in African Americans.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 60% of reported AIDS and HIV cases are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 8% of reported AIDS cases and 4% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU].) Of the 135 HIV cases reported in MSM, 107 (79.2%) were in white men and 24 (17.8%) were in African American men. The largest number of MSM HIV cases, 62 (45.9%), have been reported from Boone County; in addition, 13 (9.6%) cases have been reported from Franklin County, 12 (8.8%) from Jefferson

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.

1999



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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County, and 8 (5.9%) each from Callaway and Cole Counties. Thirteen other counties reported from 1-7 cases. (Of total MSM HIV cases in African American men, almost 65% were reported from Boone County, and approximately 20% were reported from Pulaski County.) The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing in recent years; approximately 20 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

The second largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases have been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 14% of reported AIDS cases and 22% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are very disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 18.2% of AIDS cases and 42.0% of HIV cases. The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 50 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 21 (42.0%) were in white females, 11 (22.0%) were in African American females, 10 (20.0%) were in African American males, and 7 (14.0%) were in white males. The largest number of heterosexual contact HIV cases, 12 (24.0%), have been reported from Boone County; in addition, 9 (18.0%) cases have been reported from Jefferson County, and 7 (14.0%) from Pulaski County. Thirteen other counties reported from 1-4 cases. (Of total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, almost 40% were reported from Boone County, and almost 20% were reported from Pulaski County.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 3-11 cases per year, with no noticeable upward or downward trend being apparent. It appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion were infected through heterosexual contact. In addition, among individuals more recently infected through heterosexual contact, it appears that a larger proportion are African American.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 8% of reported AIDS cases and 11% of reported HIV cases. Twenty-two (91.7%) of the 24 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in whites. Males make up 58.3% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 24 total HIV cases in IDUs, 6 (25.0%) were from Boone County and 3 (12.5%) were from Jefferson County. Ten other counties have each reported 1-2 cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Forty AIDS cases, but only 9 HIV cases, have been reported in MSM/IDU. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has ranged from 1-4 cases per year.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in central Missouri are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

1999

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Figure 1
Map of Central Planning Region

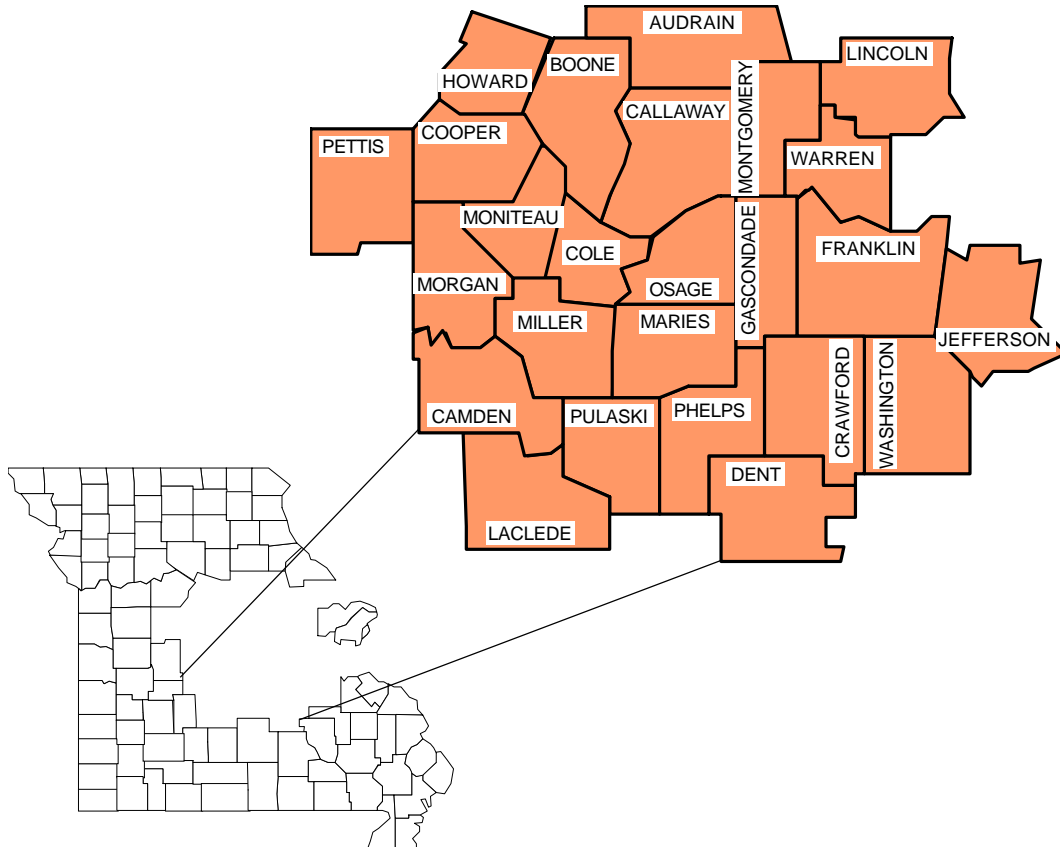


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Central Planning Region

County	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
Audrain County	21,547	91.4%	1,753	7.4%	106	0.4%	35	0.1%	132	0.6%	23,573	100.0%
Boone County	110,662	85.7%	11,325	8.8%	1,885	1.5%	370	0.3%	4,855	3.8%	129,098	100.0%
Callaway County	34,616	92.5%	2,258	6.0%	263	0.7%	108	0.3%	192	0.5%	37,437	100.0%
Camden County	33,391	98.3%	80	0.2%	286	0.8%	119	0.4%	76	0.2%	33,952	100.0%
Cole County	62,225	89.8%	5,799	8.4%	679	1.0%	231	0.3%	373	0.5%	69,307	100.0%
Cooper County	14,208	88.6%	1,569	9.8%	131	0.8%	60	0.4%	61	0.4%	16,029	100.0%
Crawford County	21,892	98.8%	15	0.1%	177	0.8%	34	0.2%	47	0.2%	22,165	100.0%
Dent County	13,857	98.3%	9	0.1%	120	0.9%	68	0.5%	49	0.3%	14,103	100.0%
Franklin County	89,579	97.6%	1,032	1.1%	675	0.7%	160	0.2%	317	0.3%	91,763	100.0%
Gasconade County	14,783	99.3%	7	0.0%	52	0.3%	21	0.1%	27	0.2%	14,890	100.0%
Howard County	8,760	89.9%	875	9.0%	53	0.5%	30	0.3%	24	0.2%	9,741	100.0%
Jefferson County	190,898	97.6%	1,630	0.8%	1,808	0.9%	454	0.2%	885	0.5%	195,675	100.0%
Laclede County	30,395	98.0%	132	0.4%	222	0.7%	153	0.5%	127	0.4%	31,029	100.0%
Lincoln County	35,058	95.9%	891	2.4%	393	1.1%	118	0.3%	96	0.3%	36,556	100.0%
Maries County	8,350	98.5%	28	0.3%	58	0.7%	20	0.2%	17	0.2%	8,473	100.0%
Miller County	22,103	98.6%	30	0.1%	153	0.7%	96	0.4%	40	0.2%	22,422	100.0%
Moniteau County	12,910	97.3%	179	1.4%	68	0.5%	55	0.4%	51	0.4%	13,263	100.0%
Montgomery County	11,608	96.1%	355	2.9%	68	0.6%	12	0.1%	31	0.3%	12,074	100.0%
Morgan County	18,060	98.0%	131	0.7%	115	0.6%	84	0.5%	44	0.2%	18,434	100.0%
Osage County	12,281	98.8%	44	0.4%	77	0.6%	20	0.2%	3	0.0%	12,425	100.0%
Pettis County	34,938	94.3%	1,473	4.0%	382	1.0%	95	0.3%	181	0.5%	37,069	100.0%
Phelps County	36,385	94.3%	459	1.2%	449	1.2%	154	0.4%	1,145	3.0%	38,592	100.0%
Pulaski County	29,097	75.6%	5,297	13.8%	2,405	6.2%	145	0.4%	1,563	4.1%	38,507	100.0%
Warren County	23,455	95.3%	775	3.2%	268	1.1%	46	0.2%	56	0.2%	24,600	100.0%
Washington County	22,111	96.3%	645	2.8%	128	0.6%	48	0.2%	34	0.1%	22,966	100.0%
Central Planning Region	913,169	93.7%	36,792	3.8%	11,021	1.1%	2,736	0.3%	10,425	1.1%	974,143	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.

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Central Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

- The Central Planning Region, with a population of 974,143*, consists of 25 counties in central and east-central Missouri (see Figure 1). Two counties, Lincoln and Jefferson, border on the Mississippi River. Lincoln, Warren, Franklin, and Jefferson Counties are all part of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Within the Central Planning Region is the Columbia MSA, consisting of Boone County.
- Counties with the largest populations are Jefferson (195,675), Boone (129,098), Franklin (91,763), and Cole (69,307). Seven counties (Callaway, Camden, Lincoln, Pettis, Laclede, Pulaski, and Phelps) have populations of 30,000–40,000 persons. The remaining fourteen counties have populations of less than 30,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are Columbia (78,915; Boone County) and Jefferson City (34,911; Cole County).
- From 1990 to 1998, only two counties (Pulaski and Audrain) did not have increases in population. Eight counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Montgomery, Gasconade, Osage, Maries, Dent, Moniteau, Howard, and Pettis). The remaining fifteen counties had population increases of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in only six counties (Lincoln, Franklin, Jefferson, Boone, Cole, and Pulaski) within the Central Planning Region. In six other counties (Montgomery, Gasconade, Dent, Howard, Morgan, and Camden), natural change in the population resulted in either no change or a decline. In the remaining 13 counties, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of less than 1,500 persons. See Figure 3.

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

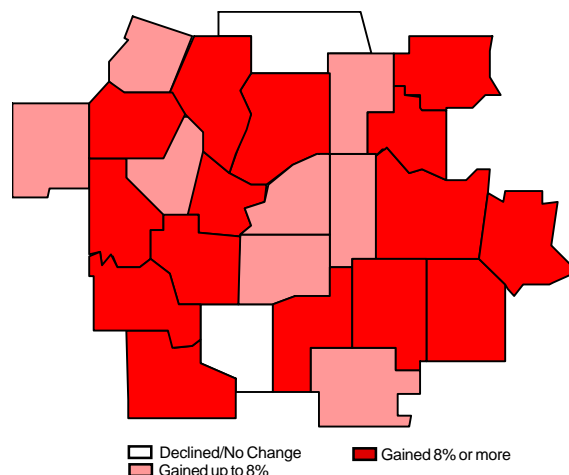


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

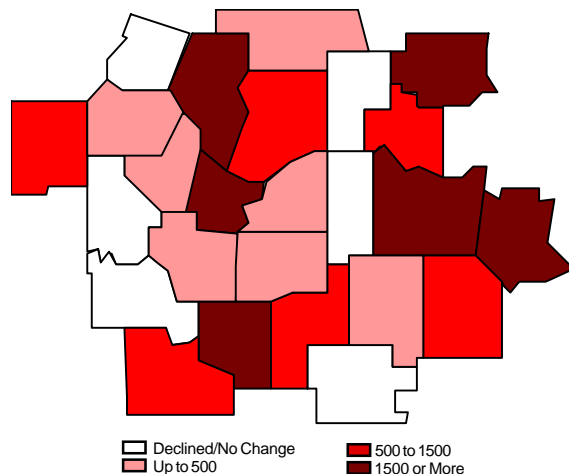
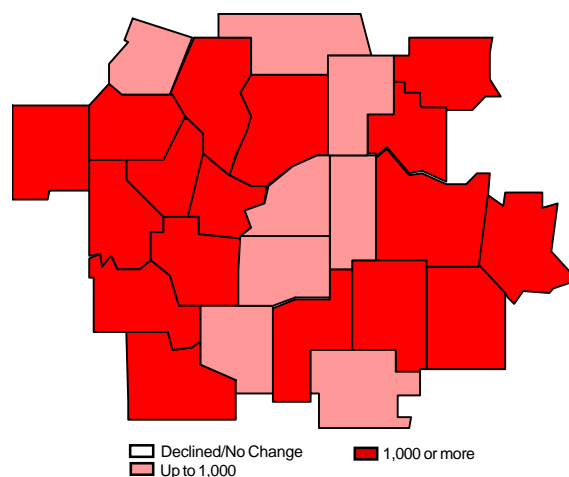


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



Central Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of up to 1,000 persons in eight counties (Audrain, Howard, Montgomery, Gasconade, Osage, Maries, Pulaski, and Dent). In the remaining 17 counties, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of 1,000 or more persons. See Figure 4.

- The estimated total population of the Central Planning Region is 974,143, including 913,169 (93.7%) whites, 36,792 (3.8%) African Americans, 11,021 (1.1%) Hispanics, 2,736 (0.3%) American Indians, and 10,425 (1.1%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Boone (11,325), Cole (5,799), Pulaski (5,297), and Callaway (2,258). Each of the remaining counties has less than 1,800 African Americans in its population.

- Sixty seven percent of the African American population in the Central Planning Region lives in one of four counties (Boone, Cole, Pulaski, and Callaway).

- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Pulaski (13.8%), Cooper (9.8%), Howard (9.0%), Boone (8.8%), and Cole (8.4%). In each of the 20 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 8% of the population, including 13 counties in which they make up less than 2% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.

- From 1990 to 1998, only three counties (Crawford, Gasconade, and Pulaski) did not have increases in their African American population. Fourteen counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Boone, Callaway, Camden, Cooper, Dent, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Pettis, Warren, and Washington). The remaining eight counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

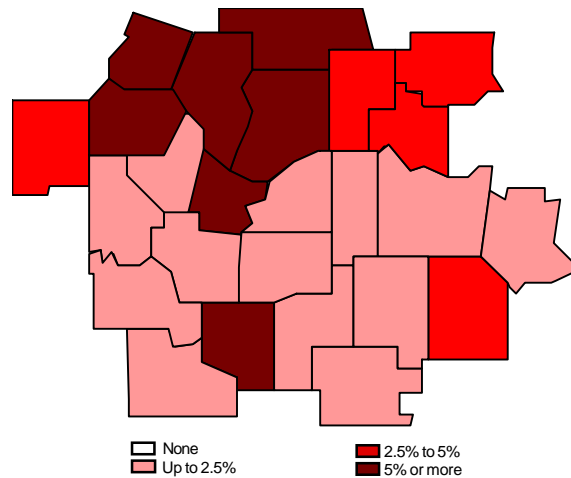
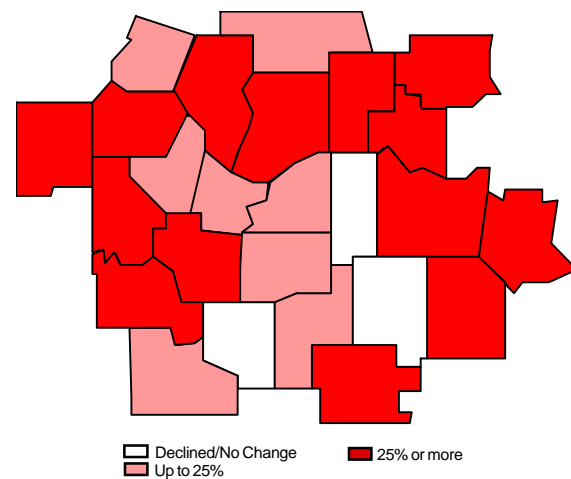


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as “Hispanic”. For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as “Hispanic” and not as “white”.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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• Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Pulaski (2,405), Boone (1,885), Jefferson (1,808), Cole (679), and Franklin (675). Each of the remaining counties has less than 450 Hispanics in its population.
- Sixty eight percent of the Hispanic population in the Central Planning Region lives in five counties (Pulaski, Boone, Jefferson, Franklin, and Cole).
- The county with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population is Pulaski (6.2%). In six other counties (Boone, Phelps, Lincoln, Warren, Pettis, and Cole), Hispanics make up 1–2% of the population. In each of the remaining 18 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, only five counties (Cole, Cooper, Howard, Osage, and Washington) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Fourteen counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Boone, Callaway, Camden, Crawford, Franklin, Gasconade, Jefferson, Lincoln, Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Pettis, and Warren). The remaining six counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

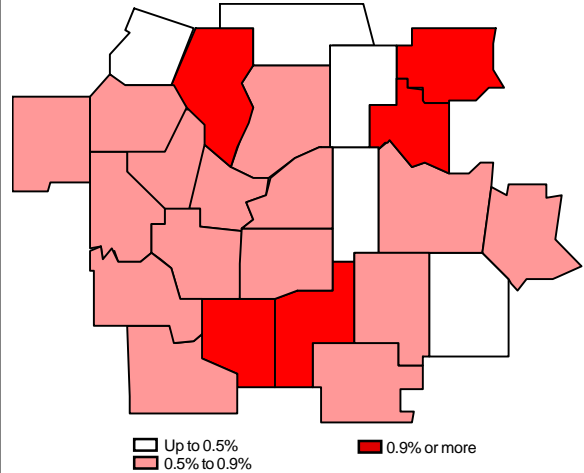
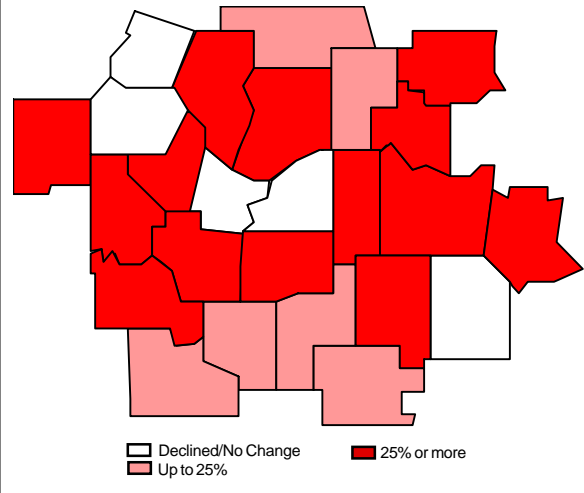


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Central Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, seven of the 25 counties in the Central Planning Region had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000 (Crawford, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Morgan, and Washington); eleven counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$20,000–25,000 (Audrain, Camden, Cooper, Gasconade, Howard, Moniteau, Montgomery, Osage, Pettis, Phelps, and Pulaski); and the remaining seven counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, two of the 25 counties in the Central Planning Region (Dent and Washington) had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level; ten of the counties (Crawford, Howard, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Montgomery, Morgan, Pettis, Phelps, and Pulaski) had 13–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining thirteen counties had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

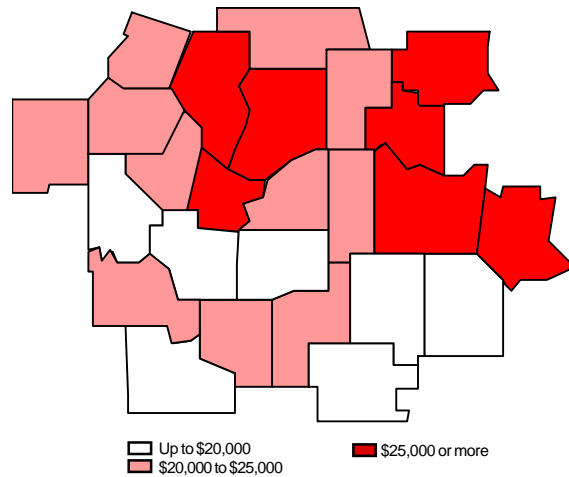
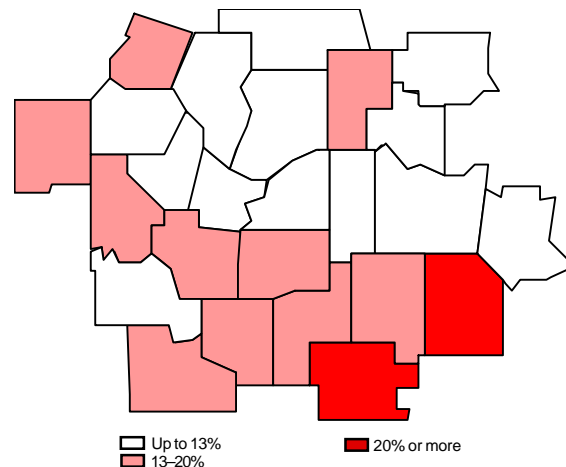


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 517 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region, 297 (57.4%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 241 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 26 AIDS cases and 24 HIV cases were reported. In 1999 the AIDS rate was 2.7 cases per 100,000 population in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.1 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 86.8% of all reported AIDS cases and 80.9% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 10.9 times higher than that of whites. In 1999, African Americans made up 30.8% of reported AIDS cases and 20.8% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 3.8% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 41.8%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. Expectedly, the largest percentage of HIV cases, 41.1%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 509 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
293 (57.6%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 40 (7.9%) were in MSM/IDUs; 38 (7.5%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 66 (13.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 237 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
135 (57.0%) were in MSM; 9 (3.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 24 (10.1%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 50 (21.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 3 perinatal AIDS cases and 4 perinatal HIV cases have been reported; in 1999, 1 AIDS case was reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 517 total AIDS cases reported, 149 (28.8%) were from Boone County, 94 (18.2%) from Jefferson County, 41 (7.9%) from Franklin County and 32 (6.2%) from Cole County. Twenty other counties reported 2-23 cases.
- Of the 241 total HIV cases, 88 (36.5%) were from Boone County, 29 (12.0%) from Laclede County, 20 (8.3%) were from Pulaski County, and 17 (7.1%) from Cole and Franklin Counties. Sixteen other counties reported 1-8 cases.

trends

- Figure 1 shows numbers of AIDS cases by year of report. The 26 reported cases in 1999 represented a 33.3% decrease from the 39 cases reported in 1998.
- African Americans appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases has generally been decreasing in recent years. See Figure 2.

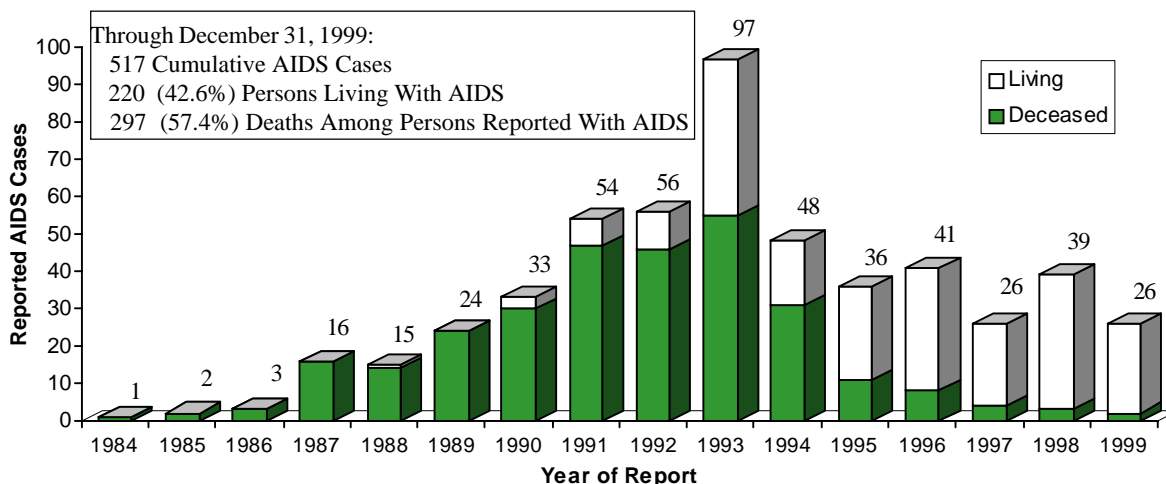
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**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Central Planning Region, 1982–1999**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases
Central Planning Region, 1982–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative*	%	Reported 1999	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
Gender										
Male	22	(91.7%)	195	(80.9%)	16	(61.5%)	449	(86.8%)	644	(85.0%)
Female	2	(8.3%)	46	(19.1%)	10	(38.5%)	68	(13.2%)	114	(15.0%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	18	(75.0%)	178	(73.9%)	18	(69.2%)	444	(85.8%)	622	(82.1%)
Black	5	(20.8%)	56	(23.2%)	8	(30.8%)	66	(12.8%)	122	(16.1%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.8%)	6	(0.8%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.6%)	4	(0.5%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	1	(4.2%)	4	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.5%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(1.2%)		
13-19	1	(4.2%)	10	(4.1%)	1	(3.8%)	7	(1.4%)		
20-29	2	(8.3%)	99	(41.1%)	4	(15.4%)	122	(23.6%)		
30-39	11	(45.8%)	89	(36.9%)	9	(34.6%)	216	(41.8%)		
40-49	9	(37.5%)	31	(12.9%)	7	(26.9%)	108	(20.9%)		
>49	1	(4.2%)	8	(3.3%)	5	(19.2%)	58	(11.2%)		
Exposure Category¶										
MSM	10	(41.7%)	135	(56.0%)	9	(34.6%)	293	(56.7%)	428	(56.5%)
MSM/IDU	4	(16.7%)	9	(3.7%)	1	(3.8%)	40	(7.7%)	49	(6.5%)
IDU	2	(8.3%)	24	(10.0%)	3	(11.5%)	38	(7.4%)	62	(8.2%)
Heterosexual Contact	1	(4.2%)	50	(20.7%)	5	(19.2%)	66	(12.8%)	116	(15.3%)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0%)	5	(2.1%)	1	(3.8%)	35	(6.8%)	40	(5.3%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	19	(3.7%)	19	(2.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	7	(29.2%)	14	(5.8%)	6	(23.1%)	18	(3.5%)	32	(4.2%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.7%)	1	(3.8%)	3	(0.6%)	7	(0.9%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.0%)	5	(0.7%)
Central Region Total	24 (100.0%)		241 (100.0%)		26 (100.0%)		517 (100.0%)		758 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

‡For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

¶For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¶ MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

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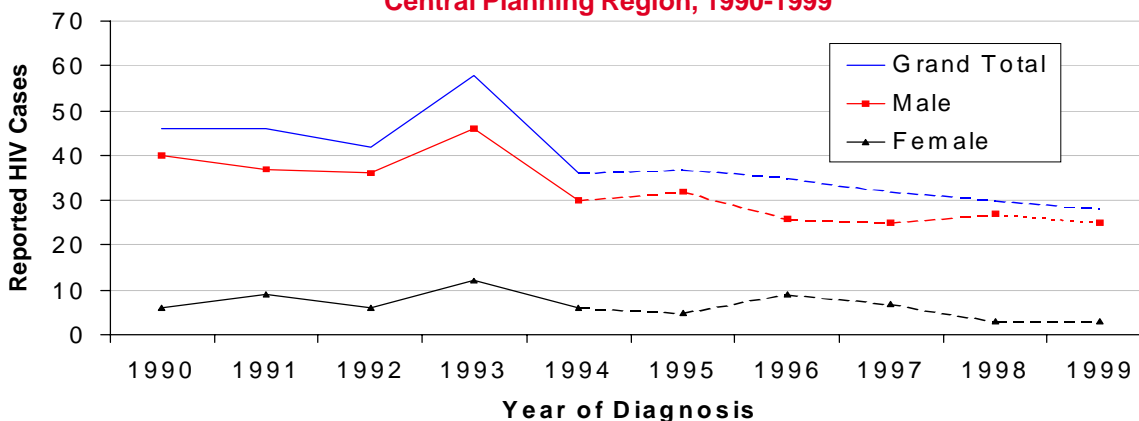
**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Central Planning Region
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	16	(66.7%)	146	(61.6%)	12	(48.0%)	303	(59.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	4	(16.7%)	9	(3.8%)	1	(4.0%)	41	(8.1%)
Injecting Drug Use	2	(8.3%)	25	(10.5%)	3	(12.0%)	39	(7.7%)
Heterosexual Contact	2	(8.3%)	52	(21.9%)	8	(32.0%)	72	(14.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(2.1%)	1	(4.0%)	35	(6.9%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	19	(3.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	24	(100.0%)	237	(100.0%)	25	(100.0%)	509	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	0	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	8	(100.0%)
Total	24	(100.0%)	241	(100.0%)	26	(100.0%)	517	(100.0%)

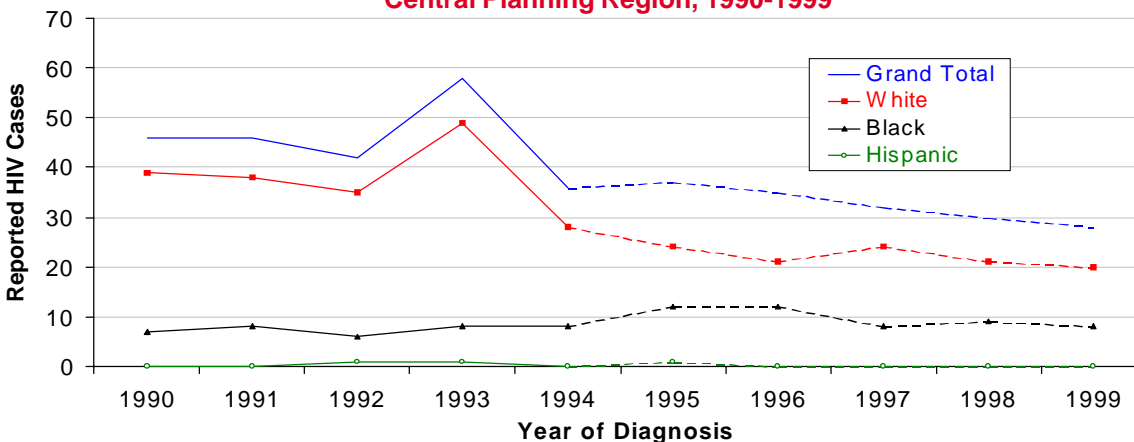
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Central Planning Region, 1990-1999**

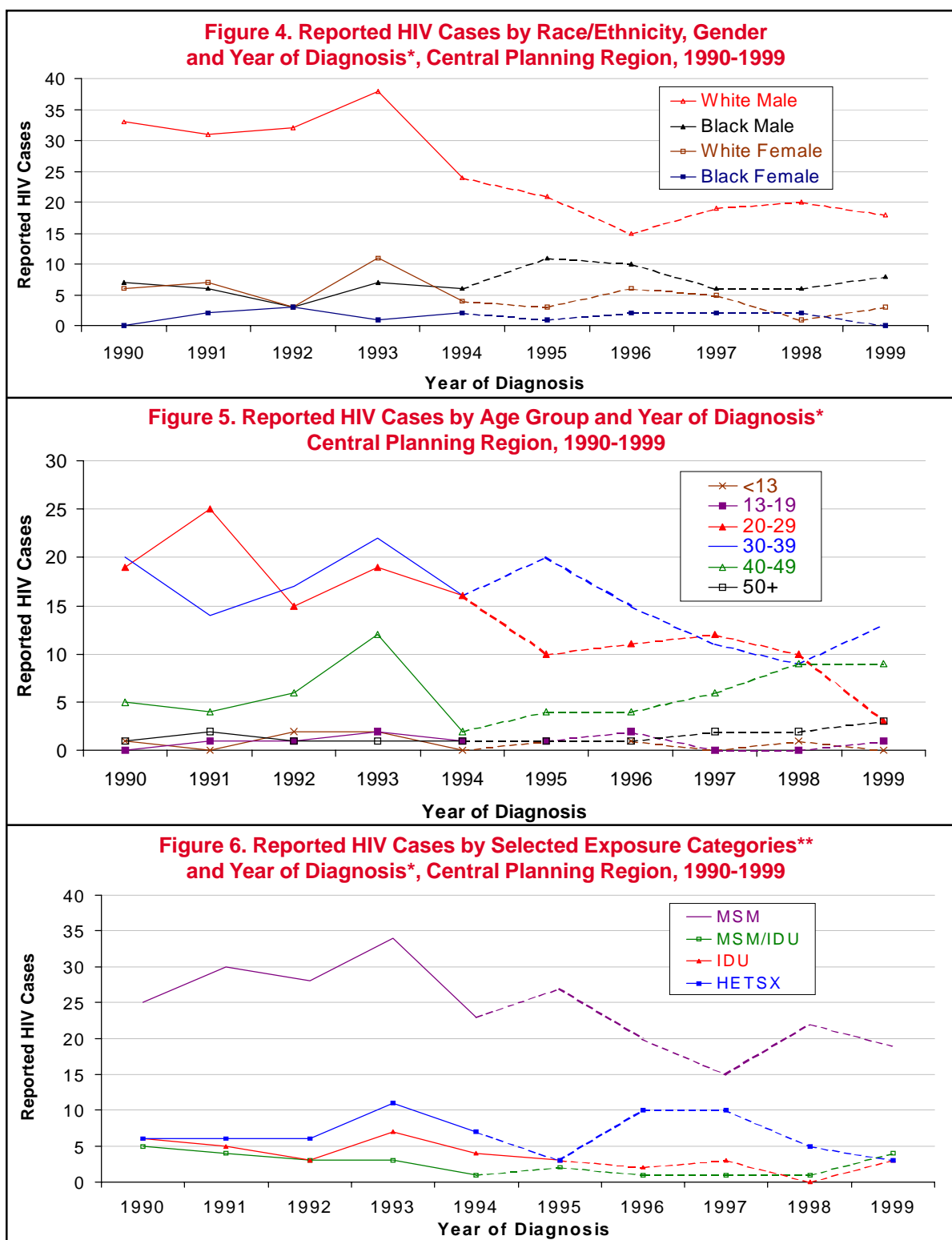


**Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Central Planning Region, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 293 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (57.6% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 135 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (57.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 25 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 9 (36.0%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 24 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 10 (41.7%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 86.7% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up 12.6%. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 79.3%, whereas African American men make up 17.8%. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases were reported from men in the 30-39 year age group (46.9% of white cases and 35.1% of African American cases); 24.8% of AIDS cases in whites were 20-29 years of age. In African Americans, 29.7% of AIDS cases were 40-49 years of age.

where

- Of the 293 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 92 (31.4%) were from Boone County, 62 (21.2%) were from Jefferson County, 21 (7.2%) were from Franklin County, and 13 (4.4%) were from Cole County. Twenty other counties reported at least 2 cases each.
- Of the 135 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 62 (45.9%) were from Boone County, 13 (9.6%) were from Franklin County, 12 (8.8%) were from Jefferson County, and 8 (5.9%) from Callaway and Cole Counties. Thirteen other counties reported 1-7 cases.

trends

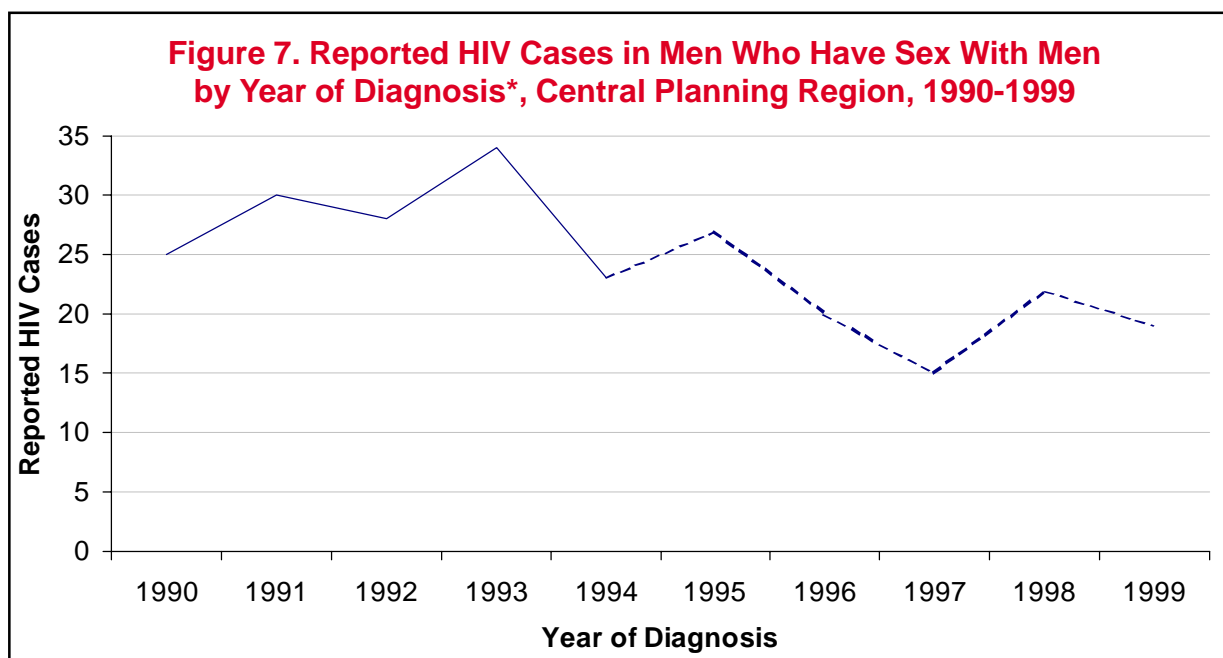
- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in MSM has generally decreased each year since 1994. From 1998 to 1999, AIDS cases declined by 64.0% (25 to 9 cases).
- From 1995 to 1998, the annual number of white MSM AIDS cases ranged from 16-19. However, in 1999 only 6 cases were reported in white MSM, a 68.4% decrease from the 19 cases reported in 1998.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 7.

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999

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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity Central Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	8	(80.0%)	107	(79.2%)	6	(66.7%)	254	(86.7%)
Black	2	(20.0%)	24	(17.8%)	3	(33.3%)	37	(12.6%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	4	(3.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)
Total	10	(100.0%)	135	(100.0%)	9	(100.0%)	293	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDU •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 40 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (7.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 9 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (3.8% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 25 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 1 (4.0%) was MSM/IDU.
- In 1999, of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 4 (16.7%) were MSM/IDUs.

who

- Of the 49 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 8 (16.3%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 57.5%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 20.0% of cases were from men 20-29; 20.0% from men 40-49; and 2.5% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 40 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 14 (35.0%) were from Boone County, 5 (12.5%) from Jefferson County, and 4 (10.0%) from Cole County. Eleven other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 9 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, eight counties each reported 1-2 of the 9 total MSM/IDU cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU in recent years. Since 1994, the annual number of reported cases has ranged from 1-6.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU have been small, and have generally been decreasing. See Figure 8.

1999

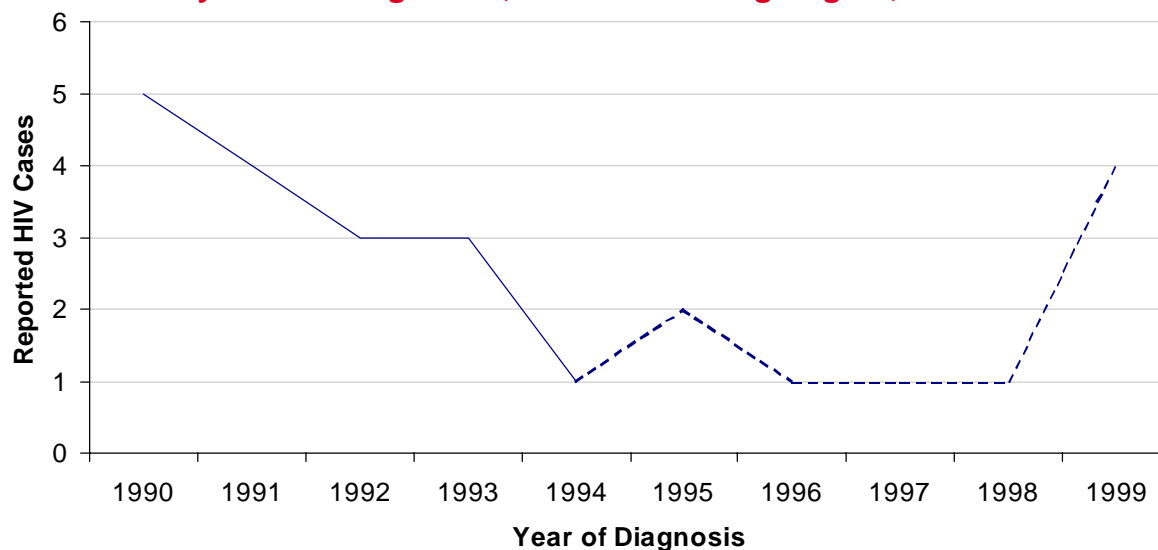
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• MSM/IDUs •

Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Central Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Central Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	7	(77.8%)	34	(85.0%)
Black	2	(22.2%)	6	(15.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	9	(100.0%)	40	(100.0%)

1999



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 38 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (these cases comprise 7.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 24 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (10.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 25 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 3 (12.0%) were IDUs.
- Of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 2 (8.3%) were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 5 (13.2%) of the 38 reported AIDS cases, and 2 (8.3%) of the 24 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS cases in IDUs (71.1%) were male. Males also comprise the majority of reported HIV cases in IDUs (58.3%).
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 44.7%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 26.3% of cases were from persons 20-29; 23.7% from persons 40-49; and 5.3% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 38 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 10 (26.3%) were from Boone County, 8 (21.1%) from Jefferson County, 5 (13.2%) from Pulaski County, and 4 (10.5%) from Franklin County. Eight other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 24 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 6 (25.0%) were from Boone County, and 3 (12.5%) from Jefferson County. Ten other counties have each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

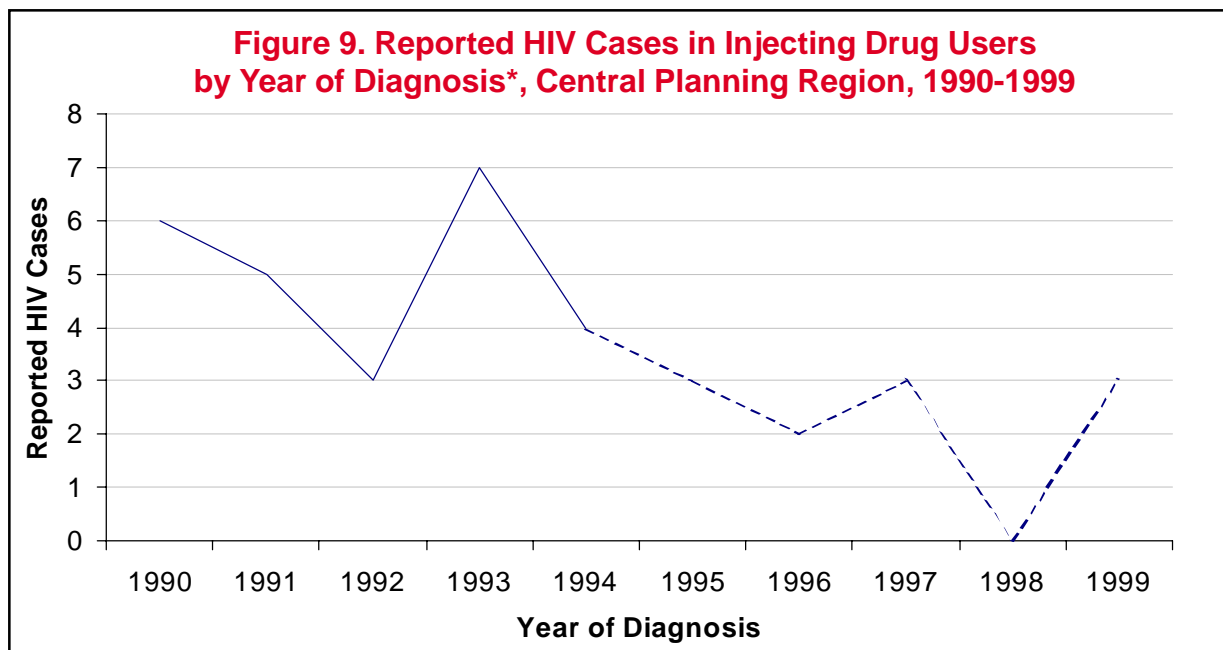
- From 1992 through 1999, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year. In 1999, 3 cases were reported.
- For the past three years, males have comprised all reported IDU AIDS cases.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has generally been decreasing. See Figure 9.

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Central Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	22	(91.7%)	32	(84.2%)
Black	2	(8.3%)	5	(13.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.6%)
Total	24	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)

1999



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 66 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Central Planning Region (these cases make up 13.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 50 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (21.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 25 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 5 (20.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 24 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 1 (4.2%) was a heterosexual contact.

who

- African Americans comprise 18.2% of AIDS cases and 42.0% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 80.3% of AIDS cases and 56.0% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, African American females comprise 12.1%, white females 57.6%, white males 22.7%, and African American males 6.1%.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 34.8%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 31.8% of cases from persons 30-39; 18.2% from persons 40-49; and 13.6% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 66 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 15 (22.7%) were from Boone County, 10 (15.2%) from Franklin County, and 10 cases (15.2%) were reported from Cole County; and 7 cases (10.6%) from Pulaski County. Twelve other counties each reported 1-4 cases.
- Of the 50 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 12 (24.0%) were from Boone County, 9 (18.0%) were from Jefferson County, and 7 (14.0%) were from Pulaski County. Thirteen other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- From the late-1980's through 1996, there had been a general upward trend in the number of annually reported AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact. Since then, there has been a general decline. For the last three years, 4-5 AIDS cases have been reported each of the three years.
- Since 1994, reported AIDS cases among male heterosexual contacts have ranged from 1 to 2 cases per year, whereas reported female heterosexual contact cases have increased since 1997 (from 2 to 5 cases).
- Among more recently infected persons who acquired their HIV infection through heterosexual contact, a larger proportion appear to be African American, although no African American cases were reported in 1999.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally declined since 1996. See Figure 10.

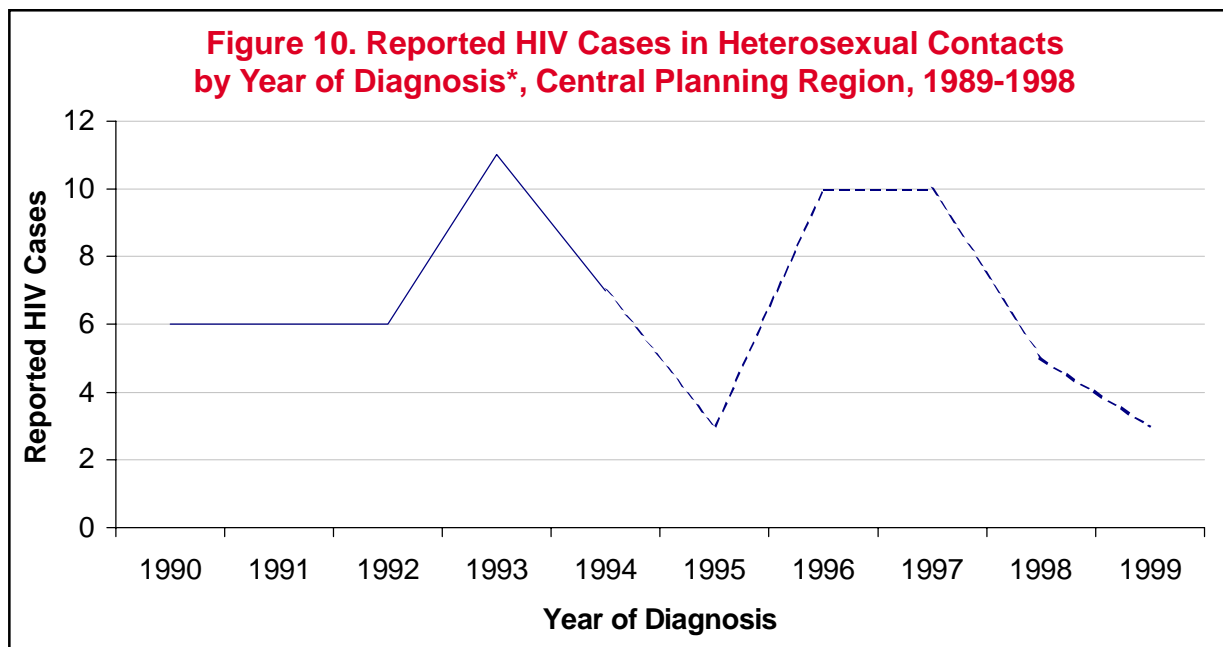
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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity
Central Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	1	(100.0%)	28	(56.0%)	3	(60.0%)	53	(80.3%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	21	(42.0%)	2	(40.0%)	12	(18.2%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	1	(100.0%)	50	(100.0%)	5	(100.0%)	66	(100.0%)

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• YOUNG PEOPLE •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1999, a total of 129 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 74 (57.4%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 109 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1999, 5 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1999, 3 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 25.3% of all reported AIDS cases and 46.0% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 80.6% of reported AIDS cases and 74.3% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans appear to be disproportionately represented among HIV/AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 16.3% of reported AIDS cases and 24.8% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 70.5% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 24.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 5.4% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 49.5% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 41.3% in 20-24 year olds, and 9.2% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 129 total AIDS cases reported:
73 (56.6%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 8 (6.2%) were in MSM/IDUs; 10 (7.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 24 (18.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 109 HIV cases reported:
65 (59.6%) were in MSM; 3 (2.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 8 (7.3%) were in IDUs; 28 (25.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 129 total AIDS cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 50 (38.8%) were from Boone County, 22 (17.1%) from Jefferson County, and 13 (10.1%) from Franklin County. Fifteen other counties have each reported 1-8 cases.
- Of the 109 total HIV cases reported in 13-29 year olds, 46 (42.2%) were from Boone County, 12 (11.0%) were from Jefferson County, 11 (10.1%) were from Pulaski County, and 9 (8.3%) were from Cole County. Fifteen other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age generally increased from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s. However, during the past four years, the number of reported cases has been declining and have remained stable the past two years.
- Five to eight AIDS cases have been reported each year from 1995 to 1998.

1999

Central Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• ADULT/ADOLESCENT WOMEN •

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 68 AIDS cases have been reported in adolescent/adult women; 30 (44.1%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 44 HIV cases have been reported in adolescent/adult women.
- During 1999, 10 AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported in adolescent/adult women.
- Adolescent/adult women comprise 13.4% of all reported AIDS cases and 18.6% of all reported HIV cases (adolescent/adult cases only).

who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adolescent/adult women, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 11 (16.2%) of the 68 reported AIDS cases and 13 (29.5%) of the 44 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 3.8% of the total population.)
- Of the 68 total reported AIDS cases in adolescent/adult women:
 - 1.5% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 35.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 32.4% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, and 30.9% in women 40 and older.
- Of the 44 total reported HIV cases in adolescent/adult women:
 - 11.4% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 52.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 29.5% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, and 6.8% in women 40 and older.
- Of the 68 AIDS cases reported in adolescent/adult women:
 - 11 (16.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 47 (69.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 44 HIV cases reported in adolescent/adult women:
 - 10 (22.7%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 33 (75.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 68 total AIDS cases reported in adolescent/adult women:
 - 19 (27.9%) were from Boone County, 7 (10.3%) from Franklin County, 9 (13.2%) from Cole County, and 8 (11.8%) from Jefferson County. Twelve other counties in the Central Planning Region each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 44 total HIV cases reported in adolescent/adult women:
 - 11 (25.0%) were from Boone County, 8 (18.2%) from Jefferson County, and 6 (13.6%) from Pulaski County. Thirteen other counties have each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- From 1989 through 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases in adolescent/adult women has ranged from 2 to 9 cases per year (excluding 1993, when additional cases were reported as a result of the change to the new case definition). Ten cases were reported in 1999.

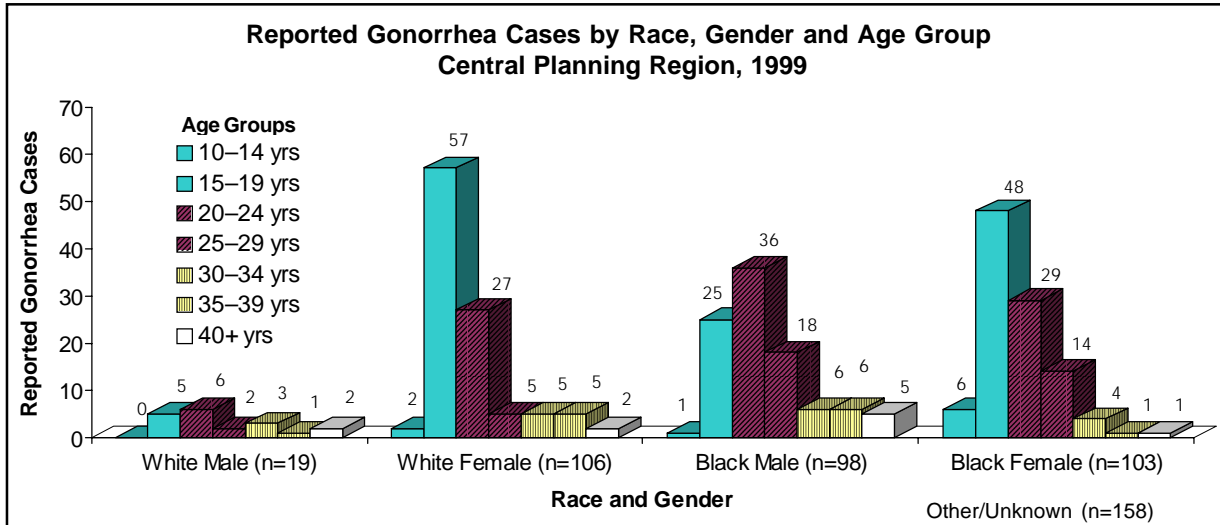
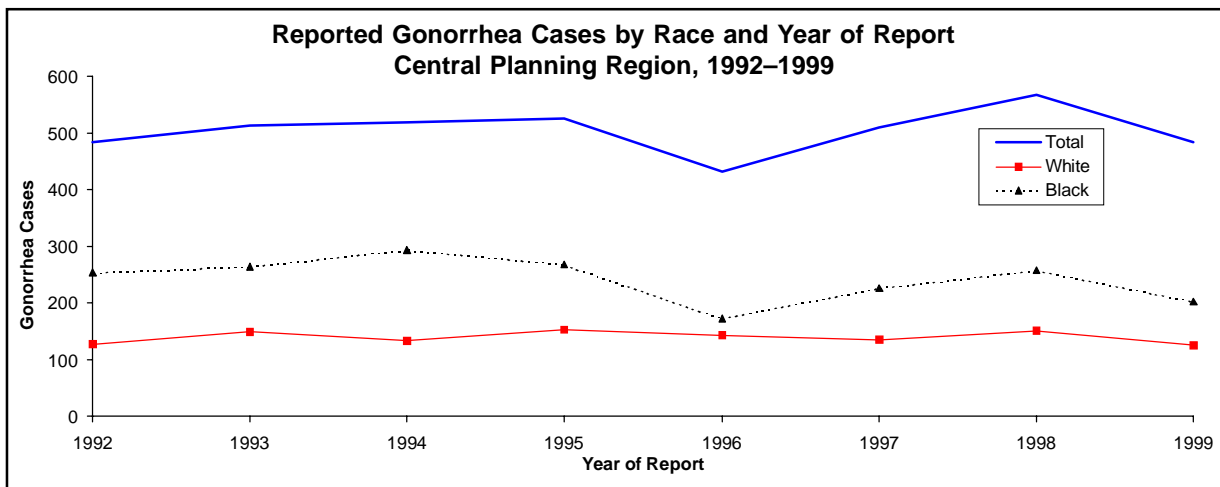
1999



Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

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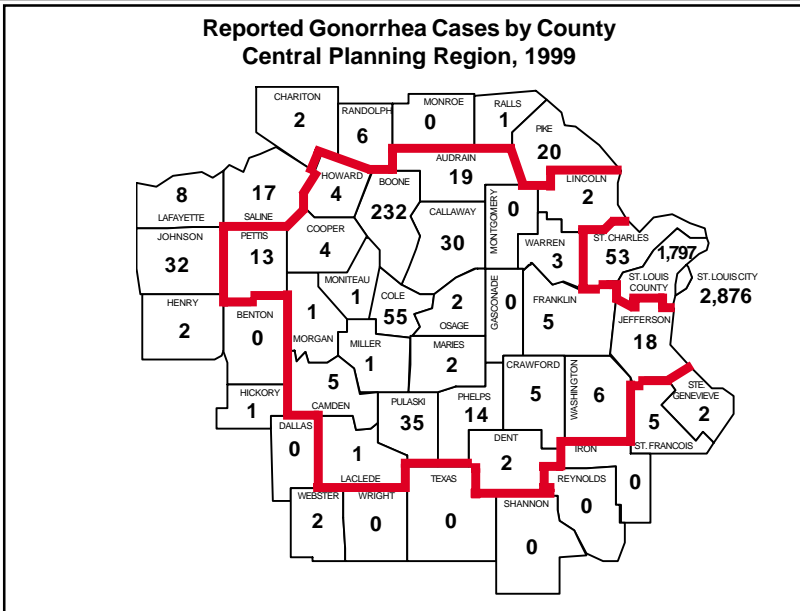
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
Central Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	125	25.8%	13.5
Blacks	201	41.5%	535.6
Other/Unknown	158	32.6%	--
Total Cases	484	100.0%	49.7

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Central Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Audrain	19	03.9%	80.6
Boone	232	47.9%	179.7
Callaway	30	06.2%	80.1
Cole	55	11.4%	79.4
Franklin	5	01.0%	5.4
Jefferson	18	03.7%	9.2
Pulaski	35	07.1%	90.9
Total Cases	484	100.0%	49.7

*Per 100,000 population

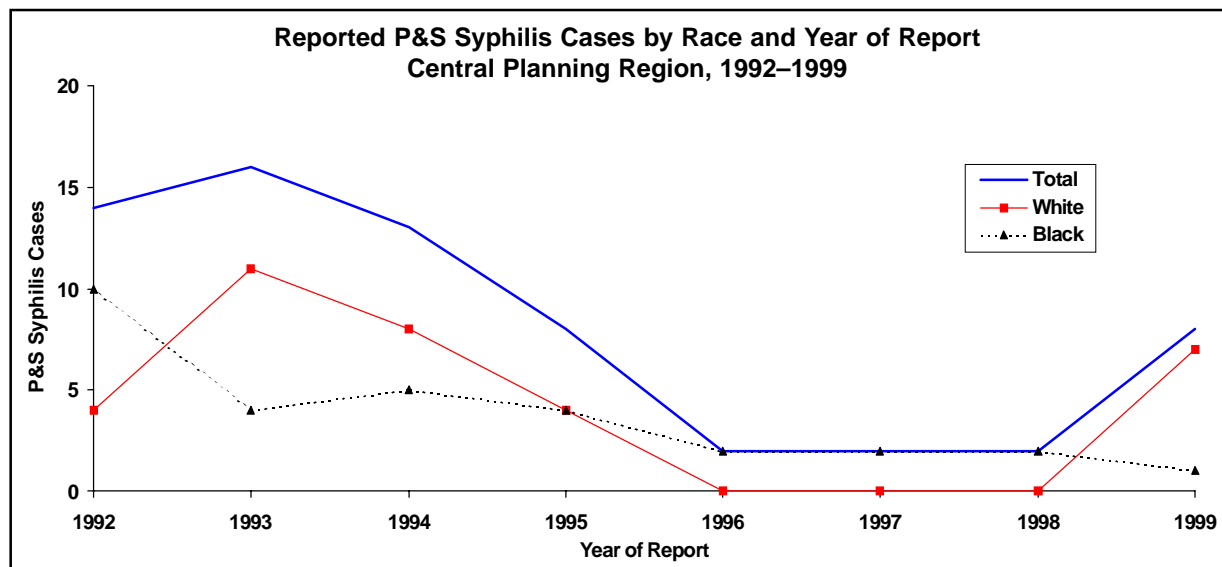


Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary



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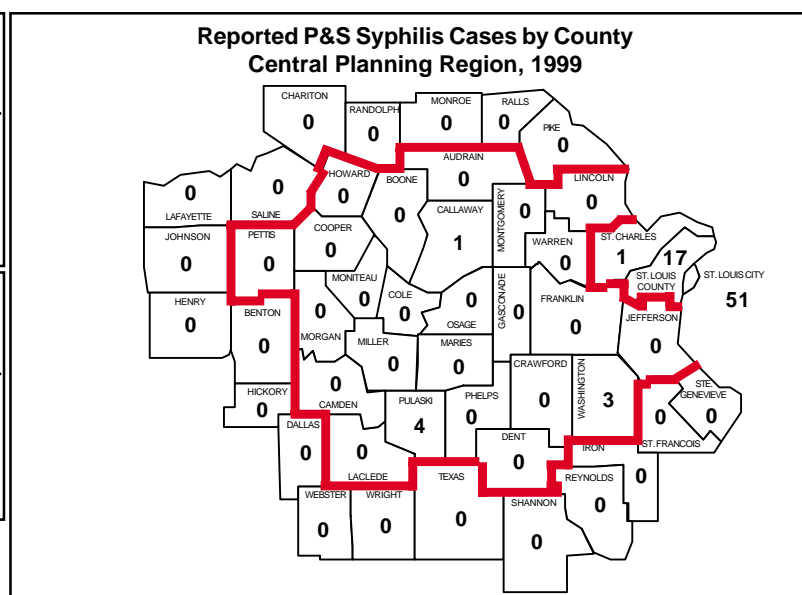
• SYPHILIS EPI PROFILE •



Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race Central Planning Region, 1999			
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	7	87.5%	0.8
Blacks	1	12.5%	2.7
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	8	100.0%	0.8

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties Central Planning Region, 1999			
	Cases	%	Rate*
Callaway	1	12.5%	2.7
Pulaski	4	50.0%	10.4
Washington	3	37.5	13.1
Total Cases	8	100.0%	0.8

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Central Planning Region in 1999

1999

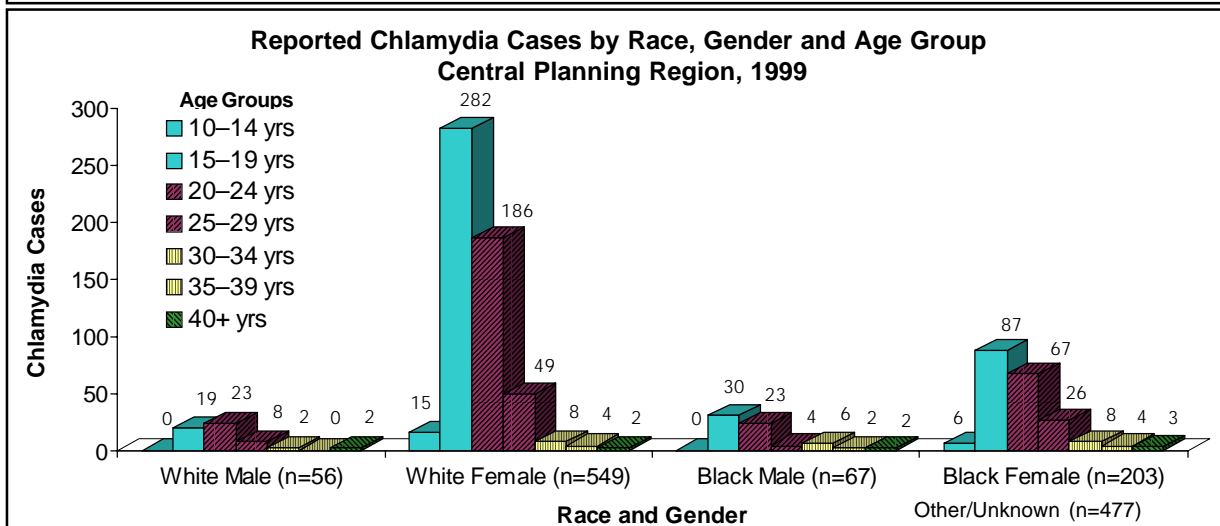
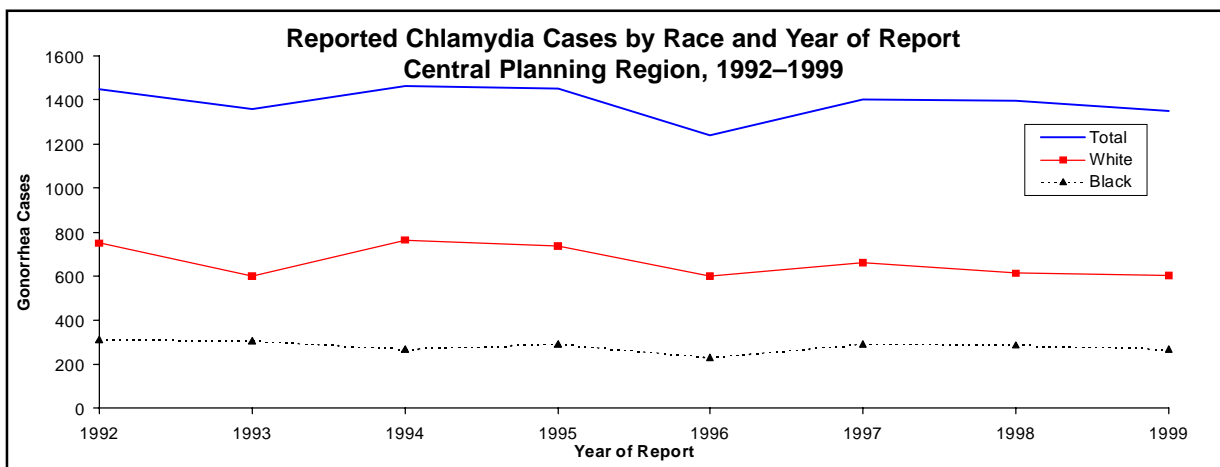


Central Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

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1999



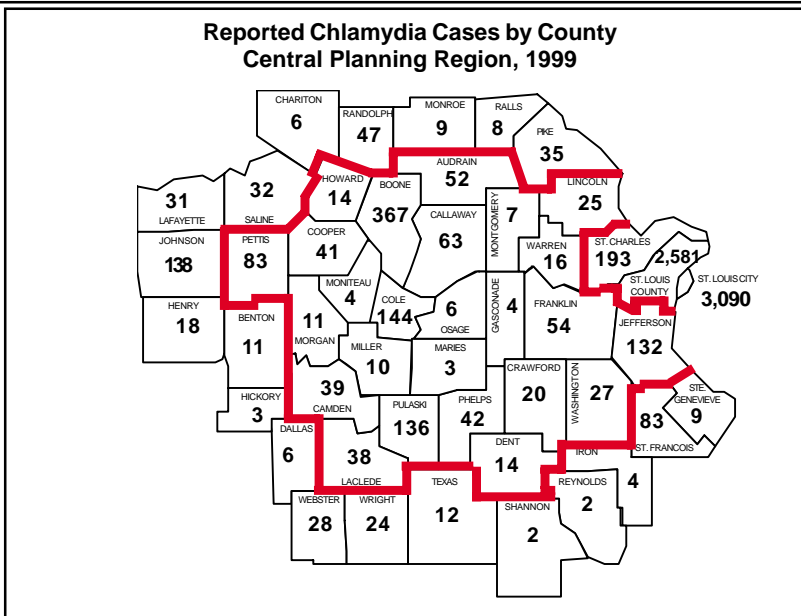
**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Central Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	605	44.7%	65.6
Blacks	270	20.0%	719.4
Other/Unknown	477	35.3%	--
Total Cases	1,352	100.0%	138.8

**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Central Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Boone	367	27.1%	284.4
Callaway	63	04.7%	168.3
Cole	144	10.7%	207.8
Franklin	54	04.0%	58.8
Jefferson	132	09.8%	67.5
Pettis	83	06.1%	223.9
Pulaski	136	10.1%	353.2
Total Cases	1,352	100.0%	138.8

*Per 100,000 population



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HIV/AIDS EPI PROFILE •

HIV/AIDS in the Southwest Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 863 HIV-infected residents of the Southwest Planning Region (565 AIDS cases and 298 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 28 AIDS cases and 19 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest number of reported cases, and account for 509 (90.1%) of the 565 reported AIDS cases, and 229 (76.8%) of the 298 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has generally been decreasing; an estimated 18 cases were diagnosed in males in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females in recent years has ranged from 8-13 cases per year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases (18 total AIDS cases and 25 total HIV cases), appear to be somewhat disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up 1.0% of the region's population, they have accounted for 3.2% of reported AIDS cases, and 8.4% of reported HIV cases. Among more recently infected persons, a higher proportion appear to be African American. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans has ranged from 0-6 cases per year, without any noticeable upward or downward trends. In contrast, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in whites has generally been decreasing; an estimated 20 white cases were diagnosed in 1999.

Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been very small. Five AIDS cases and seven HIV cases were reported in Hispanics, one AIDS case was reported in an Asian/Pacific Islander, and 2 AIDS cases and 1 HIV case were reported in American Indians.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.3%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. The next largest proportion (37.9%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. Of the 298 reported HIV cases, 13 (4.4%) were diagnosed in teenagers.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 65% of reported AIDS cases, and 53% of reported HIV cases, are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 10% of reported AIDS cases and 9% of reported HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU].) Of the 144 HIV cases reported in MSM, 136 (94.4%) were in white men and 4 (2.8%) were in African American men. The largest number of MSM HIV cases, 79 (54.9%), have been reported from Greene County; in addition, 19 (13.2%) cases have been reported from Jasper County, 8 (5.6%) from Christian County, and 5 (3.5%) from Webster County. Thirteen other counties

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.
2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.

1999



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reported from 1-4 cases. (Of total MSM HIV cases in African American men, approximately 75% were reported from Greene County, and approximately 25% from Jasper County.) The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM has generally been decreasing in recent years; an estimated 13 MSM HIV cases were diagnosed in 1999.

The second largest number of reported HIV cases have been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 22% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 23.3% of cases reported. The majority of reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 60 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 32 (53.3%) were in white females, 9 (15.0%) were in African American females, 5 (8.3%) were in African American males, and 11 (18.3%) were in white males. The largest number of heterosexual contact HIV cases, 22 (36.7%), have been reported from Greene County; in addition, 15 (25.0%) cases have been reported from Jasper County, and 5 (8.3%) from Vernon County. Eight other counties have reported from 2-3 cases. (Of the 14 total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, 50% were reported from Greene County, and approximately 20% were reported from both Jasper and Vernon Counties.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 8-13 cases per year. Finally, it appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion were infected through heterosexual contact.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 10% of reported AIDS cases and 14% of reported HIV cases. Thirty-five (85.4%) of the 41 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in whites. Males make up 53.7% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 41 total HIV cases in IDUs, 20 (48.8%) were from Greene County and 7 (17.1%) were from Jasper County. Nine other counties have each reported 1-3 cases. During eight of the nine previous years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has ranged from 5-7 cases per year.

Fifty-six AIDS cases, but only 25 HIV cases, have been reported in MSM/IDU. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has ranged from 0-2 cases per year.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in southwestern Missouri are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

1999

Southwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



Figure 1
Map of Southwest Planning Region

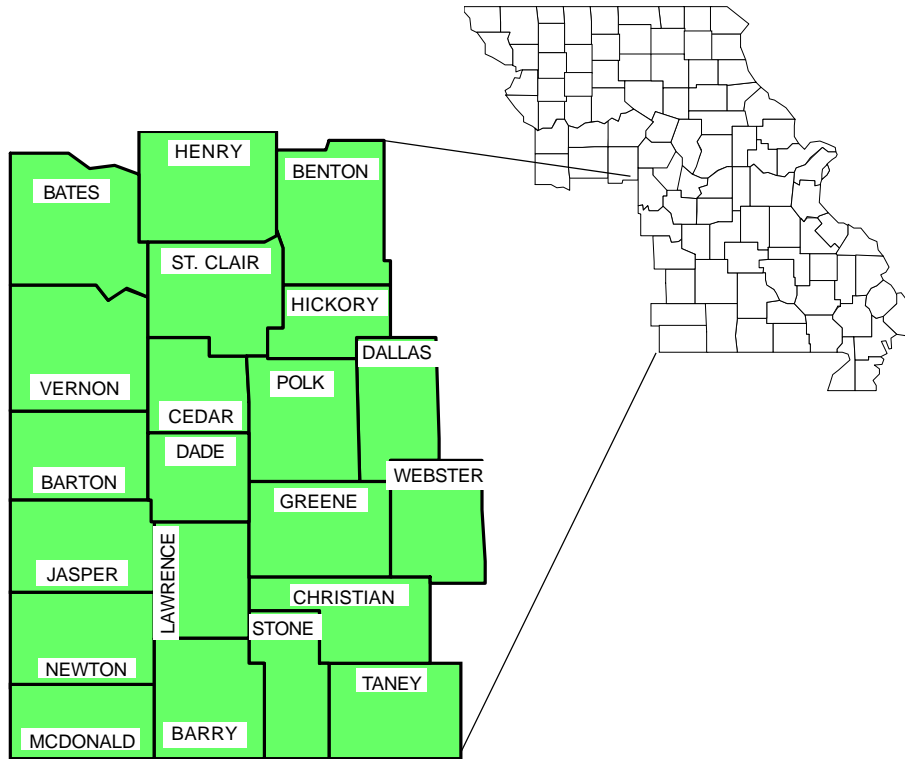


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Southwest Planning Region

County	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
Barry County	32,410	97.9%	22	0.1%	252	0.8%	295	0.9%	141	0.4%	33,120	100.0%
Barton County	11,833	98.0%	4	0.0%	90	0.7%	114	0.9%	37	0.3%	12,078	100.0%
Bates County	15,430	97.8%	119	0.8%	124	0.8%	86	0.5%	11	0.1%	15,770	100.0%
Benton County	16,773	98.4%	21	0.1%	131	0.8%	85	0.5%	30	0.2%	17,040	100.0%
Cedar County	13,005	98.4%	6	0.0%	88	0.7%	87	0.7%	29	0.2%	13,215	100.0%
Christian County	48,025	98.0%	106	0.2%	441	0.9%	260	0.5%	165	0.3%	48,997	100.0%
Dade County	7,676	97.3%	20	0.3%	108	1.4%	66	0.8%	22	0.3%	7,892	100.0%
Dallas County	14,990	98.3%	27	0.2%	101	0.7%	96	0.6%	31	0.2%	15,245	100.0%
Greene County	215,777	95.2%	4,748	2.1%	2,677	1.2%	1,230	0.5%	2,326	1.0%	226,758	100.0%
Henry County	20,578	96.9%	282	1.3%	209	1.0%	84	0.4%	79	0.4%	21,232	100.0%
Hickory County	8,490	98.5%	7	0.1%	49	0.6%	60	0.7%	10	0.1%	8,617	100.0%
Jasper County	94,608	95.1%	1,483	1.5%	1,248	1.3%	1,481	1.5%	711	0.7%	99,532	100.0%
Lawrence County	32,393	97.8%	29	0.1%	320	1.0%	290	0.9%	91	0.3%	33,122	100.0%
McDonald County	19,021	95.6%	4	0.0%	194	1.0%	597	3.0%	71	0.4%	19,887	100.0%
Newton County	47,074	95.8%	237	0.5%	536	1.1%	935	1.9%	370	0.8%	49,152	100.0%
Polk County	24,911	97.6%	101	0.4%	269	1.1%	139	0.5%	110	0.4%	25,530	100.0%
St. Clair County	8,951	98.6%	18	0.2%	54	0.6%	41	0.5%	16	0.2%	9,080	100.0%
Stone County	26,314	98.2%	13	0.0%	220	0.8%	184	0.7%	76	0.3%	26,807	100.0%
Taney County	33,761	97.8%	29	0.1%	362	1.0%	192	0.6%	160	0.5%	34,504	100.0%
Vernon County	19,030	97.9%	54	0.3%	144	0.7%	113	0.6%	95	0.5%	19,436	100.0%
Webster County	28,412	97.6%	229	0.8%	238	0.8%	161	0.6%	68	0.2%	29,108	100.0%
Southwest Planning Region	739,462	96.5%	7,560	1.0%	7,855	1.0%	6,597	0.9%	4,648	0.6%	766,122	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.



Southwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data

- The Southwest Planning Region, with a population of 766,122*, consists of 21 counties in southwest Missouri (see Figure 1). Within the Southwest Planning Region is the Springfield MSA, consisting of Christian, Greene and Webster Counties, and the Joplin MSA, consisting of Jasper and Newton Counties.
- Counties with the largest populations are Greene (226,758), Jasper (99,532), Newton (49,152), and Christian (48,997). Seven counties (Barry, Henry, Lawrence, Polk, Stone, Taney, and Webster) have populations of 20,000–40,000 persons. The remaining ten counties have populations of less than 20,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cities are Columbia (Springfield; Greene County) and Joplin (44,612; Jasper County).
- From 1990 to 1998, six counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Bates, Vernon, Barton, Henry, St. Clair, and Dade). The remaining fifteen counties had population increases of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in only three counties (Jasper, Greene, and Christian) within the Southwest Planning Region. In seven other counties (Bates, Henry, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory, and Dade), natural change in the population resulted in either no change or a decline. In the remaining 11 counties, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of less than 1,500 persons. See Figure 3.

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

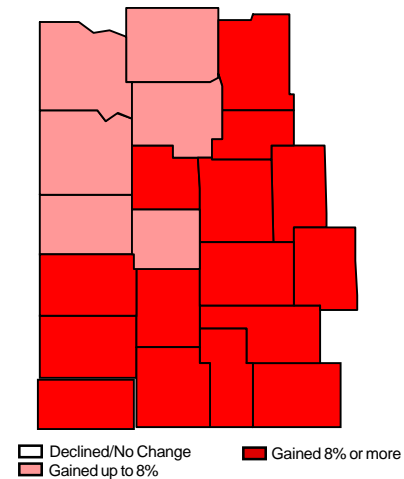


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

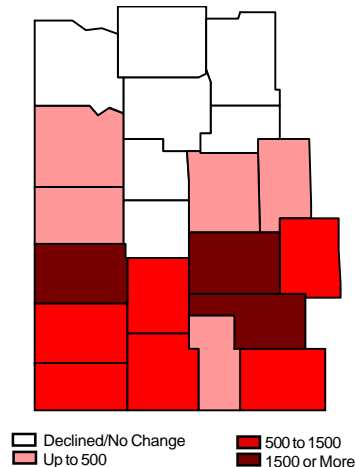
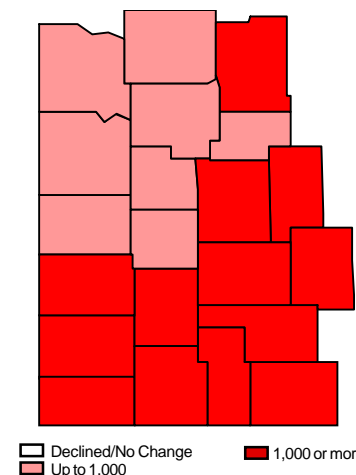


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



Southwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of up to 1,000 persons in eight counties (Bates, Vernon, Barton, Dade, St. Clair, Henry, Cedar, and Hickory). In the remaining 13 counties, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of 1,000 or more persons. See Figure 4.

- The estimated total population of the Southwest Planning Region is 766,122, including 739,462 (96.5%) whites, 7,560 (1.0%) African Americans, 7,855 (1.0%) Hispanics, 6,597 (0.9%) American Indians, and 4,648 (0.6%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Greene (4,748), Jasper (1,483), Henry (282), Newton (237), and Webster (229). Each of the remaining counties has less than 200 African Americans in its population.

- Ninety two percent of the African American population in the Southwest Planning Region lives in one of five counties (Greene, Jasper, Henry, Newton, and Webster).

- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Greene (2.1%), Jasper (1.5%), and Henry (1.3%). In each of the 18 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 1% of the population, including 9 counties in which they make up less than 2% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.

- From 1990 to 1998, only one county (Vernon) did not have an increase in their African American population. Seventeen counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Bates, Barton, Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Barry, Stone, Taney, Christian, Greene, Dallas, Hickory, and Benton). The remaining three counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

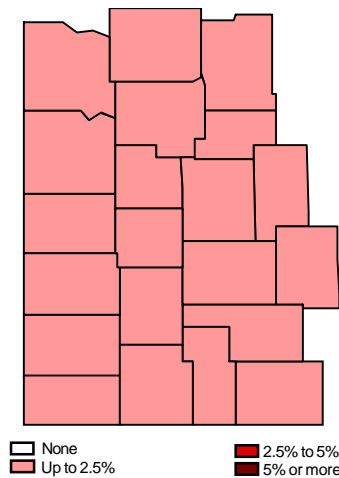
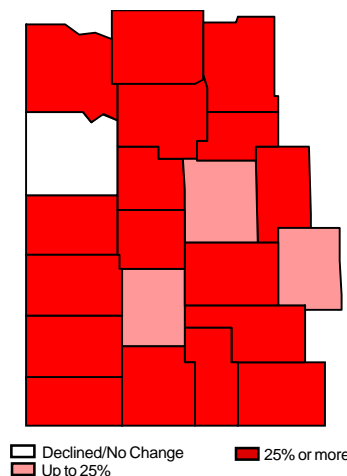


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as "Hispanic". For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as "Hispanic" and not as "white".

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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- Hispanics:
 - Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Greene (2,677), Jasper (1,248), Newton (536), and Christian (441). Each of the remaining counties has less than 370 Hispanics in its population.
 - Sixty two percent of the Hispanic population in the Southwest Planning Region lives in four counties (Greene, Jasper, Newton, and Christian).
 - The county with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population is Dade (1.4%). In eight other counties (Greene, Henry, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk, and Taney), Hispanics make up 1.0–1.3% of the population. In each of the remaining 12 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
 - From 1990 to 1997, only three counties (Vernon, Taney, and Webster) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Sixteen counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Barton, Newton, McDonald, Barry, Lawrence, Dade, Cedar, St. Clair, Henery, Benton, Hickory, Polk, Dallas, Greene, Christian, and Stone). The remaining two counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

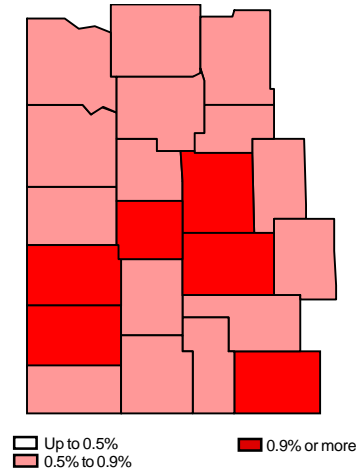
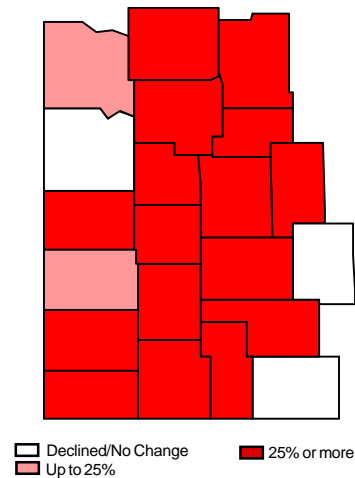


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Southwest Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



- In 1995, 14 of the 21 counties in the Southwest Planning Region had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000 (Vernon, McDonald, Barry, Lawrence, Dade, Cedar, St. Clair, Henry, Benton, Hickory, Polk, Dallas, Stone, and Taney); six counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$20,000–25,000 (Bates, Barton, Jasper, Newton, Greene, and Webster); and the remaining county (Christian) had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, two of the 21 counties in the Southwest Planning Region (St. Clair and Hickory) had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level; eighteen of the counties had 13–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining county (Christian) had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

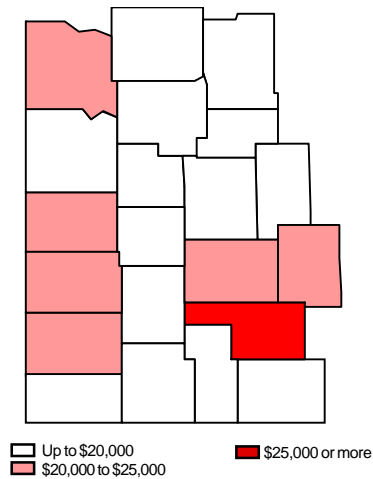
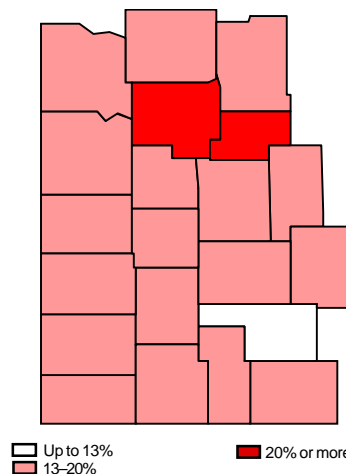


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 565 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region; 324 (57.3%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 298 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 28 AIDS cases and 19 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 6.3 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.1 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 90.1% of all reported AIDS cases and 76.8% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented. African Americans have made up 3.2% of reported AIDS cases and 8.4% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 1.0% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 43.2%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 40.3%, were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 557 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
356 (63.9%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 56 (10.1%) were in MSM/IDUs; 52 (9.3%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 53 (9.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 293 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
144 (49.1%) were in MSM; 25 (8.5%) were in MSM/IDUs; 41 (14.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 60 (20.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 6 perinatal AIDS cases and 5 perinatal HIV cases have been reported; in 1999, one perinatal HIV case was reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 565 total AIDS cases reported, 276 (48.8%) were from Greene County, 97 (17.2%) from Jasper County, 23 (4.1%) from Christian County, 21 (3.7%) from Taney County, and 20 (3.5%) from Barry County. The 16 other counties in the planning region each reported 2 to 19 cases.

trends

- From 1997 to 1998, the number of reported AIDS cases increased by 17.2% (29 cases to 34 cases). See Figure 1.
- Women and persons infected with HIV through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 2.

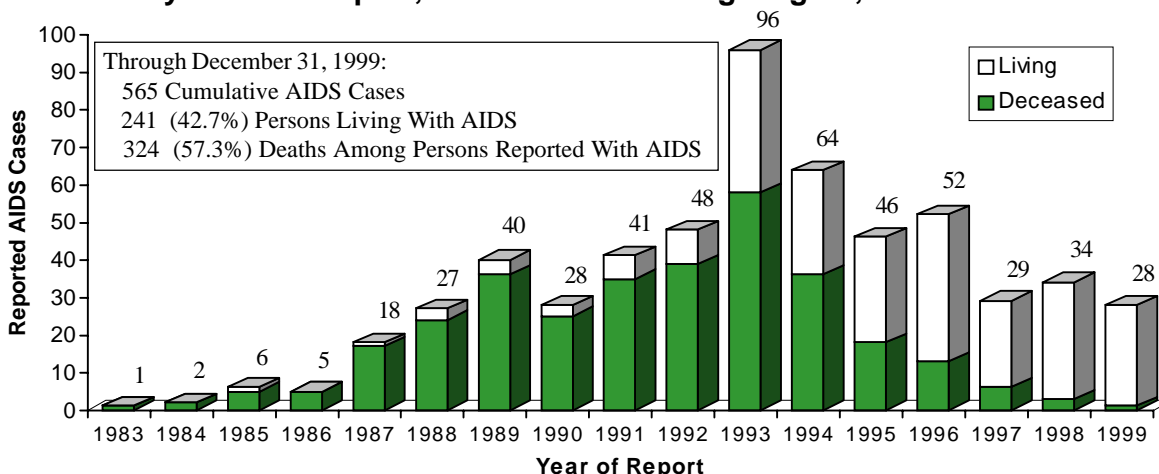
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**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Southwest Planning Region, 1982–1999**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases,
Southwest Planning Region, 1982–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999 Case	%	Cumulative* Case	%	Reported 1999 Case	%	Cumulative Case	%	Cumulative Case	%
Gender										
Male	13	(68.4%)	229	(76.8%)	22	(78.6%)	509	(90.1%)	738	(85.5%)
Female	6	(31.6%)	69	(23.2%)	6	(21.4%)	56	(9.9%)	125	(14.5%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	15	(78.9%)	262	(87.9%)	26	(92.9%)	538	(95.2%)	800	(92.7%)
Black	4	(21.1%)	25	(8.4%)	2	(7.1%)	18	(3.2%)	43	(5.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	7	(2.3%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.9%)	12	(1.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.1%)	3	(0.3%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.0%)	1	(3.6%)	1	(0.2%)	4	(0.5%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	1	(5.4%)	5	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(1.1%)		
13-19	0	(0.0%)	13	(4.4%)	1	(3.6%)	10	(1.8%)		
20-29	5	(26.3%)	120	(40.3%)	6	(21.4%)	119	(21.1%)		
30-39	9	(47.3%)	113	(37.9%)	11	(39.3%)	244	(43.2%)		
40-49	3	(15.8%)	37	(12.4%)	8	(28.6%)	135	(23.9%)		
>49	1	(5.3%)	10	(3.4%)	2	(7.1%)	51	(9.0%)		
Exposure Category[§]										
MSM	7	(36.8%)	144	(48.3%)	15	(53.6%)	356	(63.0%)	500	(57.9%)
MSM/IDU	1	(5.3%)	25	(8.4%)	2	(7.1%)	56	(9.9%)	81	(9.4%)
IDU	0	(0.0%)	41	(13.8%)	4	(14.3%)	52	(9.2%)	93	(10.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	5	(26.3%)	60	(20.1%)	3	(10.7%)	53	(9.4%)	113	(13.1%)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	19	(3.4%)	24	(2.8%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)	2	(7.1%)	9	(1.6%)	11	(1.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	5	(26.3%)	16	(5.4%)	2	(7.1%)	12	(2.1%)	28	(3.2%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(5.4%)	5	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(1.1%)	11	(1.3%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)	2	(0.2%)
Southwest Region Total	19 (100.0%)		298 (100.0%)		28 (100.0%)		565 (100.0%)		863 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[‡]For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

[§] MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

1999



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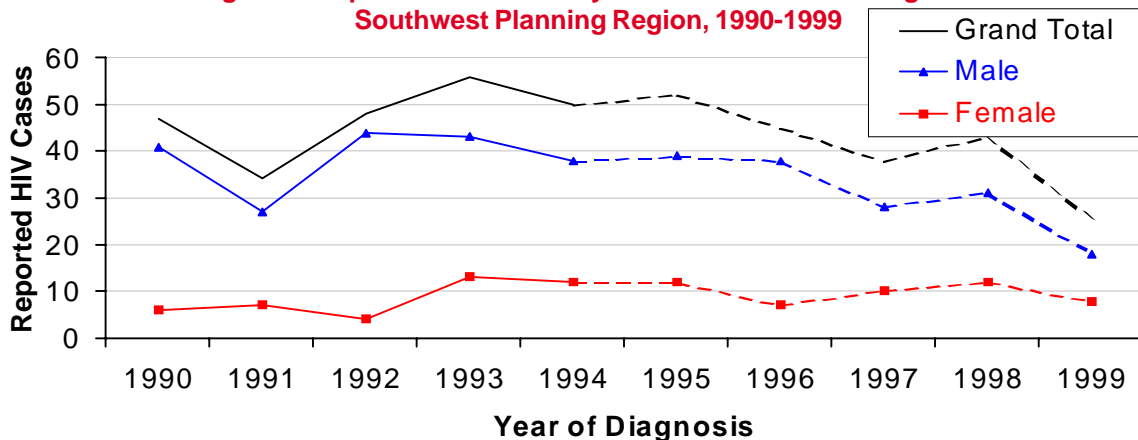
**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southwest Planning Region
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	10	(55.6%)	155	(52.9%)	16	(61.8%)	364	(65.3%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(5.6%)	26	(8.9%)	2	(11.8%)	57	(10.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	0	(0.0%)	42	(14.3%)	4	(8.8%)	53	(9.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	7	(38.9%)	63	(21.5%)	4	(14.7%)	55	(10.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	19	(3.6%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.7%)	2	(2.9%)	9	(1.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	18	(100.0%)	293	(100.0%)	28	(100.0%)	557	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	1	(100.0%)	5	(100.0%)	0	(100.0%)	8	(100.0%)
Total	19	(100.0%)	298	(100.0%)	28	(100.0%)	565	(100.0%)

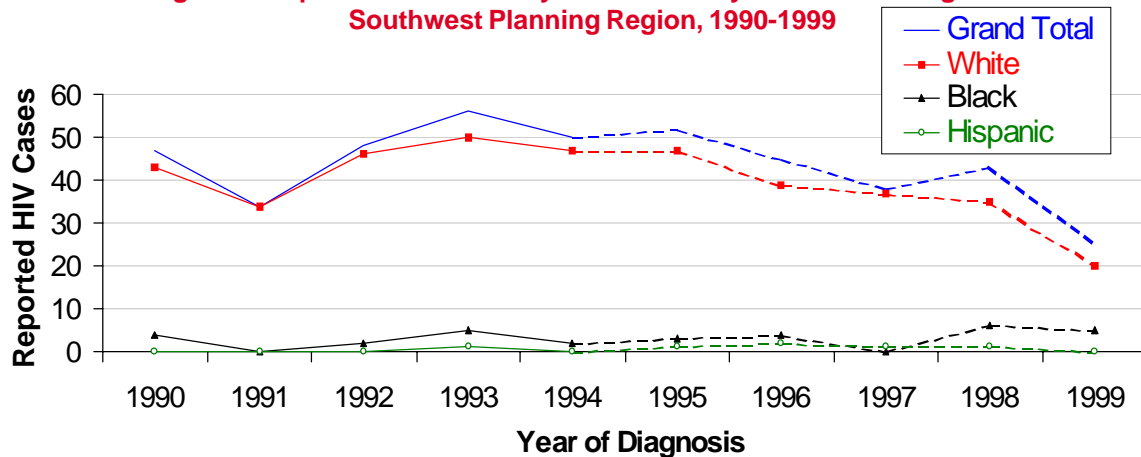
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999**



**Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999**



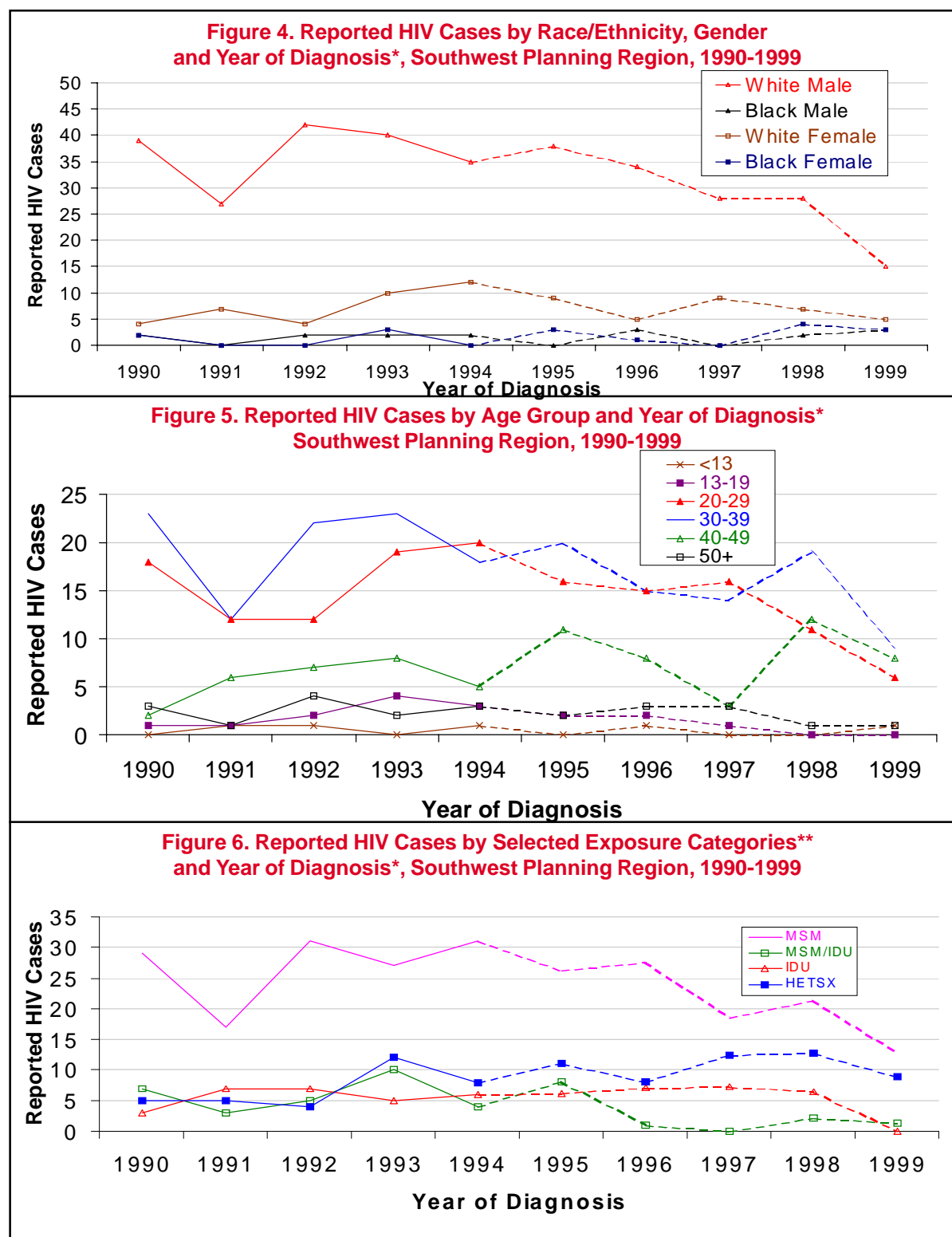
* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

1999



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 356 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (63.9% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 144 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (49.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 28 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 15 (53.6%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 18 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 7 (38.9%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 96.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up the majority of the remaining cases. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 94.4%, and African American men make up most of the remaining cases. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 44.7%, were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 27.0% of cases were in the 40-49 year age group, and 19.7% were in the 20-29 year age group.

where

- Of the 356 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 177 (49.7%) were from Greene County, 63 (17.7%) from Jasper County, 17 (4.8%) from Christian County, 14 (3.9%) from Barry County, and 12 (3.4%) from Taney County. Sixteen other counties each reported 1-11 cases.
- Of the 144 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 79 (54.9%) were from Greene County, 19 (13.2%) from Jasper County, 8 (5.6%) from Christian County, and 5 (3.5%) from Webster County. Thirteen other counties each reported 1-4 cases.

trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM generally increased through 1994. From 1996 to 1997, reported AIDS cases decreased by 48.4% (from 31 cases to 16 cases). However, for the last three years, reported AIDS cases have ranged between 15-20.
- Among African American MSMs, the number of reported AIDS cases has ranged from 0-3 cases per year since the beginning of the epidemic. For the last three years, white MSM cases have ranged between 14-19 each year.
- Of all persons more recently infected with HIV, it appears that a smaller proportion may have acquired their infection through male homosexual contact. However, MSM make up the largest numbers of annually reported HIV and AIDS cases.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have gradually declined since 1996. See Figure 7.

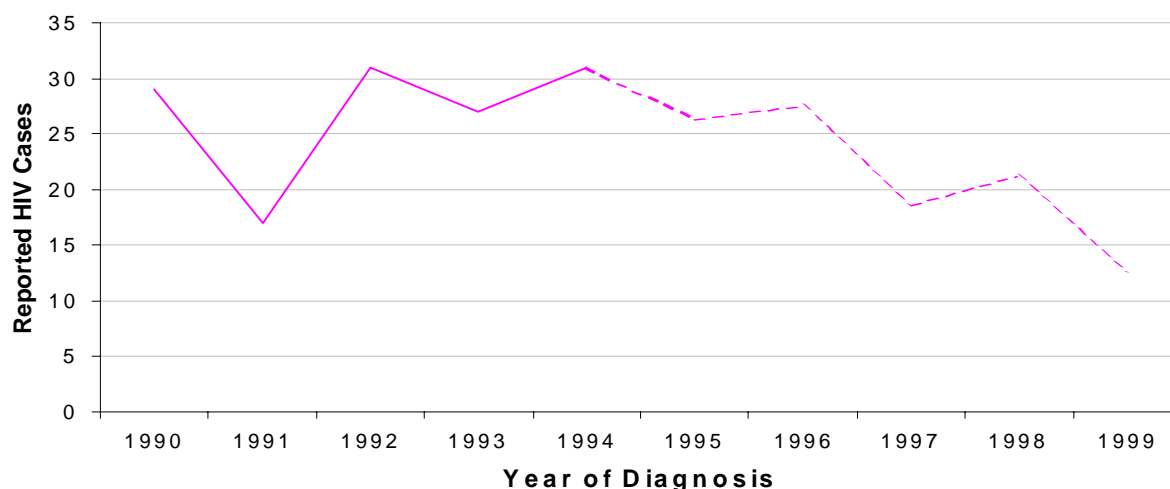
Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity Southwest Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	7	(100.0%)	136	(94.4%)	14	(93.3%)	345	(96.9%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	4	(2.8%)	1	(6.7%)	8	(2.2%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	4	(2.8%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.8%)
Total	7	(100.0%)	144	(100.0%)	15	(100.0%)	356	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDU •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 56 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (9.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 25 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (8.5% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 2 (7.1%) were MSM/IDUs.
- In 1999, of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (5.6%) was a MSM/IDU.

who

- Of the 81 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 5 (6.2%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 55.4%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 28.6% of cases were from men 20-29; and 16.1% from men 40-49.

where

- Of the 56 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 32 (57.1%) were from Greene County and 16 (28.6%) from Jasper County. Five other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 25 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 12 (48.0%) were from Greene County, 5 (20.0%) from Jasper County, and 4 (16.0%) from Taney County. Four other counties each reported 1 case.

trends

- The annual number of reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU has decreased each year since 1994 except 1998, when 4 cases were reported.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU has generally been decreasing in recent years. See Figure 8.

1999

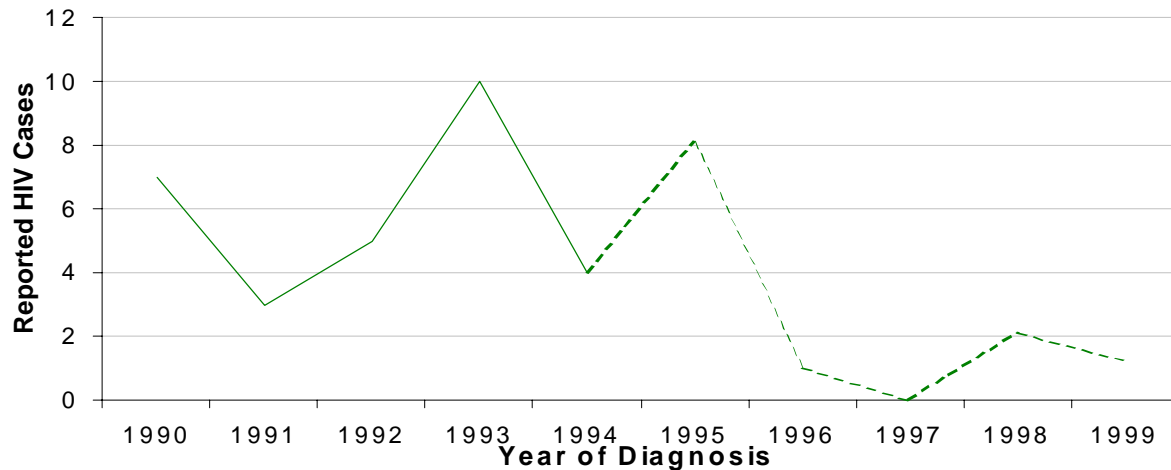
Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MSM/IDUS •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	23	(92.0%)	53	(94.6%)
Black	2	(8.0%)	3	(5.4%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	25	(100.0%)	56	(100.0%)

1999



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 52 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (these cases comprise 9.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 41 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (14.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 4 (14.3%) were IDUs.
- Of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, none were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 4 (7.7%) of the 52 reported AIDS cases, and 3 (7.3%) of the 41 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs have been male (73.1% of AIDS cases and 53.7% of HIV cases).
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 53.8%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 26.9% of cases were from persons 20-29; 13.5% from persons 40-49; and 5.8% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 52 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 24 (46.2%) were from Greene County, 7 (13.5%) from Jasper County, and 3 (5.8%) from McDonald and Taney Counties. Ten other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 41 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 20 (48.8%) were from Greene County, 7 (17.1%) from Jasper County, and 3 (7.3%) from Taney and Vernon Counties. Seven other counties each reported 1-2 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in IDUs. Four cases were reported in 1999.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years until 1999, when no HIV cases were reported. See Figure 9.

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

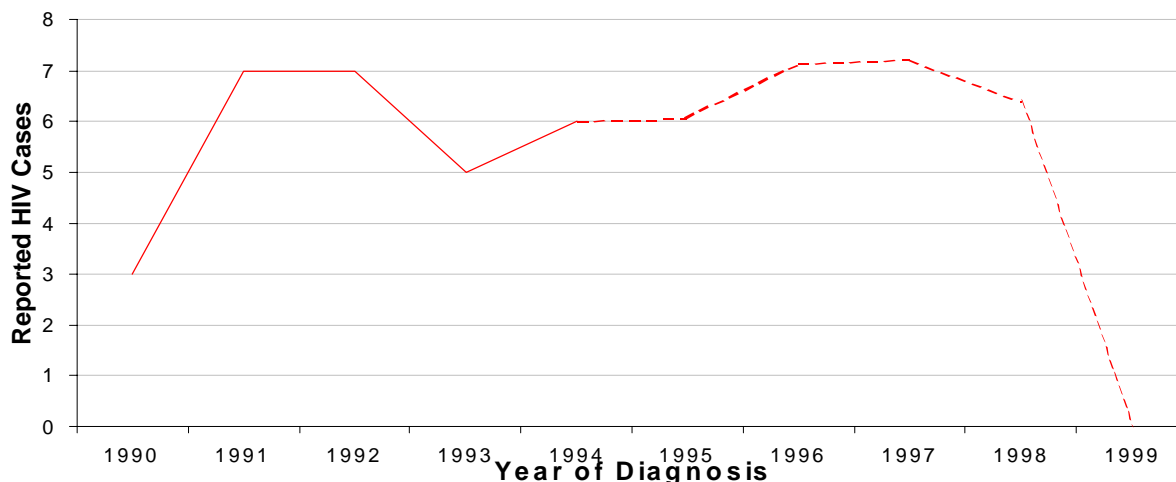


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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

1999

**Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users
by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999**



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

**Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity
Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	35	(85.4%)	44	(84.6%)
Black	3	(7.3%)	4	(7.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	3	(7.3%)	4	(7.7%)
Total	41	(100.0%)	52	(100.0%)



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

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1999

magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 53 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Southwest Planning Region (these cases make up 9.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 60 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (20.5% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 28 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 3 (10.7%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 5 (27.8%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- Two (3.8%) of the 53 AIDS cases, and 14 (23.3%) of the 60 HIV cases, in heterosexual contacts have been in African Americans. See Table 6.
- Females have made up 71.7% of AIDS cases, and 71.7% of HIV cases.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 39.6%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 22.6% of cases were from persons 20-29; 18.7% from persons 40-49; and 17.0% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 53 total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 19 (35.8%) were from Greene County, 6 (11.3%) from Jasper County and 4 (7.5%) from Taney and Newton Counties. Eleven other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 60 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 22 (36.7%) were from Greene County, 15 (25.0%) from Jasper County and 5 (8.3%) from Vernon County. Eight other counties each reported 2-3 cases.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts. The annual number of reported cases have ranged from 3-4 cases for the past three years.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has generally been increasing in recent years, although declines were seen from 1998 to 1999. See Figure 10.

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

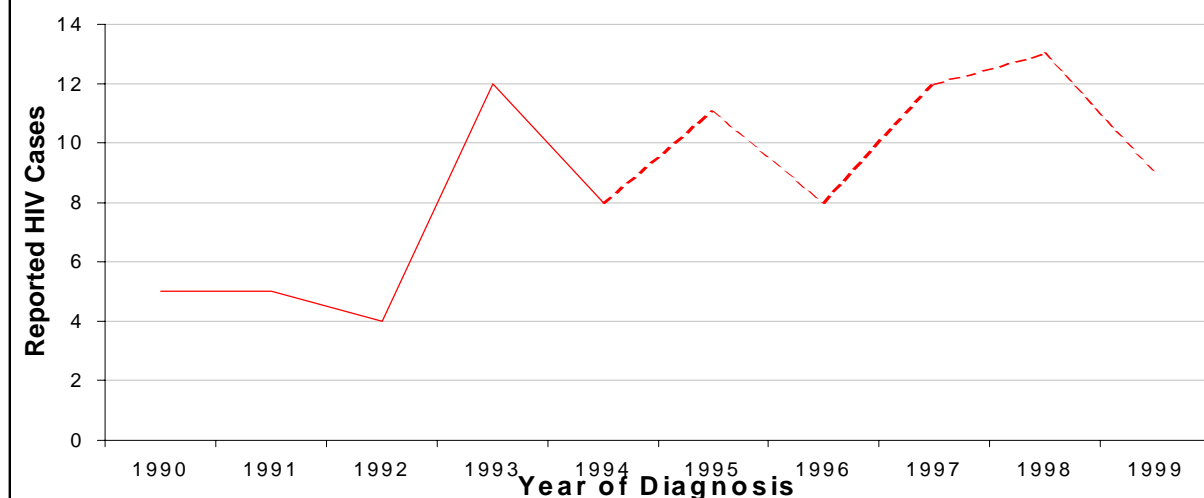


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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Year of Diagnosis*, Southwest Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity Southwest Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	43	(71.7%)	49	(92.5%)
Black	14	(23.3%)	2	(3.8%)
Other/Unknown Adult	3	(5.0%)	2	(3.8%)
Total	60	(100.0%)	53	(100.0%)



Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 129 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 77 (59.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 133 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1999, 7 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 6 (85.7%) were 20-29 years of age.
- In 1999, 5 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; all were 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 23.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 45.4% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 87.6% of reported AIDS cases and 71.4% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans make up 3.1% of reported AIDS cases (a total of 4 cases), and 6.8% of reported HIV cases (a total of 9 cases), in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 65.9% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 26.4% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.8% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 60.2% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 30.1% in 20-24 year olds, and 9.8% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 129 total AIDS cases reported:
70 (54.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 16 (12.4%) were in MSM/IDUs; 14 (10.9%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 13 (10.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 133 HIV cases reported:
64 (48.1%) were in MSM; 8 (6.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 21 (15.8%) were in IDUs; 31 (23.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 129 total AIDS cases reported, 81 (62.8%) were from Greene County, 17 (13.2%) from Jasper County, and 5 (3.9%) from Webster and Christian Counties. Twelve other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.
- Of the 133 total HIV cases reported, 62 (46.6%) were from Greene County, 27 (20.3%) from Jasper County, 10 (7.5%) from Vernon County, and 6 (4.5%) from Christian County. Twelve other counties have each reported 1-5 cases.

trends

- From 1988 through 1992, the number of AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age ranged from 10-14 cases per year. The annual number of reported cases has generally decreased each year since 1994, with 5-7 AIDS cases being reported for the last 4 years (1996-1999).
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age declined significantly from 1998 to 1999.

1999

Southwest Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 55 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women; 22 (40.0%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 65 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women.
- During 1999, 6 AIDS cases and 5 HIV cases were reported.
- Adult/adolescent comprise 9.9% of all reported AIDS cases and 22.2% of all reported HIV cases.

who

- Of the 55 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
48 were white, 3 were African American, and the remainder were from other racial/ethnic groups.
- Of the 65 reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women:
51 (78.5%) were white and 12 (18.5%) were African American. (African Americans comprise 1.0% of the total population.)
- Of the 55 reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women:
27.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds and 41.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 65 reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women:
10.8% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds, 47.7% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, and 30.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds.
- Of the 55 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
14 (25.5%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 38 (69.1%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 65 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
19 (29.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 43 (66.2%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 55 total AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
18 (32.7%) were from Greene County, 5 (9.1%) from Jasper and Texas Counties, and 4 (7.3%) from McDonald and Newton Counties. Thirteen other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 65 total AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
24 (36.9%) were from Greene County, 17 (26.2%) from Jasper County, and 7 (10.8%) from Vernon County. Eight other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- Since the first AIDS case was reported in 1985, the annual number of reported cases has ranged from 1 to 6 cases (excluding 1993, when additional cases were reported as a result of the change to the new case definition). Six cases were reported in 1999.
- African American women may be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.

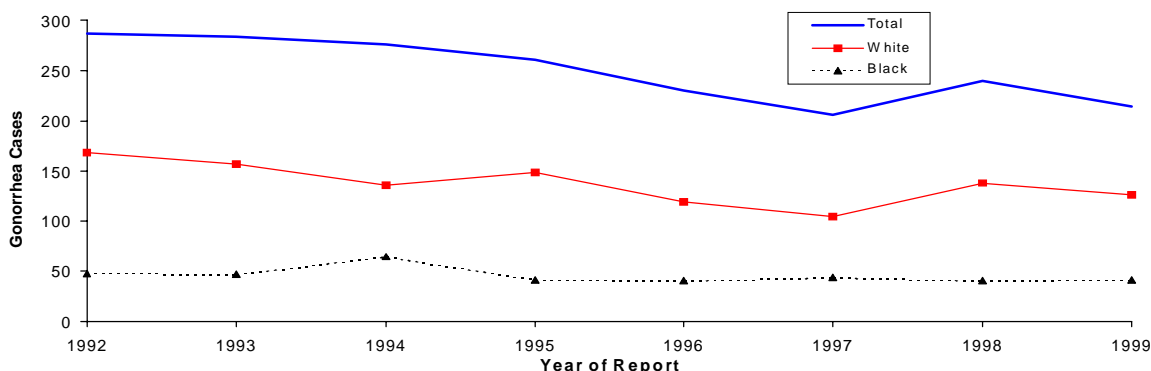


Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

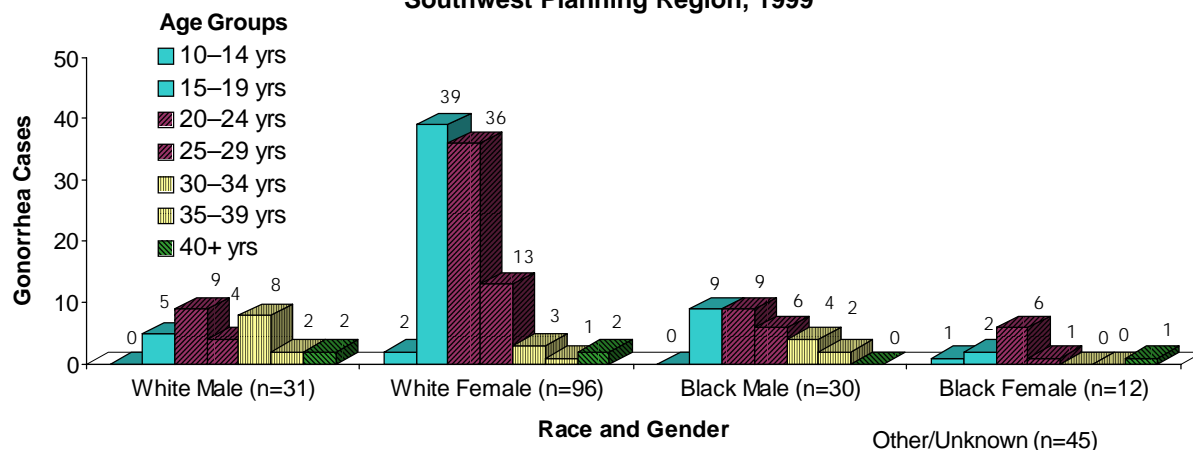
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Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Southwest Planning Region, 1992–1999



Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Southwest Planning Region, 1999



Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates by Race
Southwest Planning Region, 1999

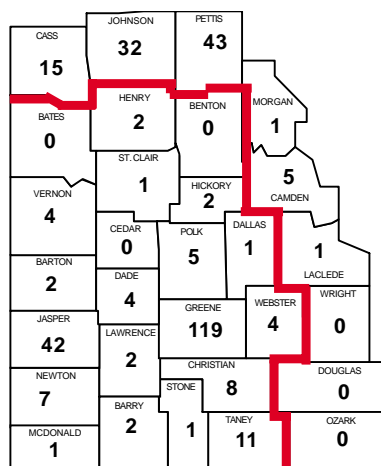
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	127	59.3%	17.0
Blacks	42	19.6%	530.4
Other/Unknown	45	21.0%	--
Total Cases	214	100.0%	27.9

Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates for Selected Counties
Southwest Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Christian	8	03.7%	16.3
Greene	119	55.6%	52.5
Jasper	42	19.6%	42.2
Lawrence	2	00.9%	6.0
Newton	7	03.3%	14.2
Stone	1	00.4%	3.7
Taney	11	05.1%	31.9
Vernon	4	01.9%	20.6
Total Cases	214	100.0%	27.9

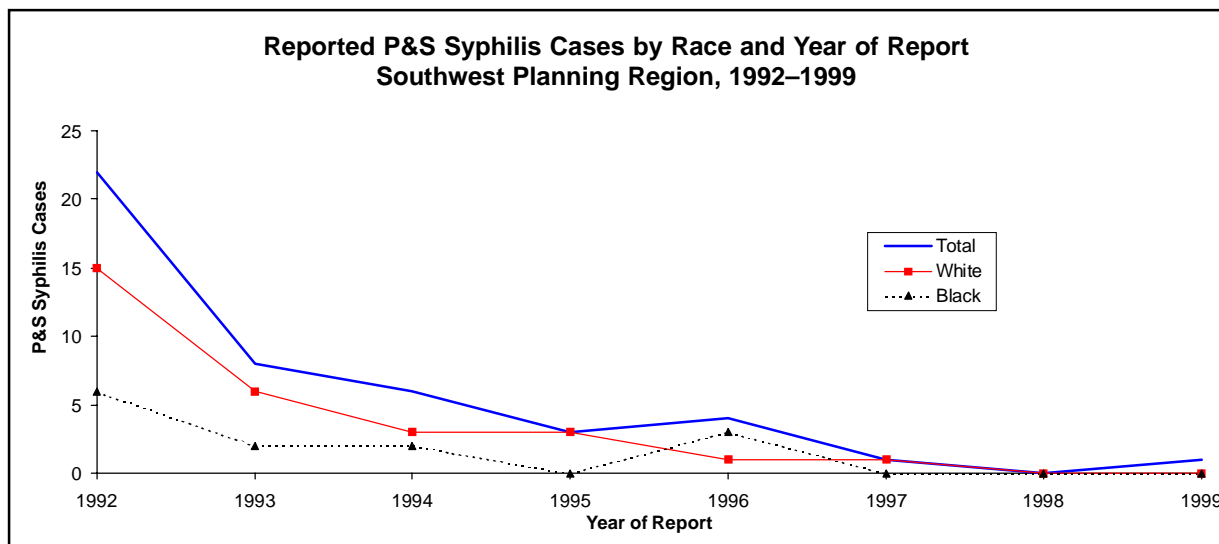
*Per 100,000 population

Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Southwest Planning Region, 1999



1999

Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary



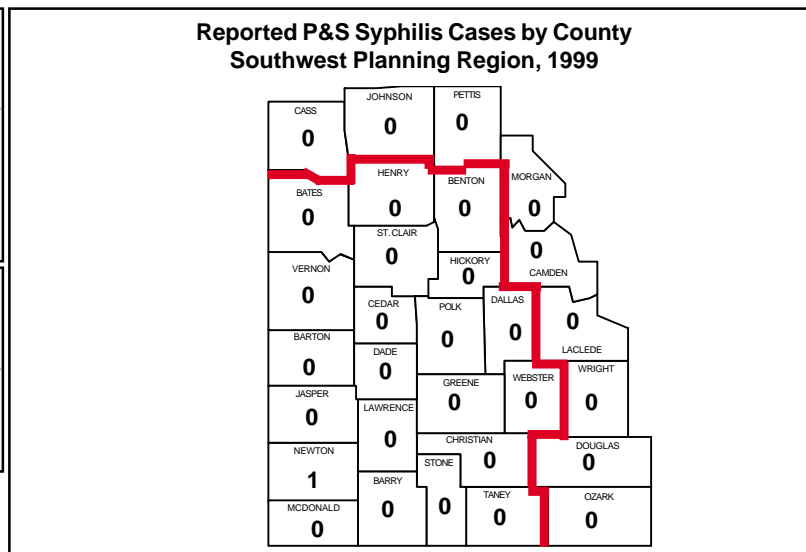
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Southwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	0	00.0%	--
Blacks	0	00.0%	--
Other/Unknown	1	100.0%	--
Total Cases	1	00.0%	0.1

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Southwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Newton	1	100.0%	2.0
Total Cases	1	100.0%	0.1

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 0 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the Southwest Planning Region in 1999

1999

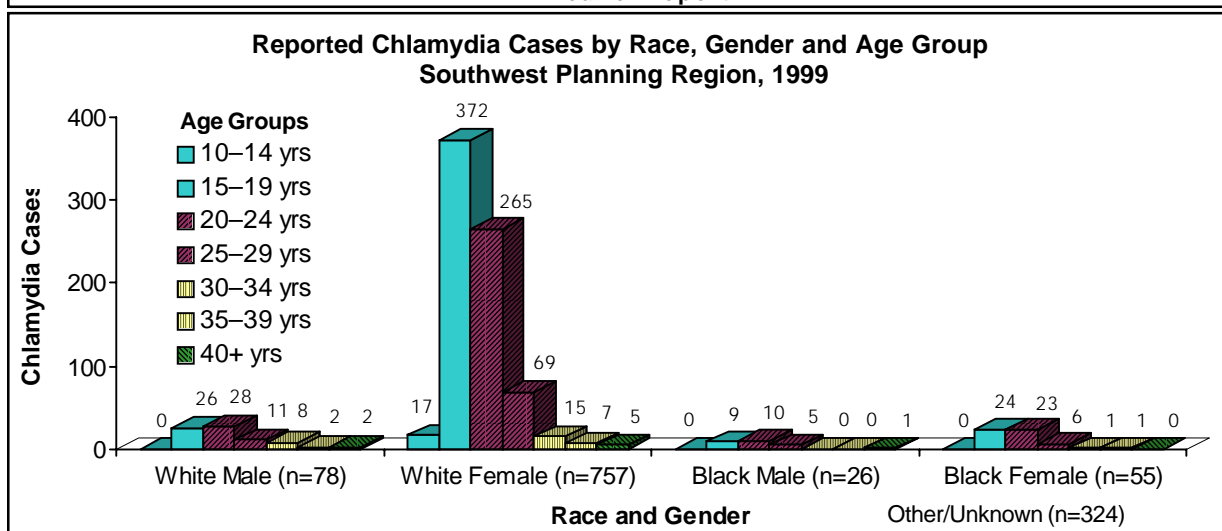
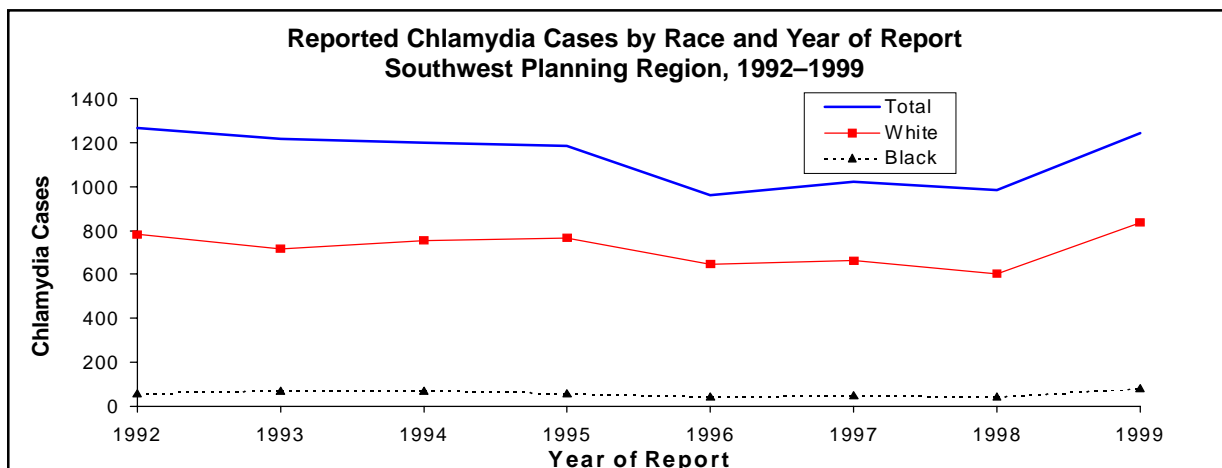


Southwest Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

1999

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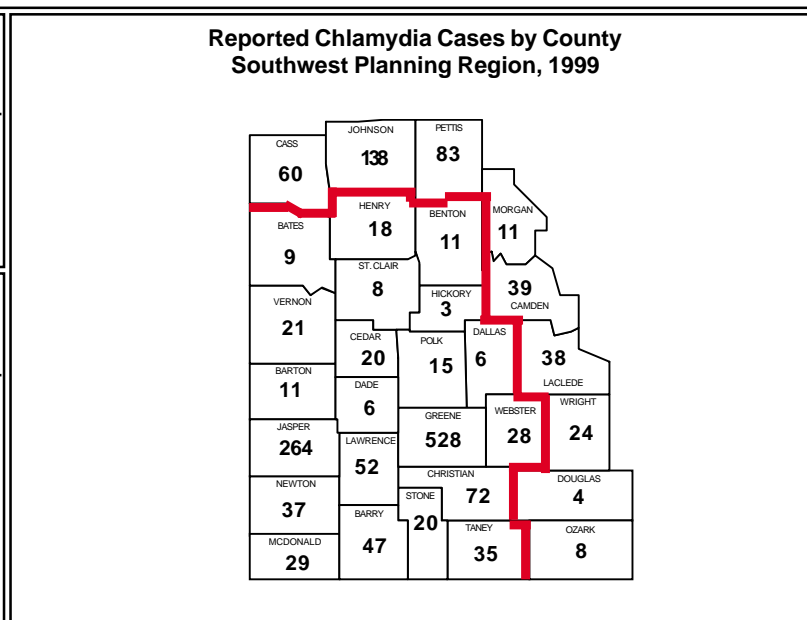


**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Southwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	835	67.3%	111.8
Blacks	81	06.5%	1022.9
Other/Unknown	324	26.1%	--
Total Cases	1,240	100.0%	161.9

**Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Southwest Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Christian	72	05.8%	146.9
Greene	528	42.6%	232.8
Jasper	264	21.3%	265.2
Lawrence	52	04.2%	157.0
Newton	37	03.0%	75.3
Taney	35	02.8%	101.4
Vernon	21	01.7%	108.0
Total Cases	1,240	100.0%	161.9



*Per 100,000 population

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



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• HIV/AIDS EPI PROFILE •

HIV/AIDS in the Southeast Planning Region - 1999 General Summary

Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 399 HIV-infected residents of the Southeast Planning Region (250 AIDS cases and 149 HIV cases¹) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH). In 1999, 11 AIDS cases and 12 HIV cases were reported.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported cases, and account for 204 (81.6%) of the 250 reported AIDS cases, and 106 (71.1%) of the 149 reported HIV cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in males has generally been decreasing; an estimated 8 cases were diagnosed in 1999. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in females in recent years has remained generally stable in the range of 4-10 cases per year. Given the fact that perhaps one-third of all persons infected with HIV have not been diagnosed and reported², the actual number of new infections occurring annually in the region may be higher than the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported to MDOH.

African Americans in the region continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Although African Americans make up 5.3% of the region's population, they have accounted for 13.2% of reported AIDS cases, and 22.8% of reported HIV cases. Among more recently infected persons, a higher proportion appear to be African American. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases reported in African Americans has remained generally stable in the range of 3-7 cases per year. In contrast, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in whites has generally been decreasing; an estimated 6 cases were reported in 1999.

Numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases in other racial/ethnic minorities have been very small. Two AIDS cases and 2 HIV cases were reported in Hispanics; no AIDS or HIV cases have been reported in Asian/Pacific Islanders or American Indians.

Most individuals who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (41.6%) were diagnosed in their twenties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their teens. The next largest proportion (32.2%) were diagnosed in their thirties; some of these individuals were likely infected while in their twenties. Of the 149 reported HIV cases, 10 (6.7%) were diagnosed in teenagers.

The largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases continue to be in men who acquired their infection through male homosexual contact; it is estimated that approximately 56% of reported AIDS cases and 48% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men (MSM). (In addition, approximately 8% of reported AIDS cases and 9% of HIV cases are in men who have sex with men and also inject drugs [MSM/IDU].) Of the 64 HIV cases reported in MSM, 55 (85.9%) were in white men and 6 (9.4%) were in African American men. The largest number of MSM HIV cases, 15 (23.4%), have been reported from Cape Girardeau County; in addition, 10 (15.6%) cases have been reported from St. Francois County, 7 (10.9%) from Pemiscot County, and 6 (9.4%) from Scott County. Eighteen other counties each reported 1-5 cases. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM in recent years has ranged from 5-16 cases per year without any clear upward or downward trends.

1. HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the AIDS case definition.

2. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV case.

1999



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The second largest numbers of reported AIDS and HIV cases have been in heterosexual contacts, and these individuals account for an estimated 16% of reported AIDS cases and 32% of reported HIV cases. African Americans are very disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, making up 42.1% of AIDS cases and 40.0% of HIV cases. The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females. Of the 45 reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, 21 (46.7%) were in white females, 14 (31.1%) were in African American females, 6 (13.3%) were in white males, and 4 (8.9%) were in African American males. The largest number of heterosexual contact HIV cases, 6 (13.4%), have been reported from Howell County; in addition, 5 (11.1%) cases have been reported from both Dunklin and Mississippi Counties. Thirteen other counties each reported 1-4 cases. (Of total heterosexual contact HIV cases in African Americans, slightly more than 70% were reported from Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, and Pemiscot Counties.) In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has remained generally stable in the range of 5-9 cases per year. Finally, it appears that among all persons more recently infected with HIV, a higher proportion were infected through heterosexual contact.

Heterosexual injecting drug users (IDUs) account for an estimated 14% of reported AIDS cases and 10% of reported HIV cases. Ten (76.9%) of the 13 reported HIV cases in IDUs have been in whites. Males make up 76.9% of reported IDU HIV cases. Of the 13 total HIV cases in IDUs, 4 (30.8%) were from Dunklin County. Seven other counties have each reported 1-2 cases. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Nineteen AIDS cases and 13 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs. In recent years, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs has ranged from 0-3 cases per year.

Results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of persons 18 years of age and older in southeastern Missouri are summarized in the Behavioral Studies section of this document.

1999

Southeast Planning Region Socio-Demographic Data



Figure 1
Map of Southeast Planning Region

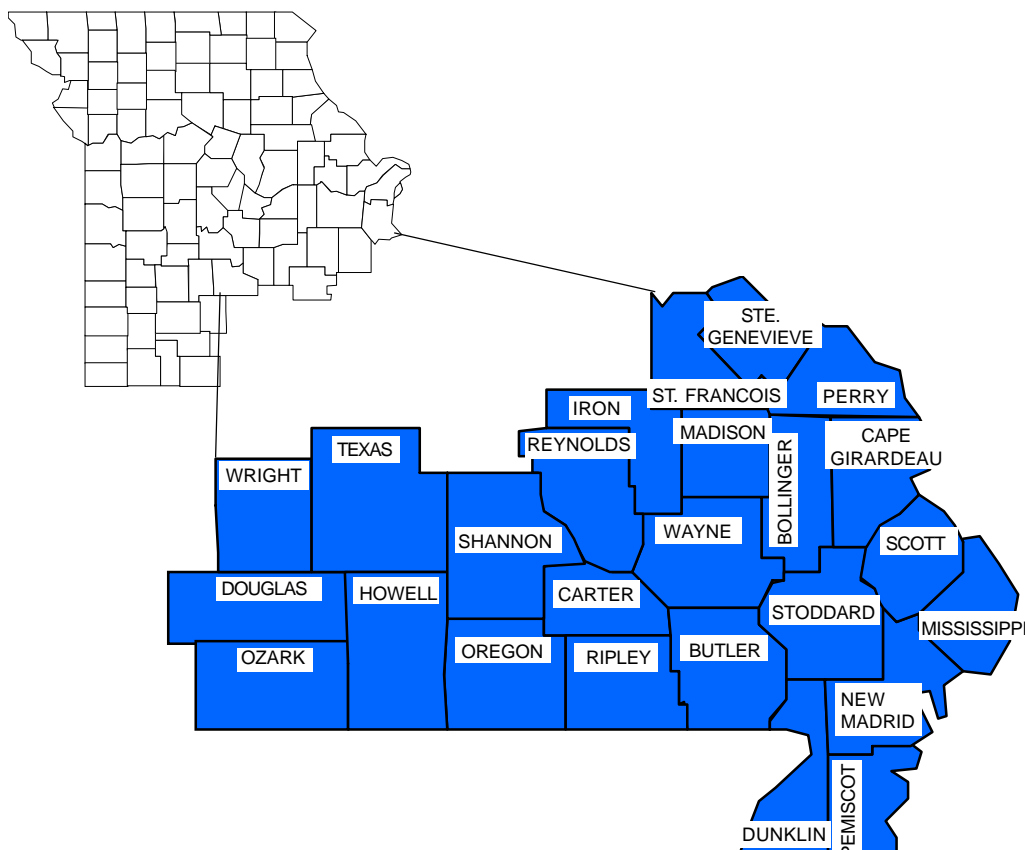


Table 1
Estimated 1998 Population by Race/Ethnicity and County, Missouri: Southeast Planning Region

County	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL		INDIAN		ASIAN			
	White		African American		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Total	
Bollinger County	11,319	98.3%	19	0.2%	103	0.9%	32	0.3%	40	0.3%	11,513	100.0%
Butler County	37,494	92.4%	2,439	6.0%	319	0.8%	127	0.3%	182	0.4%	40,561	100.0%
Cape Girardeau County	61,327	92.5%	3,770	5.7%	464	0.7%	110	0.2%	643	1.0%	66,314	100.0%
Carter County	6,285	98.4%	-2	0.0%	52	0.8%	45	0.7%	7	0.1%	6,387	100.0%
Douglas County	12,171	98.0%	3	0.0%	130	1.0%	91	0.7%	27	0.2%	12,422	100.0%
Dunklin County	29,227	89.4%	3,079	9.4%	221	0.7%	82	0.2%	91	0.3%	32,700	100.0%
Howell County	35,132	98.2%	93	0.3%	250	0.7%	174	0.5%	128	0.4%	35,776	100.0%
Iron County	10,706	98.5%	70	0.6%	60	0.6%	14	0.1%	20	0.2%	10,871	100.0%
Madison County	11,301	98.4%	13	0.1%	81	0.7%	37	0.3%	49	0.4%	11,481	100.0%
Mississippi County	10,288	76.8%	3,018	22.5%	50	0.4%	26	0.2%	13	0.1%	13,395	100.0%
New Madrid County	16,455	80.8%	3,725	18.3%	118	0.6%	30	0.1%	41	0.2%	20,370	100.0%
Oregon County	10,053	98.9%	1	0.0%	45	0.4%	44	0.4%	21	0.2%	10,164	100.0%
Ozark County	9,743	98.4%	3	0.0%	84	0.8%	50	0.5%	17	0.2%	9,897	100.0%
Pemiscot County	15,013	69.8%	6,302	29.3%	115	0.5%	25	0.1%	60	0.3%	21,516	100.0%
Perry County	17,157	98.5%	25	0.1%	100	0.6%	28	0.2%	100	0.6%	17,410	100.0%
Reynolds County	6,554	98.9%	9	0.1%	40	0.6%	13	0.2%	8	0.1%	6,624	100.0%
Ripley County	13,849	98.4%	8	0.1%	130	0.9%	51	0.4%	34	0.2%	14,072	100.0%
Scott County	35,597	88.4%	4,211	10.5%	281	0.7%	87	0.2%	86	0.2%	40,262	100.0%
Shannon County	8,186	99.2%	2	0.0%	34	0.4%	27	0.3%	4	0.0%	8,252	100.0%
St. Francois County	53,450	96.3%	1,374	2.5%	381	0.7%	118	0.2%	194	0.3%	55,517	100.0%
Ste. Genevieve County	17,307	98.9%	58	0.3%	74	0.4%	31	0.2%	33	0.2%	17,503	100.0%
Stoddard County	28,820	97.3%	501	1.7%	175	0.6%	61	0.2%	66	0.2%	29,623	100.0%
Texas County	22,005	98.4%	30	0.1%	155	0.7%	82	0.4%	84	0.4%	22,357	100.0%
Wayne County	12,892	98.7%	37	0.3%	68	0.5%	49	0.4%	14	0.1%	13,059	100.0%
Wright County	19,273	98.4%	64	0.3%	98	0.5%	121	0.6%	22	0.1%	19,578	100.0%
Southeast Planning Region	511,604	93.4%	28,854	5.3%	3,628	0.7%	1,554	0.3%	1,984	0.4%	547,624	100.0%

Note: The numbers in this table are based on 1998 population estimates. The estimated numbers of whites, African Americans, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, are counted as Hispanics.

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- The Southeast Planning Region, with a population of 547,624*, consists of 25 counties in southeast and south-central Missouri. See Figure 1.
- Counties with the largest populations are Cape Girardeau (66,314), St. Francois (55,517), Butler (40,561), and Scott (40,262). Six counties (Dunklin, Howell, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Stoddard, and Texas) have populations of 20,000–40,000 persons. The remaining fifteen counties have populations of less than 20,000. See Table 1.
- The largest cites are Cape Girardeau (35,596; Cape Girardeau County), Sikeston (17,792; Scott) and Poplar Bluff (17,029; Butler County).
- From 1990 to 1998, only five counties (Dunklin, Pemisot, New Madrid, Mississippi, and Reynolds) did not have increases in population. Ten counties had increases in population of up to 8% (Douglas, Texas, Oregon, Iron, Madison, Perry, Butler, Stoddard, Scott, and Cape Girardeau). The remaining ten counties had population increases of 8% or more. See Figure 2.
- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.
- From 1990 to 1998, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of 1,500 or more persons in only one county (Cape Girardeau) within the Southeast Planning Region. In seven other counties (Ozark, Oregon, Reynolds, Iron, Madison, Wayne, and Stoddard), natural change in the population resulted in either no change or a decline. In the remaining 17 counties, natural change in the population resulted in an increase of less than 1,500 persons. See Figure 3.
- From 1990 to 1998, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of up to 1,000 persons in eight counties (Douglas, Oregon, Carter, Shannon,

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998

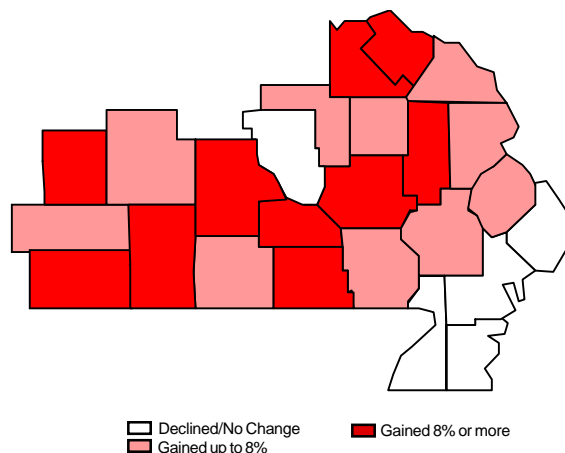


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1998

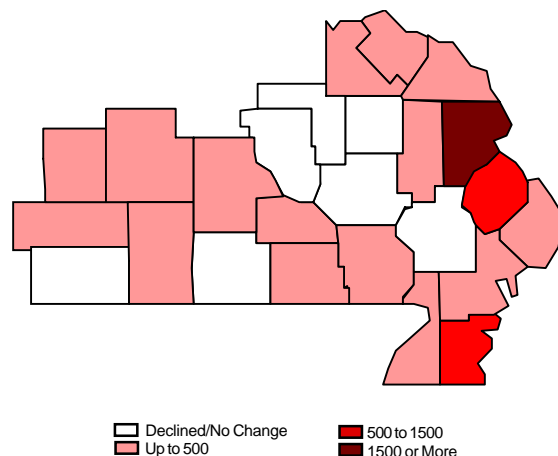
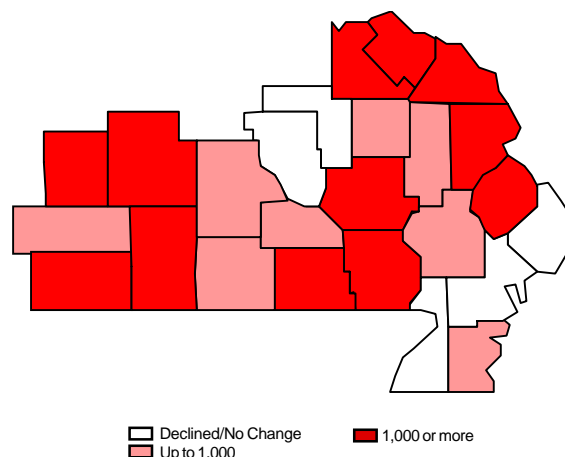


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1998



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Madison, Bollinger, Stoddard, and Pemiscot). In five counties (Dunklin, New Madrid, Mississippi, Iron and Reynolds) net migration of the population either declined or had no increase. In twelve counties, net migration of the population resulted in an increase of 1,000 or more persons. See Figure 4.

- The estimated total population of the Southeast Planning Region is 547,624, including 511,604 (93.4%) whites, 28,858 (5.3%) African Americans, 3,628 (0.7%) Hispanics, 1,550 (0.3%) American Indians, and 1,984 (0.4%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.** See Table 1.

- African Americans:

- Counties with the largest numbers of African Americans in their population are Pemiscot (6,302), Scott (4,211), Cape Girardeau (3,770), and New Madrid (3,725). Each of the remaining counties has less than 3,100 African Americans in its population.

- Sixty two percent of the African American population in the Southeast Planning Region lives in one of four counties (Pemiscot, Scott, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid).

- Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Pemiscot (29.3%), Mississippi (22.5%), New Madrid (18.3%), Scott (10.5%), and Dunklin (9.4%). In each of the 20 remaining counties, African Americans make up less than 7% of the population, including 16 counties in which they make up less than 1% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 5.

- From 1990 to 1998, only three counties (Shannon, Iron, and Bollinger) did not have increases in their African American population. Fifteen counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more (Ozark, Douglas, Wright, Texas, Howell, Oregon, Reynolds, Carter, Ripley, Wayne, Madison, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, and Cape Girardeau). The remaining seven counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1998, African American/Black

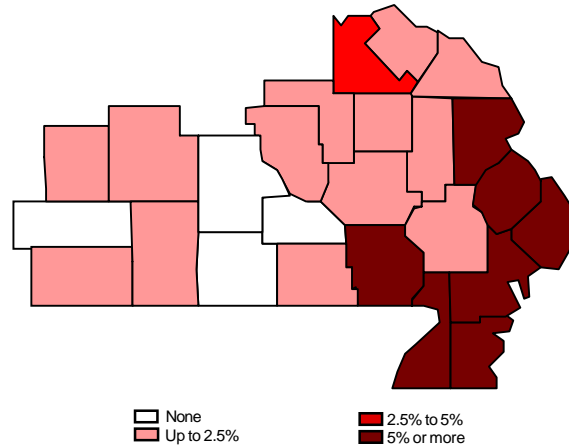
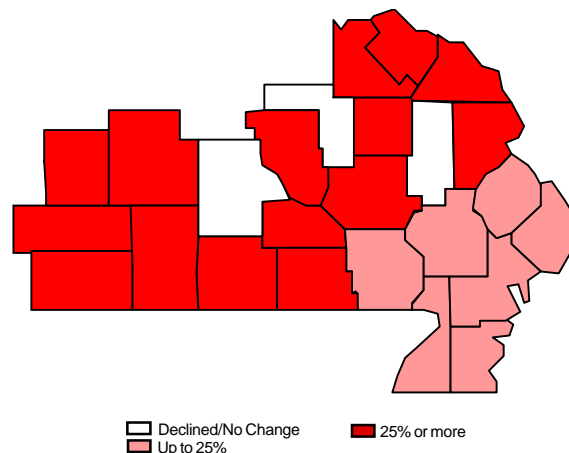


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, African-American/Black



** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as "Hispanic". For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as "Hispanic" and not as "white".

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.



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• Hispanics:

- Counties with the largest numbers of Hispanics in their population are Cape Girardeau (464), St. Francois (381), Butler (319), Scott (281), Howell (250), and Dunklin (221). Each of the remaining counties has less than 200 Hispanics in its population.
- Fifty three percent of the Hispanic population in the Southeast Planning Region lives in six counties (Butler, Cape Girardeau, St. Francois, Scott, Howell, and Dunklin).
- The county with the highest proportion of Hispanics in its population is Douglas (1.0%). In five other counties (Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Ozark, and Ripley), Hispanics make up 0.8–0.9% of the population. In each of the remaining 19 counties, Hispanics make up less than 0.8% of the population. See Table 1 and Figure 7.
- From 1990 to 1997, only five counties (Wright, Reynolds, Wayne, Stoddard, and St. Francois) did not have increases in their Hispanic population. Eight counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 25% or more (Ozark, Douglas, Howell, Carter, Ripley, Dunklin, Bollinger, and Scott). The remaining twelve counties had increases in their Hispanic population of up to 25%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1997, As a Percent of Total Population

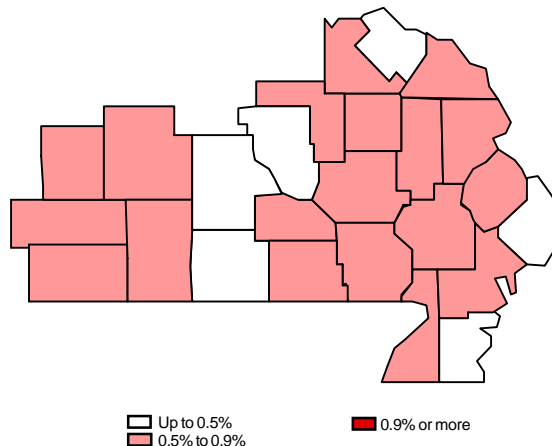
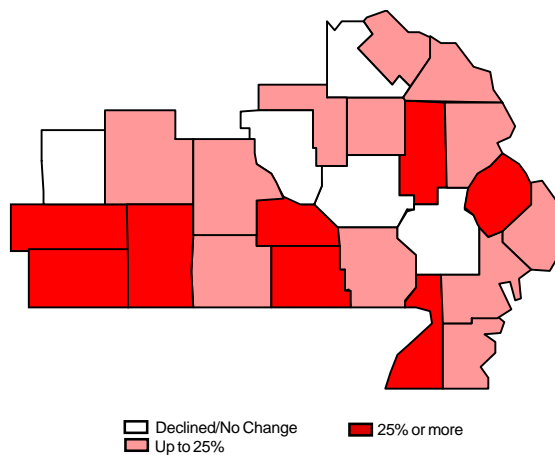


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1998, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

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- In 1995, 20 of the 25 counties in the Southeast Planning Region had a median estimated annual household income of less than \$20,000; three counties had a median estimated annual household income of \$20,000–\$25,000 (Scott, Perry, and St. Francois); and two counties (Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve) had a median estimated annual household income of \$25,000 or more. See Figure 9.
- In 1995, 18 of the 25 counties in the Southeast Planning Region had 20% or more of their population below the poverty level; four of the counties (Scott, Stoddard, Bollinger, and St. Francois) had 13–20% of their population below the poverty level; and the remaining three counties (Cape Girardeau, Perry, and Ste. Genevieve) had less than 13% of their population below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

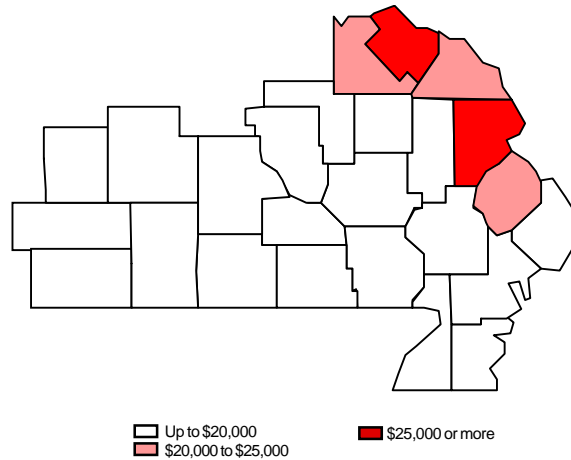
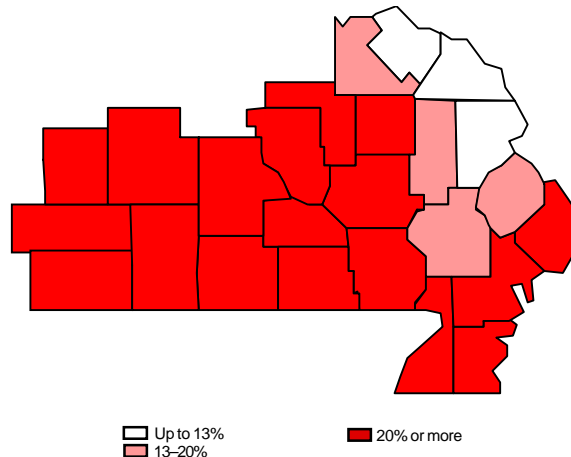


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 250 AIDS cases have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region; 145 (58.0%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 149 HIV cases have been reported. (HIV cases are persons infected with HIV whose disease has not progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS. In general, HIV cases represent persons more recently infected with HIV in comparison to AIDS cases.)
- During 1999, 11 AIDS cases and 12 HIV cases were reported. In 1999, the AIDS rate was 2.2 cases per 100,000 population, in comparison to Missouri's rate of 8.1 per 100,000.

who

- Males comprise 81.6% of all reported AIDS cases and 71.1% of all reported HIV cases. See Table 1.
- African Americans, although contributing relatively small numbers of cases, appear to be disproportionately represented, with a reported AIDS case rate 2.5 times higher than that of whites. In 1999, African Americans made up 13.2% of reported AIDS cases and 22.8% of reported HIV cases (African Americans comprise 5.3% of the population). See Table 1.
- The largest percentage of total reported AIDS cases, 45.2%, were diagnosed in persons in the 30-39 year age group. The largest percentage of HIV cases, 41.6% were diagnosed in persons in the 20-29 year age group. See Table 1.
- Of the 244 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported:
130 (53.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 19 (7.8%) were in MSM/IDUs; 34 (13.9%) were in injecting drug users; 38 (15.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 145 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported:
64 (44.1%) were in MSM; 13 (9.0%) were in MSM/IDUs; 13 (9.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 45 (31.0%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- A total of 3 perinatal AIDS cases and 3 perinatal HIV case have been reported. In 1999, no AIDS or HIV cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant during pregnancy or at the time of birth.)

where

- Of the 250 total AIDS cases reported, 48 (19.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 38 (15.2%) from St. Francois County, 24 (9.6%) from Dunklin County, and 18 (7.2%) from Scott County. Nineteen other counties each reported 1 to 14 cases.
- Of the 149 total HIV cases reported, 25 (16.8%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 14 (9.4%) from Pemiscot, Scott, and St. Francois Counties, 23 (8.7%) from Dunklin County, and 12 (8.1%) from Howell County. Sixteen other counties each reported 1 to 8 cases.

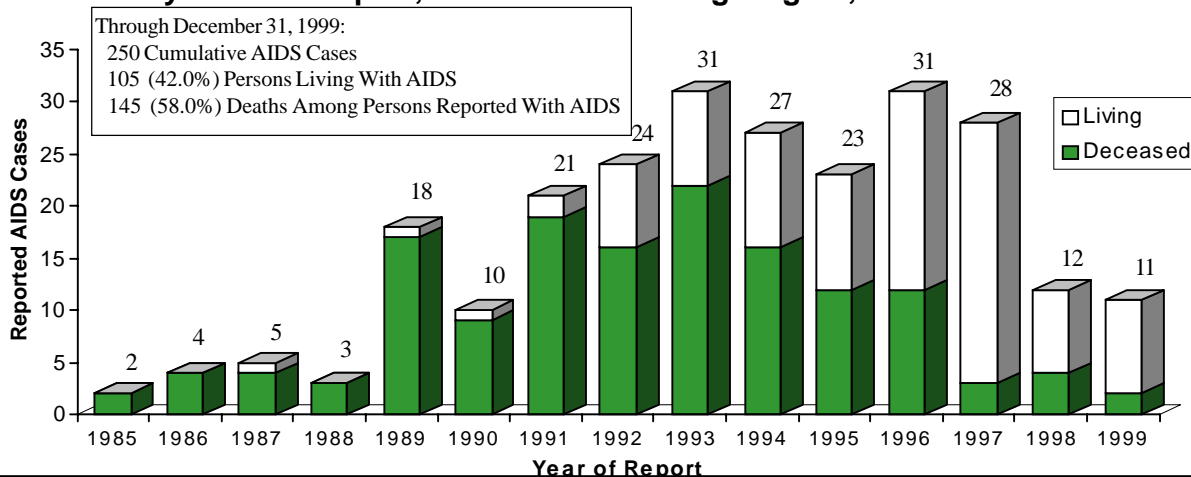
trends

- The number of annually reported AIDS cases had, in general, been slowly increasing since the mid-1980's until 1998. From 1997 to 1998, reported cases decreased by 57.1% (from 28 to 12 cases).
- Women, African Americans, and persons infected through heterosexual contact appear to be making up a larger proportion of more recently infected persons.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 2.

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



**Figure 1. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased)
by Year of Report, Southeast Planning Region, 1985–1999**



**Table 1. Summary of Reported HIV and AIDS Cases,
Southeast Planning Region, 1985–1999**

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999		Cumulative*		Reported 1999		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Gender										
Male	8	(66.7 %)	106	(71.1%)	6	(54.5%)	204	(81.6%)	310	(77.7%)
Female	4	(33.3%)	43	(28.9%)	5	(45.5%)	46	(18.4%)	89	(22.3%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8	(66.7%)	111	(74.5%)	8	(72.7%)	215	(86.0%)	326	(81.7%)
Black	4	(33.3%)	34	(22.8%)	3	(27.3%)	33	(13.2%)	67	(16.7%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.3%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.8%)	4	(1.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.5%)
Age at Diagnosis†										
<13	0	(0.0%)	4	(2.7%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.6%)		
13-19	2	(16.7%)	10	(6.7%)	1	(9.1%)	7	(2.8%)		
20-29	4	(33.3%)	62	(41.6%)	1	(9.1%)	57	(22.8%)		
30-39	2	(16.7%)	48	(32.2%)	7	(63.6%)	113	(45.2%)		
40-49	4	(33.3%)	18	(12.1%)	2	(18.2%)	46	(18.4%)		
>49	0	(0.0%)	7	(4.7%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(9.2%)		
Exposure Category¹										
MSM	6	(50.0%)	64	(43.0%)	3	(27.3%)	130	(52.0%)	194	(48.6%)
MSM/IDU	1	(8.3%)	13	(8.7%)	1	(9.1%)	19	(7.6%)	32	(8.0%)
IDU	0	(0.0%)	13	(8.7%)	1	(9.1%)	34	(13.6%)	47	(11.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	4	(33.3%)	45	(30.2%)	5	(45.5%)	38	(13.6%)	83	(20.8%)
Adult Hemophiliac	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(2.4%)	6	(1.5%)
Adult Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(3.6%)	10	(2.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	1	(8.3%)	9	(6.0%)	1	(9.1%)	8	(3.2%)	17	(4.3%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.2%)	6	(1.5%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.2%)	4	(1.0%)
Southeast Region Total	12 (100.0%)		149 (100.0%)		11 (100.0%)		250 (100.0%)		399 (100.0%)	

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

†For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

¹MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

1999



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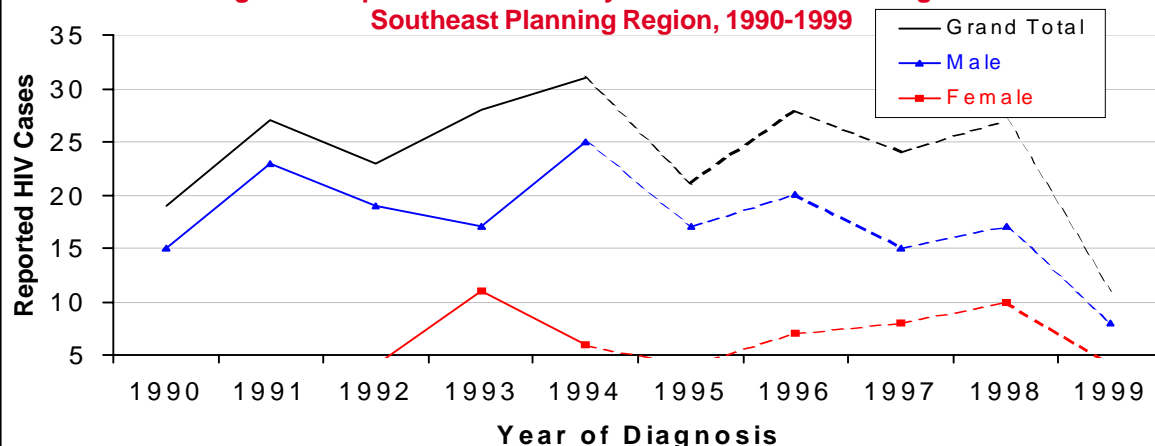
**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast Planning Region
Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	7	(58.3%)	70	(48.3%)	4	(36.4%)	136	(55.7%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(8.3%)	13	(9.0%)	1	(9.1%)	19	(7.8%)
Injecting Drug Use	0	(0.0%)	14	(9.7%)	1	(9.1%)	35	(14.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	4	(33.3%)	47	(32.4%)	5	(45.5%)	39	(16.0%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(2.5%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(3.7%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	12	(100.0%)	145	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)	244	(100.0%)
Pediatric Subtotal	0	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	0	(100.0%)	6	(100.0%)
Total	12	(100.0%)	149	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)	250	(100.0%)

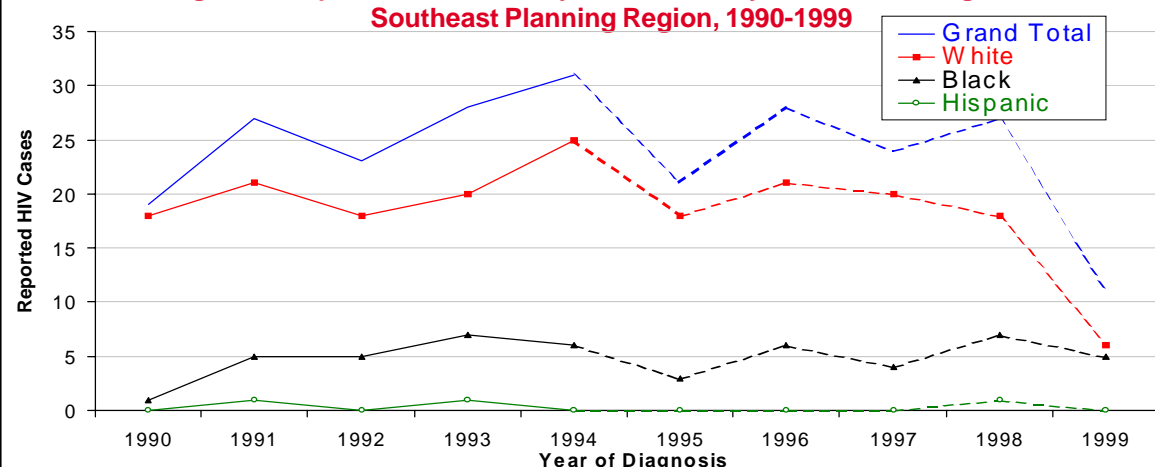
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

**Figure 2. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999**



**Figure 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999**



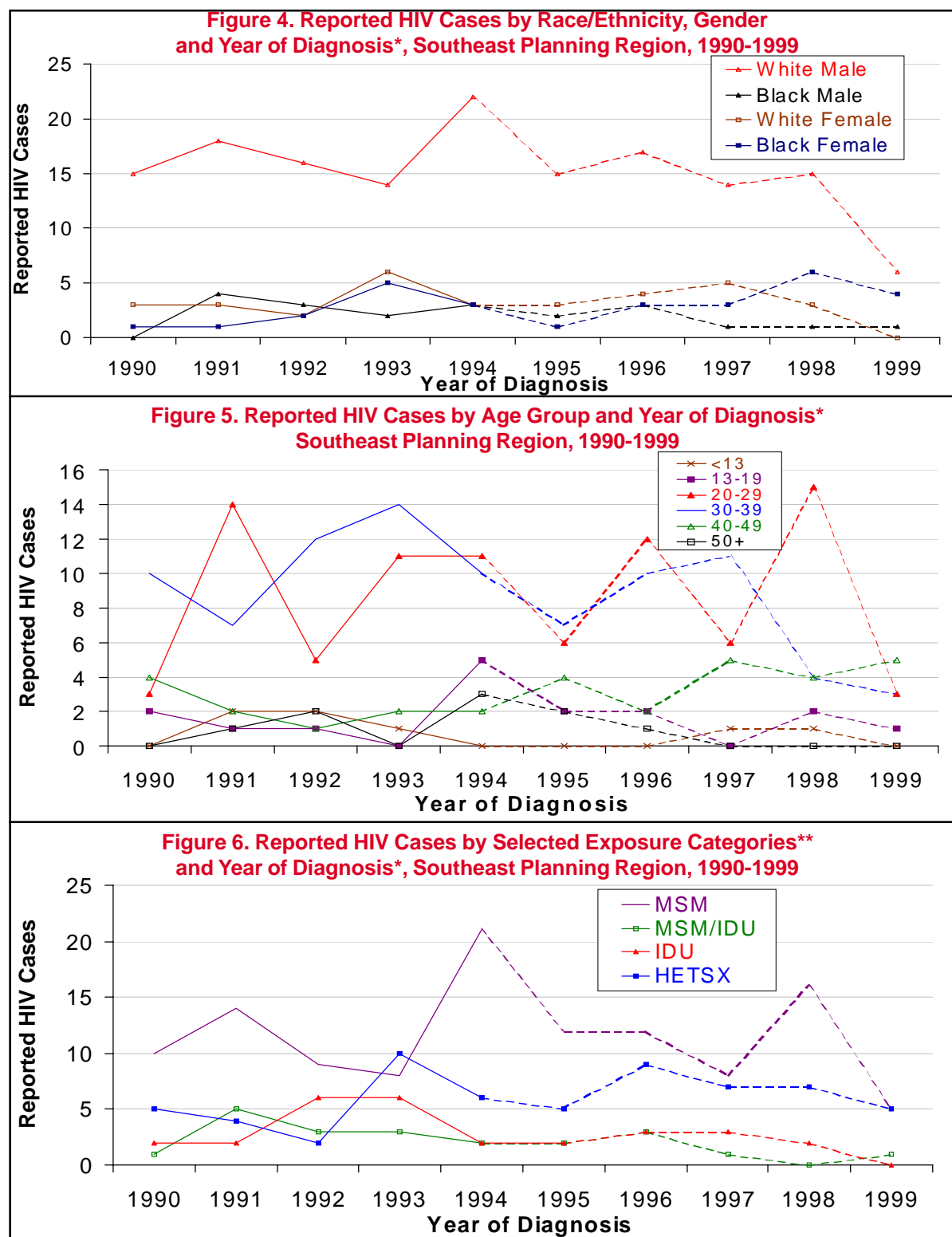
* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

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* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

** Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

1999



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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, 130 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported (53.3% of total adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In addition, 64 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (44.1% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 11 total adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 3 (27.3%) were in MSM.
- In 1999, of the 12 total adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 6 (50.0%) were in MSM.

who

- White men comprise 96.2% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up 3.1%. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 85.9%; most of the remainder are in African American men. See Table 3.
- Among MSM, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 50.8%, were reported in the 30-39 year age group; 21.5% of cases were in the 20-29 year age group and 20.0% were men in the 40-49 year age group.

where

- Of the 130 total AIDS cases reported in MSM, 32 (24.6%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 22 (16.9%) from St. Francois County, 11 (8.5%) from Scott County, 9 (6.9%) from Howell County, and 8 (6.2%) from Dunklin County. Seventeen of the 22 remaining counties reported 1-5 cases.
- Of the 64 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 15 (23.4%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 10 (15.6%) from St. Francois County, 7 (10.9%) from Pemiscot County, and 6 (9.4%) from Scott County. Eighteen of the 22 remaining counties reported 1-5 cases.

trends

- Annually reported AIDS cases in MSM generally increased through 1995. The 3 reported AIDS cases in 1999 reflect a 25.0% decrease from the 4 cases reported in 1998.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years, although there may be some indication that cases may be decreasing. See Figure 7.

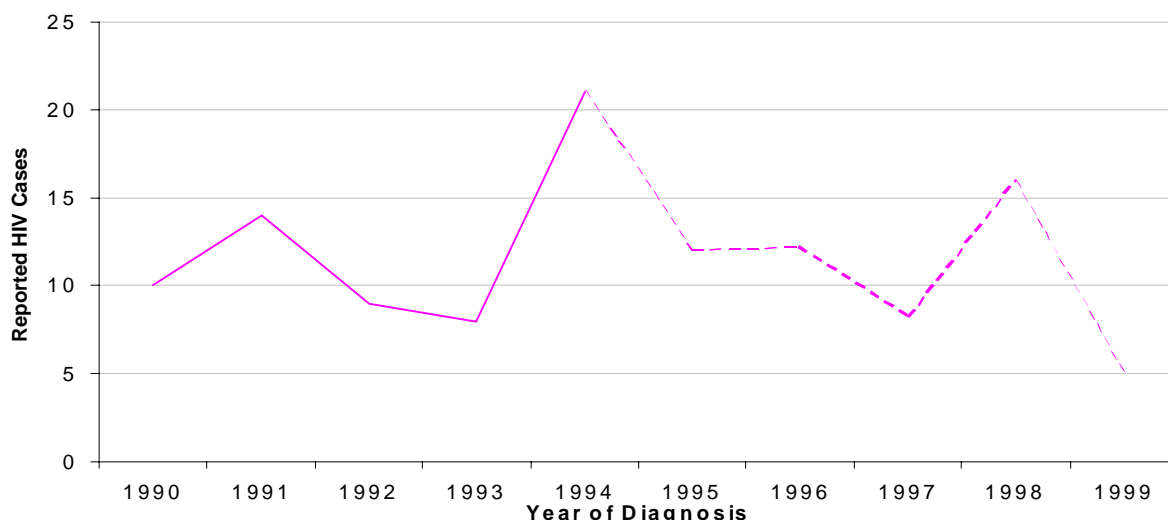
Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN • 1999

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Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity Southeast Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	6	(100.0%)	55	(85.9%)	3	(100.0%)	125	(96.2%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	6	(9.4%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(3.1%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	3	(4.7%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
Total	6	(100.0%)	64	(100.0%)	3	(100.0%)	130	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• MSM/IDU •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 19 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (7.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- In addition, a total of 13 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDU (9.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- In 1999, of the 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 1 (9.1%) was a MSM/IDU.
- In 1999, of the 12 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (8.3%) was a MSM/IDU.

who

- Of the 32 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 3 (9.4%) were African Americans. See Table 4.
- Among MSM/IDU, the largest proportion of total AIDS cases, 68.4%, were reported from men 30-39 years of age; 15.8% of cases from men 20-29; 10.5% from men 40-49; and 5.2% from men 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 19 total AIDS cases reported in MSM/IDU, 5 (26.3%) were from St. Francois County, 3 (15.8%) from Cape Girardeau and Howell Counties. Seven other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 13 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDU, 3 (23.1%) were from Cape Girardeau County, and 2 (15.4%) from Howell County. Eight other counties each reported 1 case.

trends

- No clear upward or downward trends are apparent among reported AIDS cases in MSM/IDU. Over the past 7 years, 0-4 cases have been reported per year.
- Similarly, no clear upward or downward trends have been seen in recent years in diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU. See Figure 8.

1999

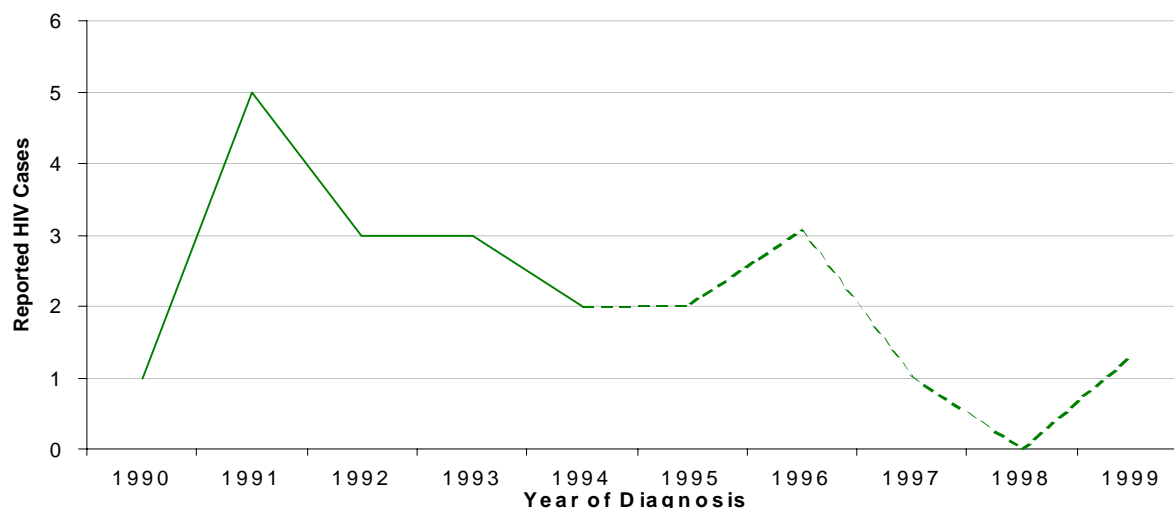
Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



• **MSM/IDUS** •

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Figure 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases In Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	11	(84.6%)	18	(94.7%)
Black	2	(15.4%)	1	(5.3%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	13	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)

1999



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 34 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (these cases comprise 13.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 13 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (9.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 1 (9.1%) was an IDU.
- Of the 12 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, none were IDUs.

who

- African Americans comprise 9 (26.5%) of the 34 reported AIDS cases, and 3 (23.1%) of the 13 reported HIV cases, in IDUs. See Table 5.
- The majority of reported AIDS and HIV cases in IDUs have been male (70.6% of AIDS cases and 76.9% of HIV cases). However, of the 12 AIDS and HIV cases in African Americans, 5 (41.7%) were female.
- Among IDUs, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 55.9%, were reported from persons 30-39 years of age; 14.7% of cases were from persons 20-29; 17.6% from persons 40-49; and 8.8% from persons 50 years of age or older.

where

- Of the 34 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 5 (14.7%) cases each were from St. Francois and Dunklin Counties, and 4 (11.8%) from Cape Girardeau County. Thirteen other counties each reported 1-3 cases.
- Of the 13 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 4 (30.8%) were from Dunklin County, and 2 (15.4%) cases each were from Pemiscot and Scott Counties. Five other counties each reported 1 case.

trends

- In recent years, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in IDUs has generally ranged from 1-5 cases per year, although, in 1996, 10 cases were reported.
- The annual numbers of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs have not shown consistent upward or downward trends in recent years. See Figure 9.

1999

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

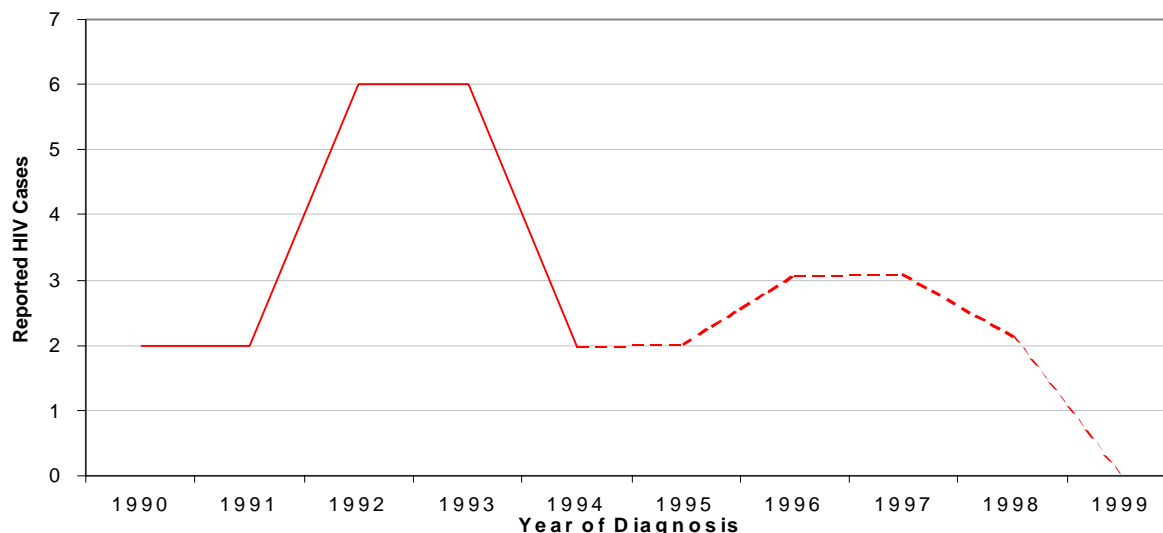


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• INJECTING DRUG USERS •

1999

Figure 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases In Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity Southeast Planning Region, Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative		AIDS Cases Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%
White	10	(76.9%)	24	(70.6%)
Black	3	(23.1%)	9	(26.5%)
Other/Unknown Adult	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.9%)
Total	13	(100.0%)	34	(100.0%)



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 38 AIDS cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been reported in residents of the Southeast Planning Region (these cases make up 15.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases).
- During this period, an additional 45 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (31.0% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases).
- Of the 11 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1999, 5 (45.5%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 12 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 1999, 4 (33.3%) were in heterosexual contacts.

who

- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact. African Americans comprise 42.1% of AIDS cases and 40.0% of HIV cases in heterosexual contacts. Whites comprise 57.9% of reported AIDS cases and 60.0% of HIV cases. See Table 6.
- The majority of total reported AIDS and HIV cases acquired through heterosexual contact have been female. Of total AIDS cases reported in heterosexual contacts, white females comprise 42.1% and African American females 36.8%. Of total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, white females comprise 46.7% and African American females 31.1%.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of AIDS cases, 42.1%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 26.3% of cases were from persons 30-39; 21.1% from persons 40-49; and 7.9% from persons 50 years of age and older.
- Among heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of HIV cases, 35.6%, were reported from persons 20-29 years of age; 26.7% of cases were from persons 30-39; 15.6% from persons 13-19; 15.6% from persons 40-49; and 6.7% from persons 50 years of age and older.

where

- Of the 38 total AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, 5 cases (13.2%) cases each were reported from New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, and Dunklin Counties. Four cases (10.5%) were reported from Pemiscot County. Three (7.9%) cases each were reported from Butler and Ripley Counties. Nine other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 45 total HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 6 cases (13.3%) were reported from Howell County and 5 (11.1%) cases each were reported from Dunklin and Mississippi Counties. Four (8.9%) cases each were reported from Cape Girardeau, Scott, and Ste. Genevieve Counties. Ten other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- During the past 8 years, the annual number of reported AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts has ranged from 2-5 cases per year. Four AIDS cases were reported in 1996, 1997, and 1998; 5 cases were reported in 1999.
- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in heterosexual contacts has seemingly plateaued. See Figure 10.

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

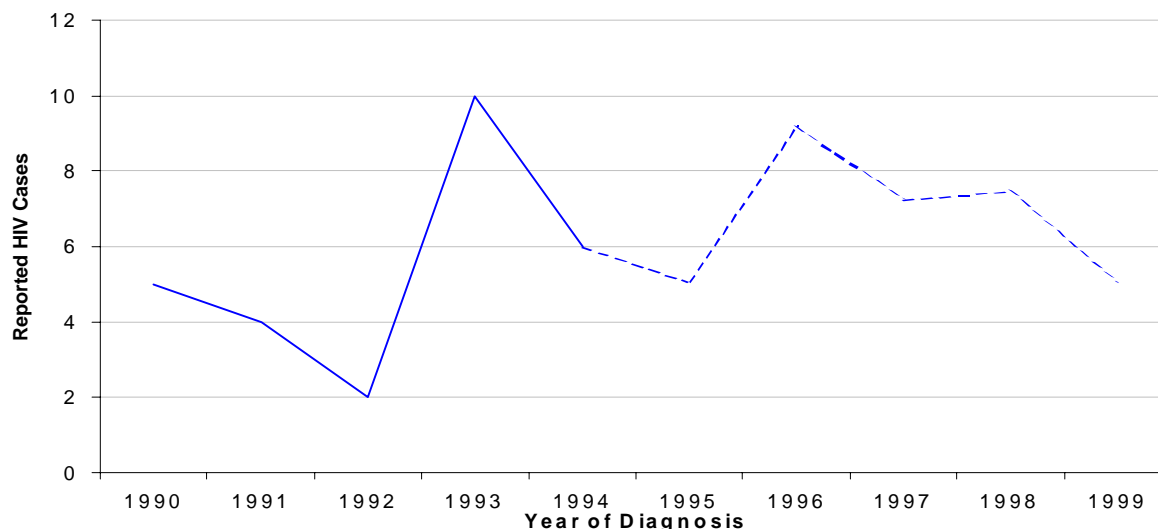


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• HETEROSEXUAL CONTACTS •

1999

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Year of Diagnosis*, Southeast Planning Region, 1990-1999



* Numbers of cases for 1995-1999, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays, and thus are estimates of the actual number of cases diagnosed during each of these years.

Table 6. HIV and AIDS Cases In Heterosxual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity Southeast Planning Region, Reported 1999 and Cumulative Through December 1999

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 1999**		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	27	(60.0%)	2	(40.0%)	22	(57.9%)
Black	4	(100.0%)	18	(40.0%)	3	(60.0%)	16	(42.1%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown Adult.....	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total	4	(100.0%)	45	(100.0%)	5	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)

**HIV cases reported in 1999 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 1999 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary

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magnitude of the problem

- From 1982, through 1999, a total of 64 AIDS cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 35 (54.7%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 72 HIV cases have been reported in persons 13-29 years of age.
- In 1999, 2 AIDS cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 1 (50.0%) was in the 13-19 age group and 1 (50.0%) was in the 20-29 age group.
- In 1999, 6 HIV cases were reported in persons 13-29 years of age; 4 (66.7%) of these cases were 20-29 years of age.
- Persons 13-29 years of age comprise 26.2% of all reported AIDS cases and 49.7% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Males comprise 73.4% of reported AIDS cases and 73.6% of reported HIV cases in 13-29 year olds.
- African Americans appear disproportionately represented among reported HIV/AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, making up 18.8% of reported AIDS cases and 23.6% of reported HIV cases.
- Of total reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 65.6% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 23.4% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.9% in 13-19 year olds. Of total reported HIV cases, 47.2% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 38.9% in 20-24 year olds, and 13.9% in 13-19 year olds.
- Of the 64 total AIDS cases reported:
29 (45.3%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 3 (4.7%) were in MSM/IDUs; 6 (9.4%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 17 (26.6%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 72 total HIV cases reported:
38 (52.8%) were in MSM; 4 (5.6%) were in MSM/IDUs; 2 (2.8%) were in IDUs; 23 (31.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 64 total AIDS cases reported, 15 (23.4%) were from Cape Girardeau County and 8 (12.5%) from St. Francois County. Five cases (7.8%) were reported from Dunklin and New Madrid Counties. Fourteen other counties have each reported 1-4 cases.
- Of the 72 total HIV cases reported, 12 (16.7%) were from Cape Girardeau County and 7 (9.7%) cases each from Scott and St. Francois Counties, and 6 (8.3%) cases each from Butler and Ste. Genevieve Counties. Five cases (6.9%) were reported from Howell, Mississippi, and Pemiscot Counties. Twelve other counties have each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- In recent years, the number of reported AIDS cases in 13-29 year olds has generally plateaued in the range of 3-7 cases per year. In 1999, 2 cases of AIDS were reported.
- Of more recently reported AIDS cases, an increasing number are attributed to heterosexual contact (although such small numbers require that this interpretation be viewed with caution).

1999

Southeast Planning Region HIV/AIDS epi profile summary



magnitude of the problem

- From 1982 through 1999, a total of 44 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women; 19 (43.2%) of these individuals are known to have died.
- An additional 40 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women.
- During 1999, 5 AIDS cases and 4 HIV cases were reported.
- Adult/adolescent women comprise 18.0% of all reported AIDS cases and 27.6% of all reported HIV cases (adult/adolescent cases only).

who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are disproportionately represented, making up 19 (43.2%) of the 44 reported AIDS cases and 16 (40.0%) of the 40 reported HIV cases. (African Americans comprise 5.3% of the total population.)
- Of the 44 reported AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women:
 - 4.5% (2 cases) were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 34.1% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 31.8% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds; 20.5% were diagnosed in 40-49 year olds; 9.1% were diagnosed in adult/adolescent women over 50 years of age.
- Of the 40 reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women:
 - 17.5% were diagnosed in 13-19 year olds; 30.0% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds; 27.5% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds; 20.0% were diagnosed in 40-49 years old; 5.0% were diagnosed in adult/adolescent women over 50 years of age.
- Of the 84 total AIDS and HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
 - 13 (15.5%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs); 65 (77.4%) were in heterosexual contacts.

where

- Of the 44 total AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
 - 6 (13.6%) were reported from New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties. Five (11.4%) were reported from Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, and Scott Counties. Twelve other counties each reported 1-2 cases.
- Of the 40 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women:
 - 7 (17.5%) were reported from Dunklin County. Five (12.5%) were reported from Howell County, and 4 (10.0%) were reported from Ste. Genevieve County. Fourteen other counties each reported 1-3 cases.

trends

- Over the past five years, there has been no noticeable trends in the number of newly-reported AIDS cases among adult/adolescent women (3-6 each year since 1995).
- Among more recently infected adult/adolescent women, an increasing proportion may be African American. However, small numbers and inconsistent trends over time require that this interpretation be viewed with caution.

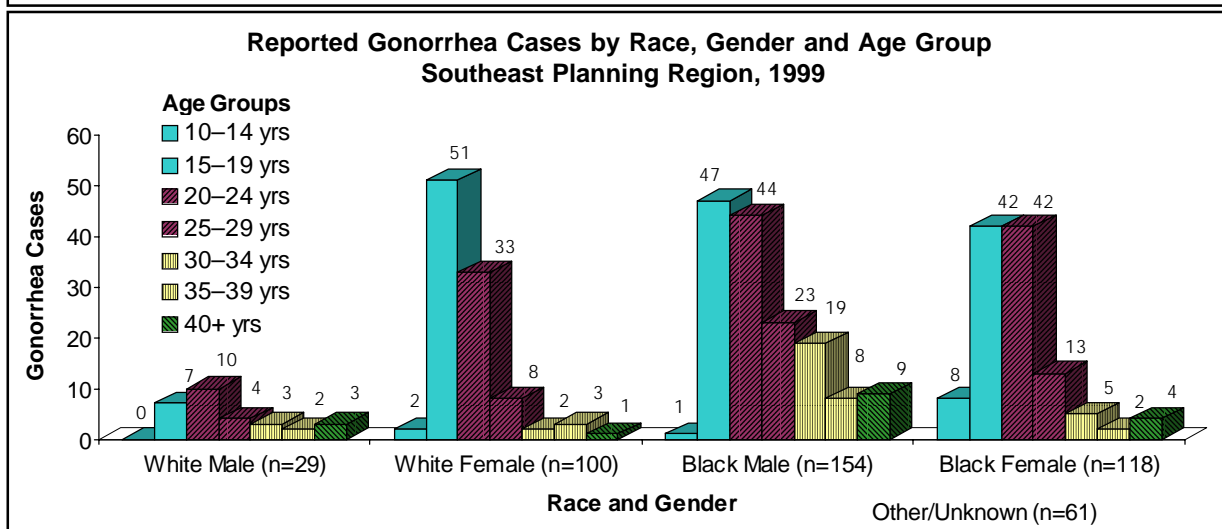
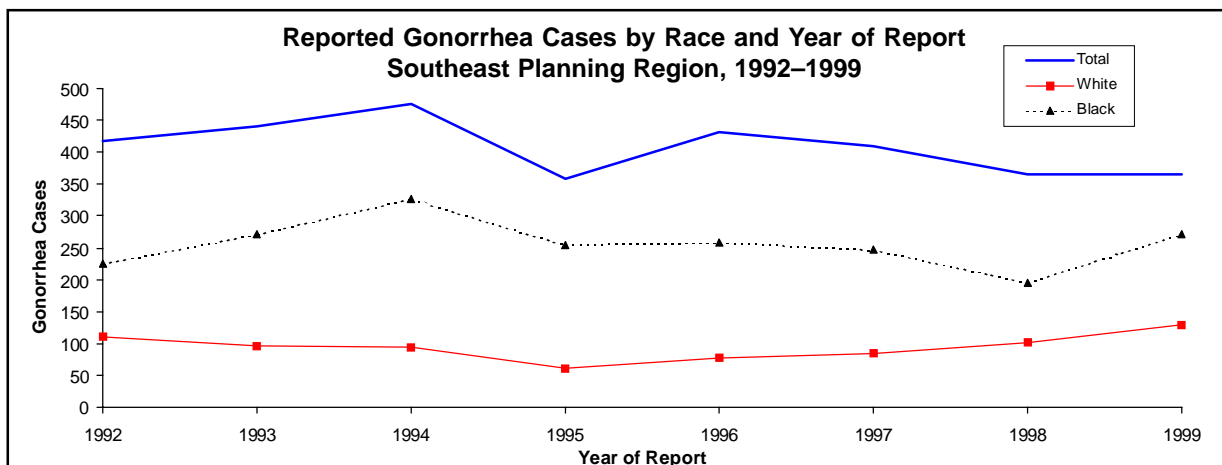


Southeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• GONORRHEA EPI PROFILE •

1999

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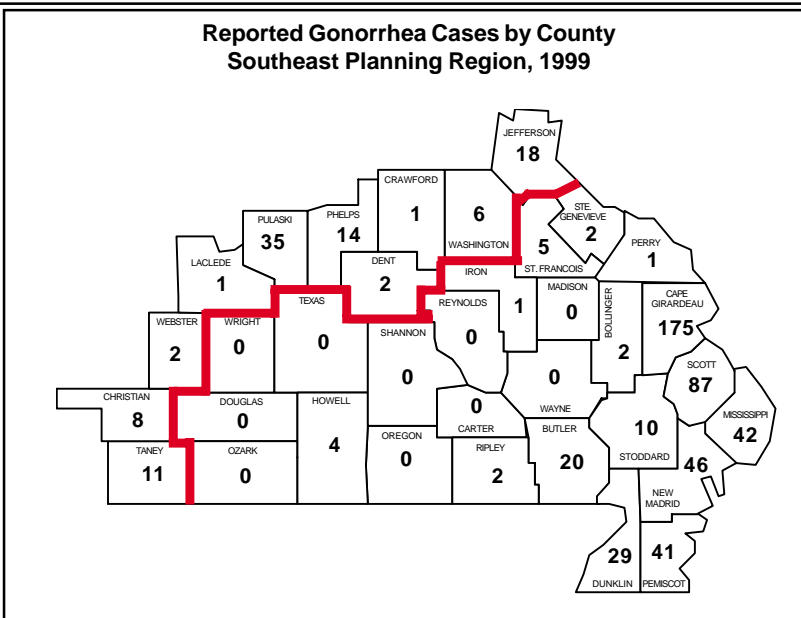
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race
Southeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	129	27.9%	25.1
Blacks	272	58.9%	935.4
Other/Unknown	61	13.2%	--
Total Cases	462	100.0%	84.4

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Southeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	20	04.3%	49.3
Cape Girardeau	175	37.9%	263.9
Mississippi	42	09.1%	313.5
New Madrid	46	10.0%	225.8
Pemiscot	41	08.9%	190.6
Scott	87	18.8%	216.1
St. Francois	5	01.1%	9.0
Total Cases	462	100.0%	84.4

*Per 100,000 population

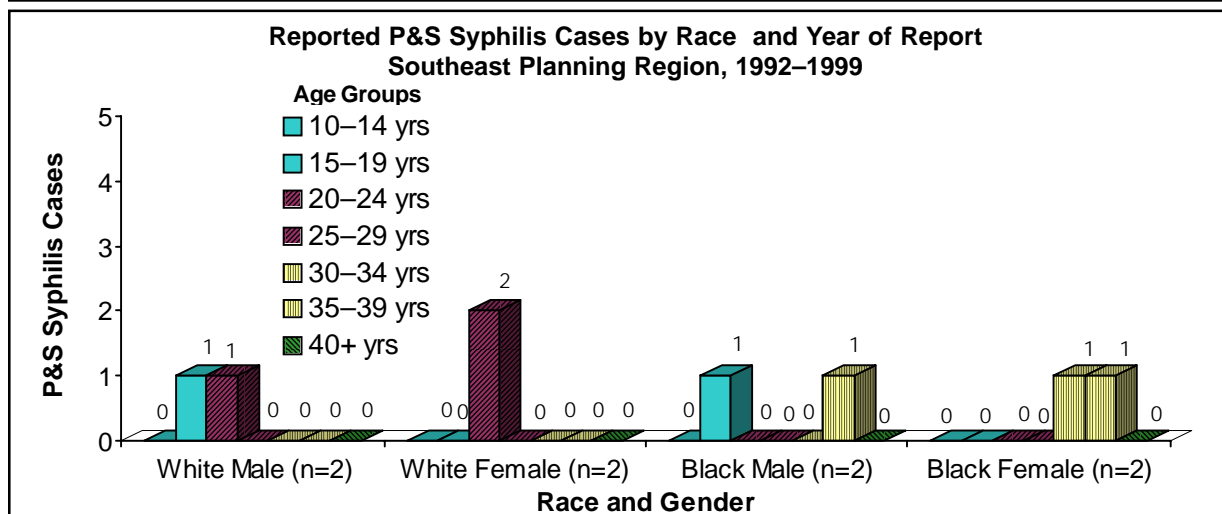
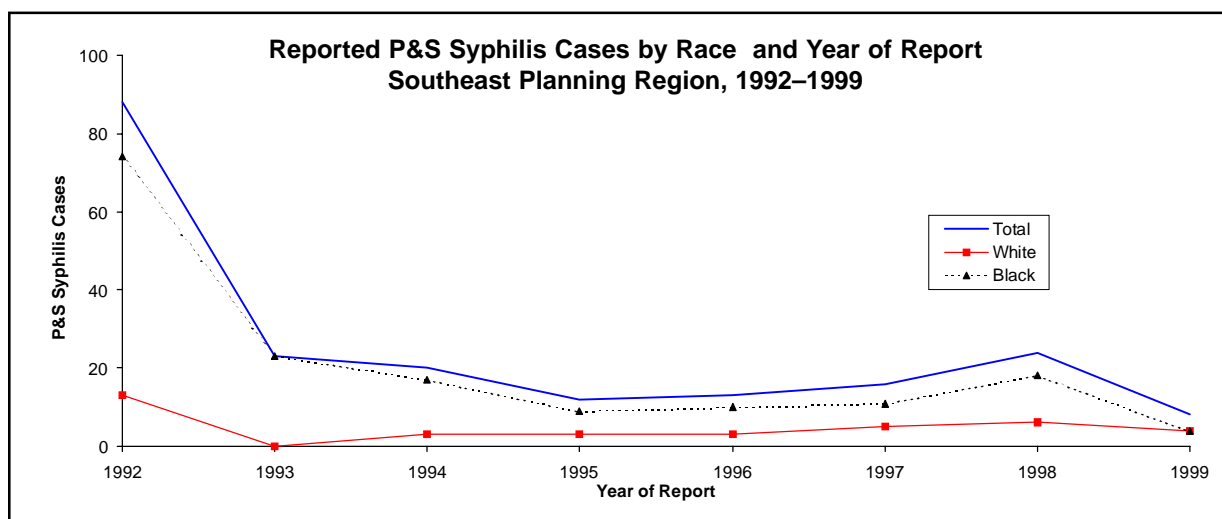


Southeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary



• SYPHILIS EPI PROFILE •

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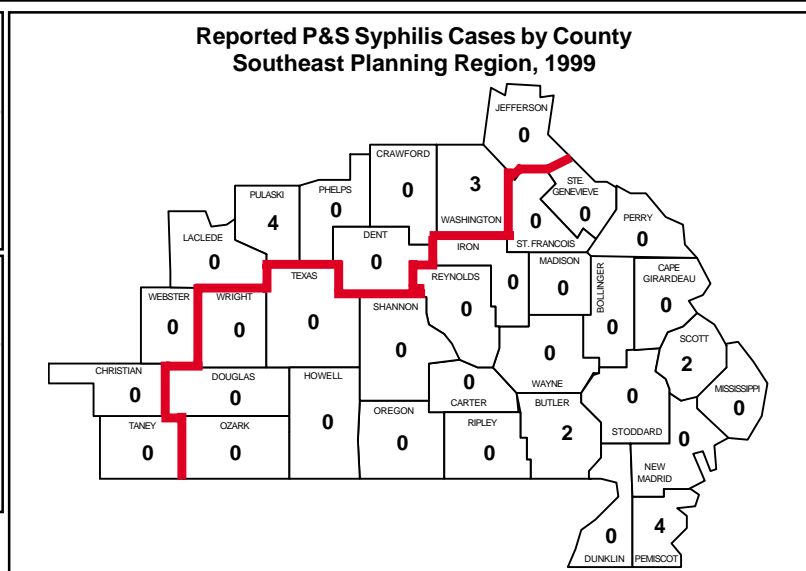
**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
Southeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	4	50.0%	0.8
Blacks	4	50.0%	13.8
Other/Unknown	0	00.0%	--
Total Cases	8	100.0%	1.5

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Southeast Planning Region, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	2	25.0%	4.9
Pemiscot	4	50.0%	18.6
Scott	2	25.0%	5.0
Total Cases	8	100.0%	1.5

*Per 100,000 population



Congenital Syphilis: 1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in the Southeast Planning Region in 1999

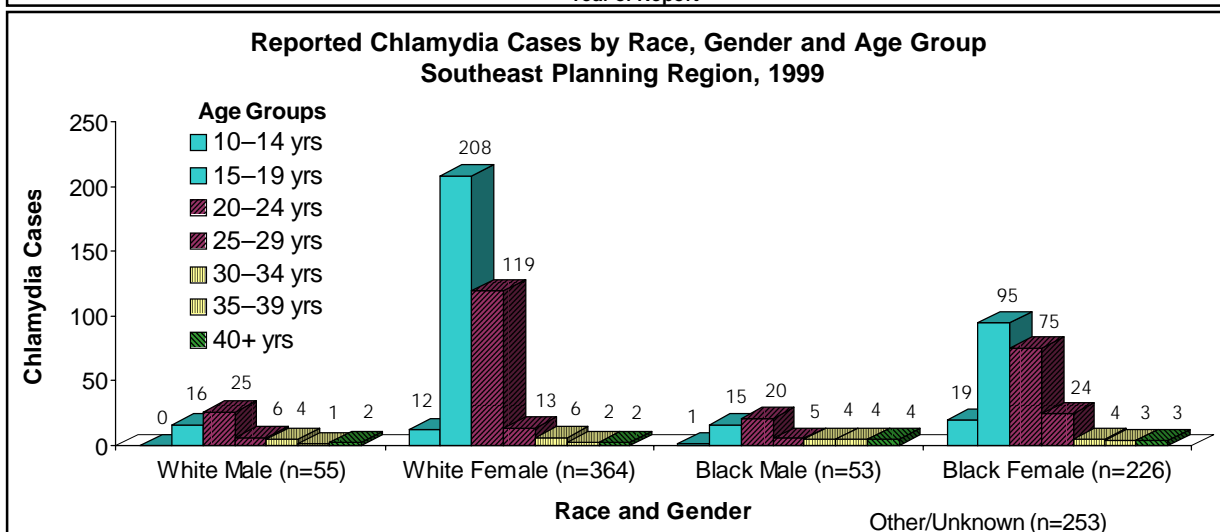
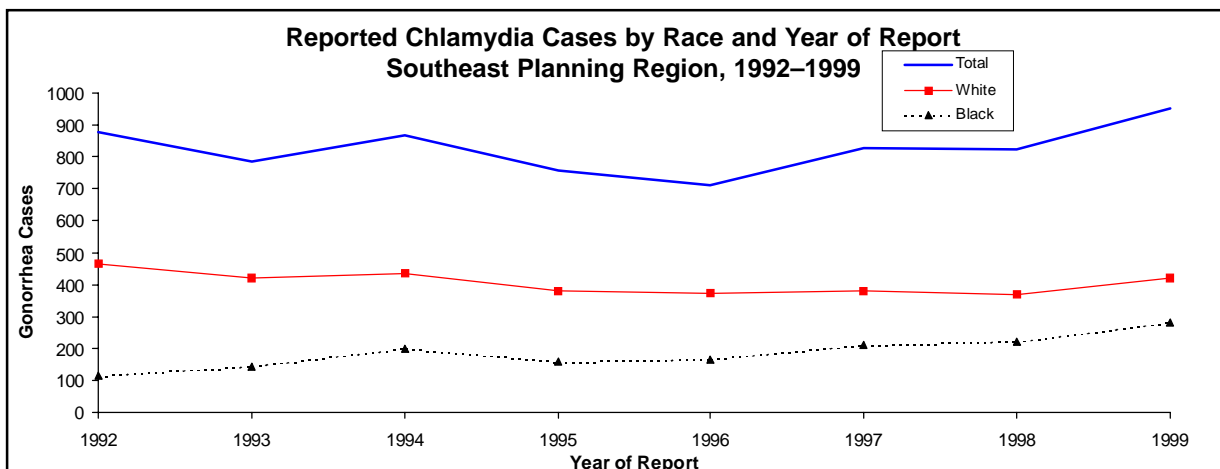


Southeast Planning Region STD epi profile summary

• CHLAMYDIA EPI PROFILE •

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1999

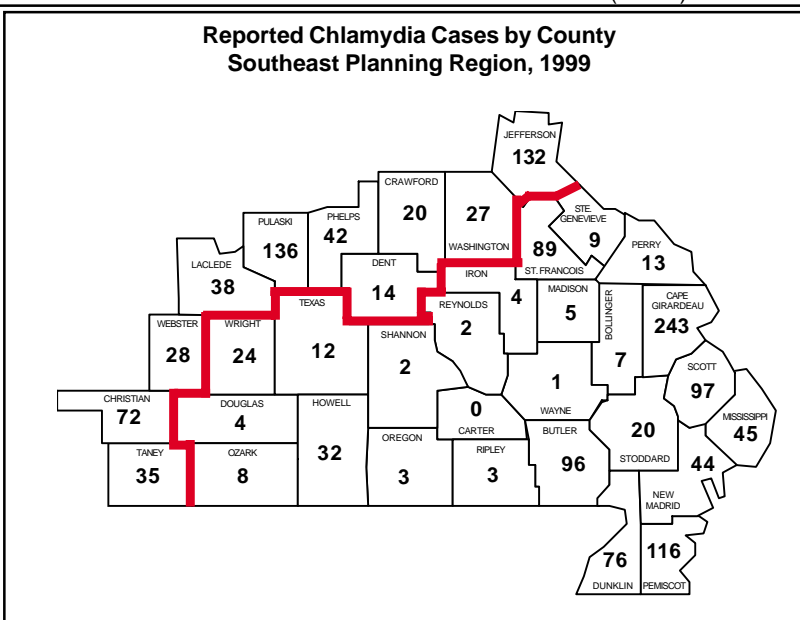


Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race
Southeast Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	419	44.1%	81.4
Blacks	279	29.3%	959.5
Other/Unknown	253	26.6%	--
Total Cases	951	100.0%	173.7

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties
Southeast Planning Region, 1999

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	96	10.1%	236.7
Cape Girardeau	243	25.6%	366.4
Dunklin	76	08.0%	232.4
New Madrid	44	04.6%	216.0
Pemiscot	116	12.2%	539.1
Scott	97	10.2%	240.9
St. Francois	83	08.7%	149.5
Total Cases	951	100.0%	173.7



*Per 100,000 population

Missouri HIV/AIDS Internet Resources



HIV/AIDS-Epidemiologic Reports

MDOH. **HIV/AIDS: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile* [formerly the KWIK Facts], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRHIVAIDS.html>

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Basic Statistics**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats.htm>

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>

HIV/AIDS-Web Sites

MDOH: **HIV/AIDS**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/HIVAIDS.html>

MDOH. **Section of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care Services**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/sshapcs/SSHAPCS.html>

CDC **Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention Home Page**

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm>

CDC. **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - HIV/AIDS Resources**

<http://www.cdcnpin.org/hiv/start.htm>

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on HIV/AIDS**

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/aids.htm>

Journal of the American Medical Association HIV/AIDS Information Center

<http://www.ama-assn.org/special/hiv/hivhome.htm>

Healthfinder® (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

HIV/AIDS-Treatment/Prevention Information

USPHS. **HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS)** (Includes current HIV treatment and prevention guidelines.)

<http://www.hivatis.org/>

MDOH = Missouri Department of Health

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service



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HIV/AIDS-Clinical Trials Information

CDC. Taking Part in Research Studies: What Questions Should You Ask?

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/brochure/unc3bro.htm>

AIDS Clinical Trials Unit at Washington University Medical Center, St. Louis

<http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/>

USPHS. AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS)

<http://www.actis.org/>

The Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group

<http://pactg.s-3.com/>

HIV/AIDS-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

Midwest AIDS Training and Education Center - Eastern Missouri (MATEC-EM)

<http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/matec2.html>

Midwest AIDS Education and Training Centers (MATEC)

<http://www.uic.edu/depts/matec/>

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service

1999

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• INTERNET RESOURCES •

STDs-Epidemiologic Reports

MDOH. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile* [formerly the KWIK Facts], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRSTD.html>

CDC. **STD Surveillance & Statistics**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm

STDs-Web Sites

MDOH. **Disease Directory: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Syphilis-Congenital**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/Diseases/DDwelcome.html>

CDC. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases Facts & Information**

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/disease_info.htm

CDC. **CDC Division of STD Prevention Home Page**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/dstdp.html>

CDC. **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - STD Resources**

<http://www.cdcnpin.org/std/start.htm>

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on STDs**

<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/stds.htm>

Healthfinder® (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm>

STDs-Treatment/Prevention Information

CDC. **1998 Guidelines for the Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases** (*MMWR* 1998; 47 [No. RR-1].)

http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/1998_STD_Guidelines/1998_guidelines_for_the_treatment.htm or

http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/ind98_rr.html (HTML version)

MDOH. **STD Manual**

<http://www.health.state.mo.us/sshapcs/page40.html>

STDs-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

St. Louis STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center

http://www.umsl.edu/services/itc/std_ptc.html

National STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center Network

<http://www.stdptc.uc.edu/>

MDOH = Missouri Department of Health

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases



Missouri STD Internet Resources

• INTERNET RESOURCES •

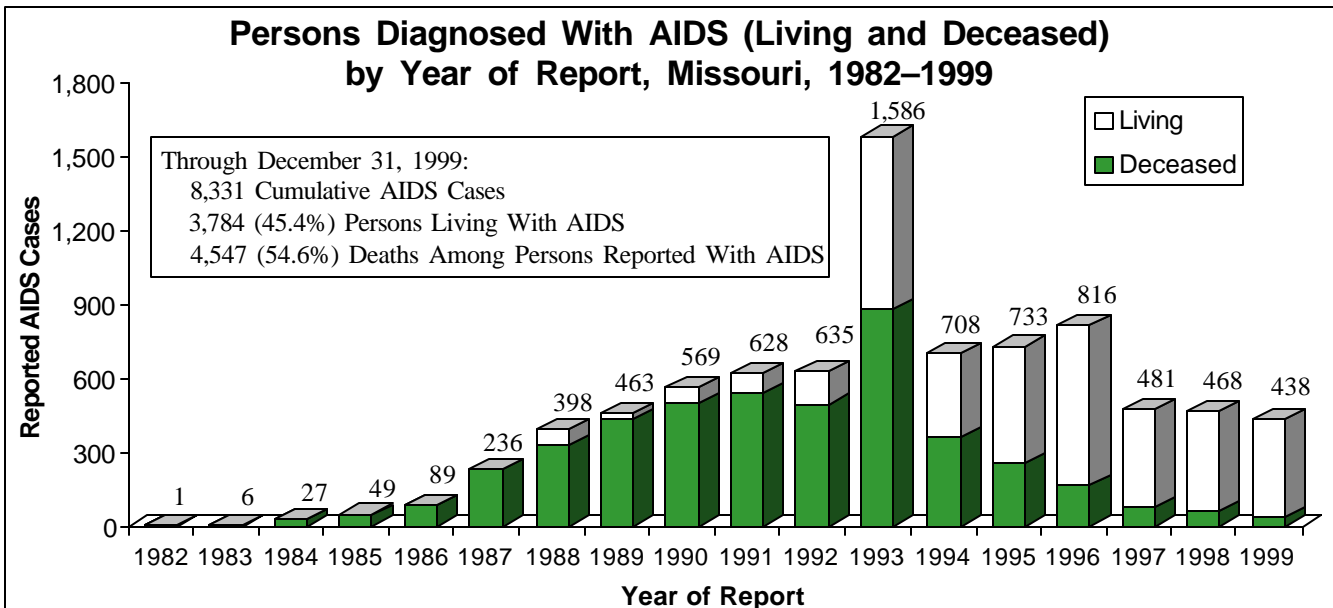
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1999

Missouri Department of Health
Office of Surveillance/Office of Epidemiology
HIV/STD Statistics

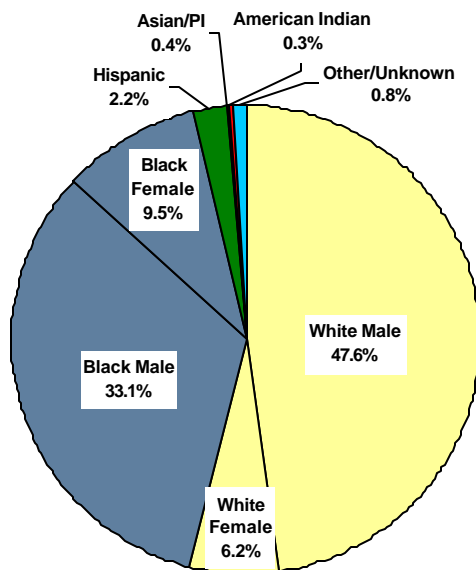
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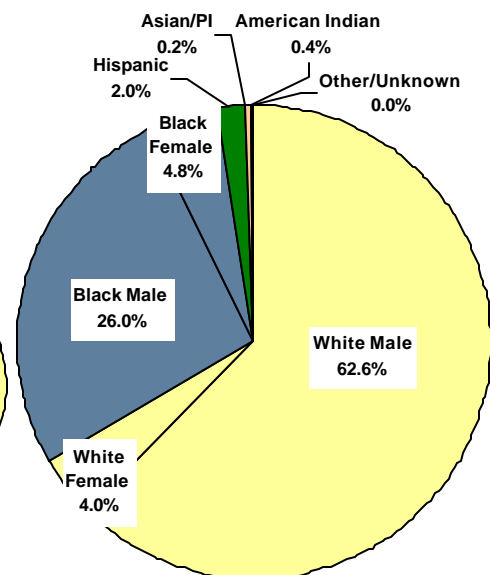
Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–1999										
	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999 Cases	%	Cumulative* Cases	%	Reported 1999 Cases	%	Cumulative Cases	%	Cumulative Cases	%
Gender										
Male	332	(80.8%)	3,474	(83.9%)	362	(82.6%)	7,581	(91.0%)	11,055	(88.7%)
Female	79	(19.2%)	665	(16.1%)	76	(17.4%)	750	(9.0%)	1,415	(11.3%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	188	(45.7%)	2,228	(53.8%)	209	(47.7%)	5,553	(66.7%)	7,781	(62.4%)
Black	196	(47.7%)	1,760	(42.5%)	215	(49.1%)	2,563	(30.8%)	4,323	(34.7%)
Hispanic	11	(2.7%)	93	(2.2%)	11	(2.5%)	164	(2.0%)	257	(2.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	(0.7%)	15	(0.4%)	2	(0.5%)	19	(0.2%)	34	(0.3%)
American Indian	1	(0.2%)	11	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	31	(0.4%)	42	(0.3%)
Unknown	12	(2.9%)	32	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	33	(0.3%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	169	(41.1%)	1,972	(47.6%)	180	(41.1%)	5,217	(62.6%)	7,189	(57.7%)
Black Male	139	(33.8%)	1,368	(33.1%)	171	(39.0%)	2,167	(26.0%)	3,535	(28.3%)
Hispanic Male	9	(2.2%)	83	(2.0%)	8	(1.8%)	153	(1.8%)	236	(1.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	(0.7%)	11	(0.3%)	2	(0.5%)	16	(0.2%)	27	(2.2%)
American Indian Male	1	(0.2%)	10	(0.2%)	1	(0.2%)	28	(0.3%)	38	(0.3%)
Unknown Male	11	(2.7%)	30	(0.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	30	(0.2%)
White Female	19	(4.6%)	256	(6.2%)	29	(6.6%)	336	(4.0%)	592	(4.7%)
Black Female	57	(13.9%)	392	(9.5%)	44	(10.0%)	396	(4.8%)	788	(6.3%)
Hispanic Female	2	(0.5%)	10	(0.2%)	3	(0.7%)	11	(0.1%)	21	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	7	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	4	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis†										
<13	1	(0.2%)	40	(1.0%)	1	(0.2%)	54	(0.6%)	94	(0.8%)
13-19	24	(5.8%)	192	(4.6%)	6	(1.4%)	83	(1.0%)	275	(2.2%)
20-24	53	(12.9%)	658	(15.9%)	22	(5.0%)	508	(6.1%)	1,166	(9.4%)
25-29	66	(16.1%)	956	(23.1%)	53	(12.1%)	1,399	(16.8%)	2,355	(18.9%)
30-34	78	(19.0%)	940	(22.7%)	93	(21.2%)	2,104	(25.3%)	3,044	(24.4%)
35-39	79	(19.2%)	642	(15.5%)	99	(22.6%)	1,702	(20.4%)	2,344	(18.8%)
40-44	51	(12.4%)	366	(8.8%)	58	(13.2%)	1,117	(13.4%)	1,483	(11.9%)
45-49	34	(8.3%)	184	(4.4%)	50	(11.4%)	642	(7.7%)	826	(6.6%)
50+	25	(6.1%)	161	(3.9%)	56	(12.8%)	722	(8.7%)	883	(7.1%)
Missouri Total	411	(100.0%)	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8,331	(100.0%)	12,470	(100.0%)

* HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.
 ** AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.
 † For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
 For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

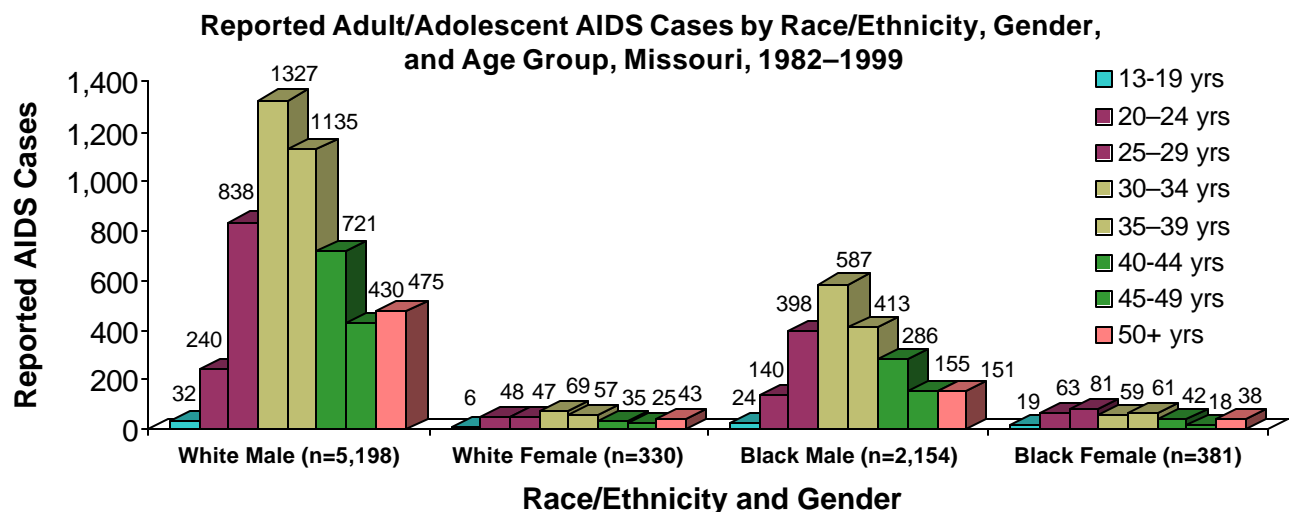
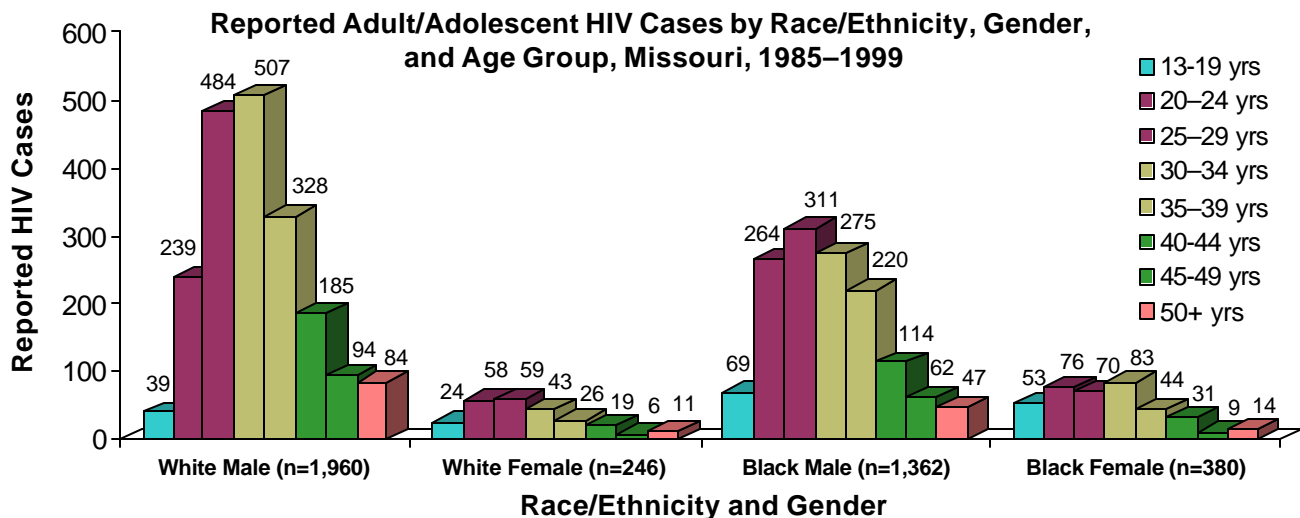
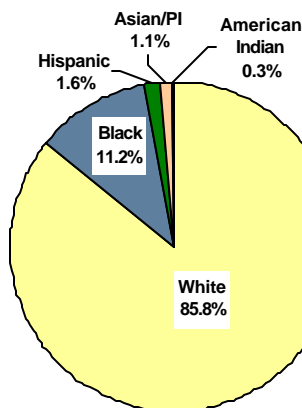
Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1985–1999 (n=4,139)



Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1982–1999 (n=8,331)



Missouri Population Estimates 1998 (n=5,438,559)

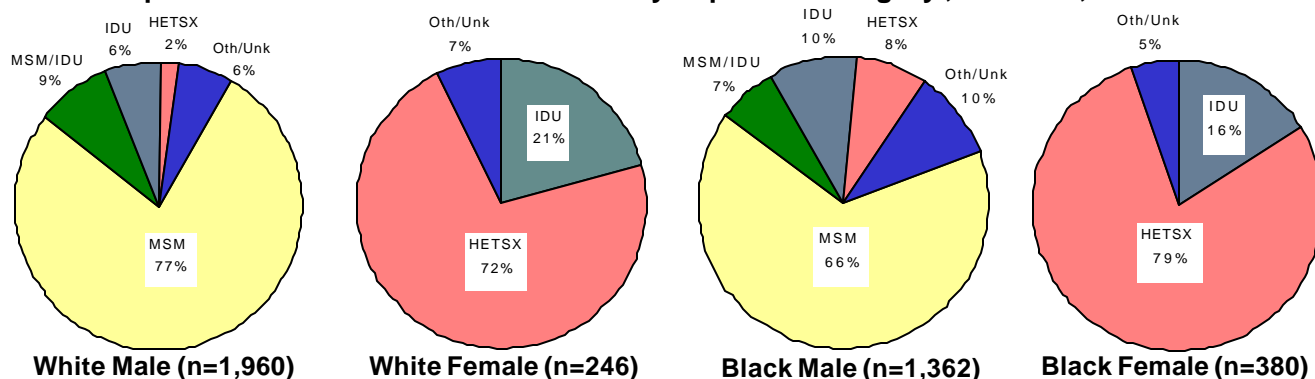
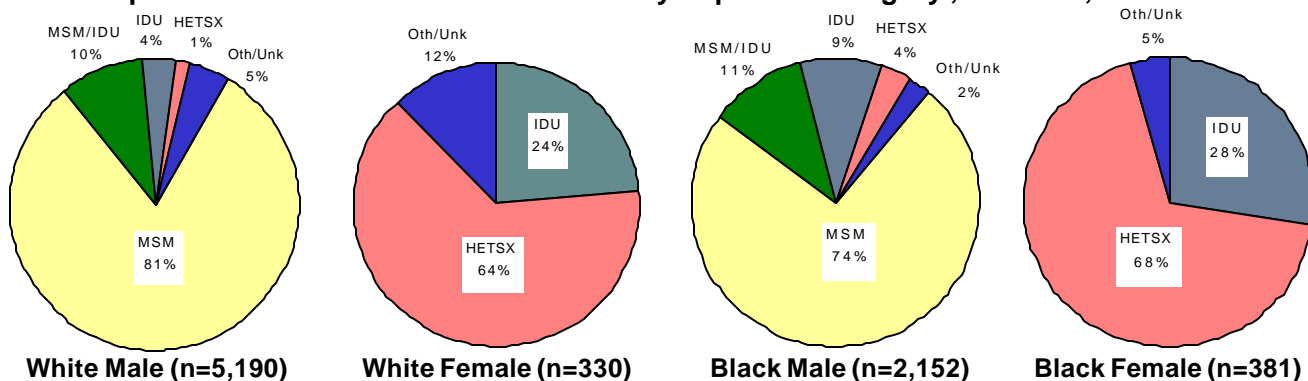


Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Missouri, 1982–1999

Exposure Category [†]	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 1999		Cumulative		Reported 1999		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	192	(46.7%)	2,493	(60.2%)	256	(58.4%)	5,928	(71.2%)	8,421	(67.5%)
MSM/IDU	11	(2.7%)	261	(6.3%)	31	(7.1%)	748	(9.0%)	1,009	(8.1%)
IDU	20	(4.9%)	381	(9.2%)	38	(8.7%)	597	(7.2%)	978	(7.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	84	(20.4%)	649	(15.7%)	73	(16.7%)	639	(7.7%)	1,288	(10.3%)
Adult Hemophiliac	1	(0.2%)	28	(0.7%)	1	(0.2%)	143	(1.7%)	171	(1.4%)
Adult Transfusion	1	(0.2%)	12	(0.3%)	3	(0.7%)	96	(1.2%)	108	(0.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	101	(24.6%)	275	(6.6%)	34	(7.8%)	116	(1.4%)	391	(3.1%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(0.2%)	33	(0.8%)	2	(0.5%)	44	(0.5%)	77	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.2%)	27	(0.2%)
Missouri Total	411	(100.0%)	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8,331	(100.0%)	12,470	(100.0%)

*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

[†] MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug usersReported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[†], Missouri, 1985-1999Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[†], Missouri, 1982-1999

*MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users; HETSX=heterosexual contact; Oth/Unk=Other/Unknown

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–1999

Geographic Area	HIV Cases*					AIDS Cases**				
	Reported 1999		Cumulative		Rate***	Reported 1999		Cumulative		Rate***
	Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%	
Location										
St. Louis City [†]	130	(31.6%)	38.3	1,222	(29.5%)	147	(33.6%)	43.3	2,315	(27.9%)
St. Louis County [†]	55	(13.4%)	5.5	535	(12.9%)	68	(15.5%)	6.8	1,287	(15.6%)
Kansas City [†]	102	(24.8%)	22.7	1,061	(25.6%)	112	(25.6%)	24.9	2,370	(28.5%)
Outstate [†]	87	(21.2%)	2.4	1,029	(24.9%)	102	(23.3%)	2.8	2,157	(25.6%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	37	(9.0%)	--	292	(7.1%)	9	(2.1%)	--	202	(2.4%)
Missouri Total	411	(100.0%)	7.6	4,139	(100.0%)	438	(100.0%)	8.1	8,331	(100.0%)

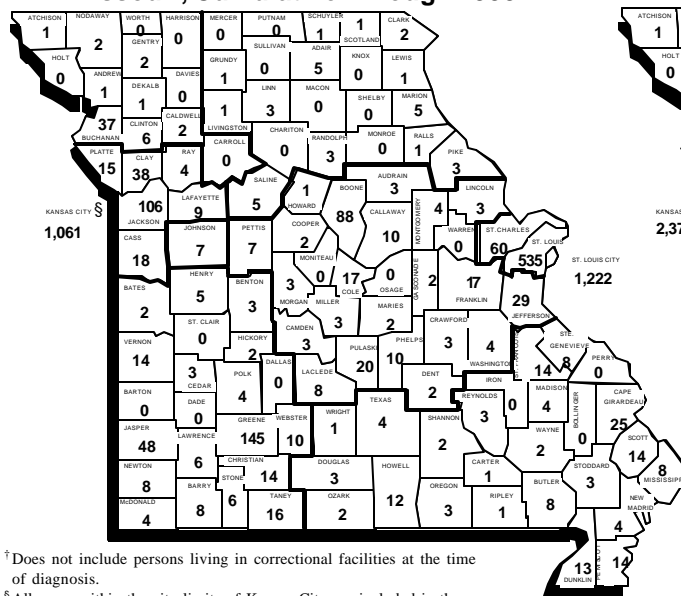
*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.

**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.

***Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.^{††} Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

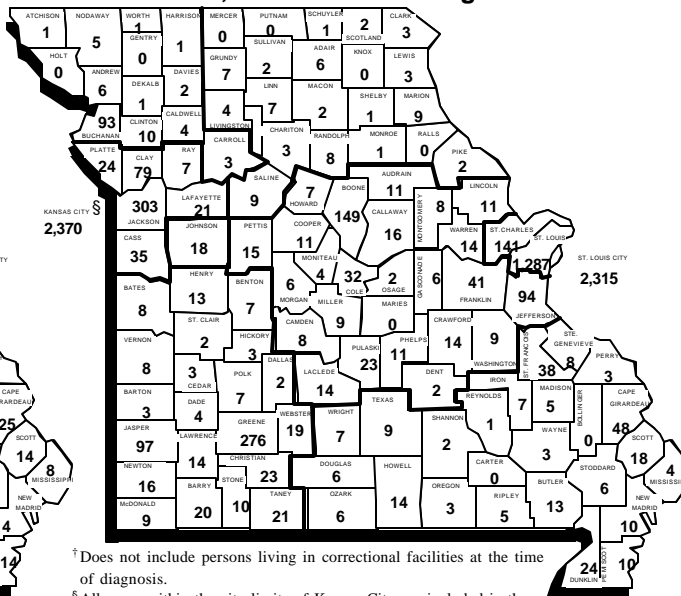
**Reported HIV Cases by County
of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1999**



[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Reported AIDS Cases by County
of Residence at Time of Diagnosis[†]
Missouri, Cumulative Through 1999**



[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 1999

Geographic Area	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	1999 Cases	Rate*	1999 Cases	Rate*	1999 Cases	Rate*	1999 Cases	Rate*
St. Louis City [†]	130	38.3	45	29.8	76	42.8	1	17.5
St. Louis County [†]	55	5.5	22	2.7	30	18.4	1	7.6
Kansas City [†]	102	22.7	46	15.9	46	34.9	6	5.9
Outstate [†]	87	2.4	65	1.9	18	13.4	2	4.1
Missouri Correctional Facilities ^{††}	37	--	10	--	26	--	1	--
Missouri Total	411	7.6	188	4.0	196	32.3	11	12.7

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1998 population estimates.

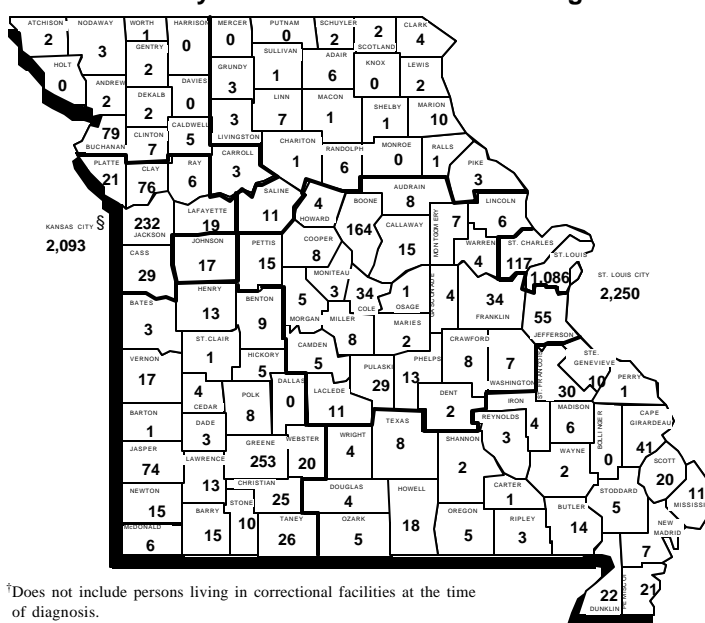
[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.

^{††} Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

**Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons
(HIV and AIDS Cases) Who Were Residents
of Missouri at the Time of Diagnosis, and
Who Were Reported Through 1999,
by Gender and Race/Ethnicity**

Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons		
Gender		%
Male	6,690	86.1%
Female	1,081	13.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	4,447	57.2%
Black	3,072	39.5%
Hispanic	171	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.3%
American Indian	26	0.3%
Unknown	33	0.4%
Race/Ethnicity and Gender		
White Male	4,024	51.8%
Black Male	2,443	31.4%
Hispanic Male	153	2.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	0.2%
American Indian Male	25	0.3%
Unknown Male	30	0.4%
White Female	423	5.4%
Black Female	629	8.1%
Hispanic Female	18	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	7	0.1%
American Indian Female	1	0.0%
Unknown Female	3	0.0%
Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons	7,771	100.0%

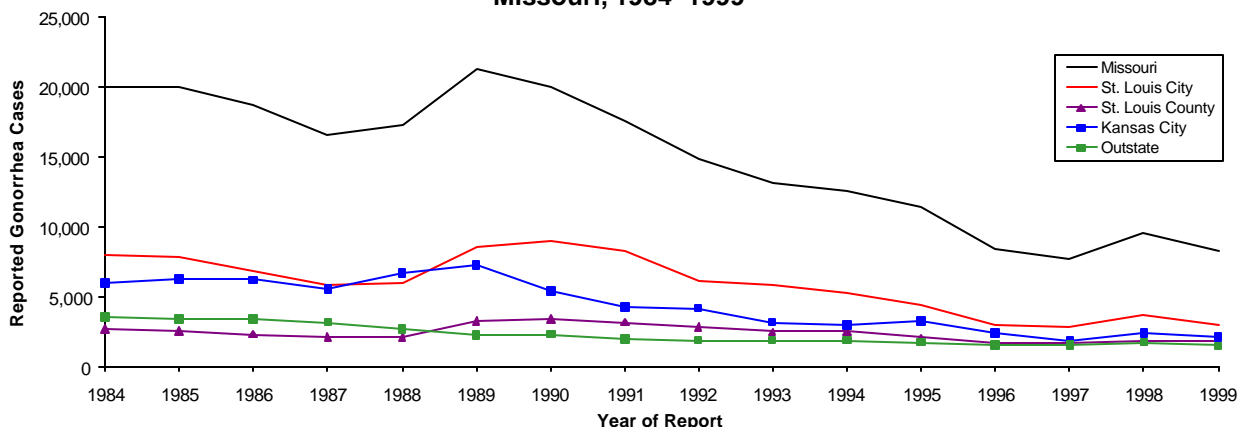
**Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and
AIDS Cases), Reported Through 1999, by Missouri
County of Residence[†] at Time of Diagnosis**



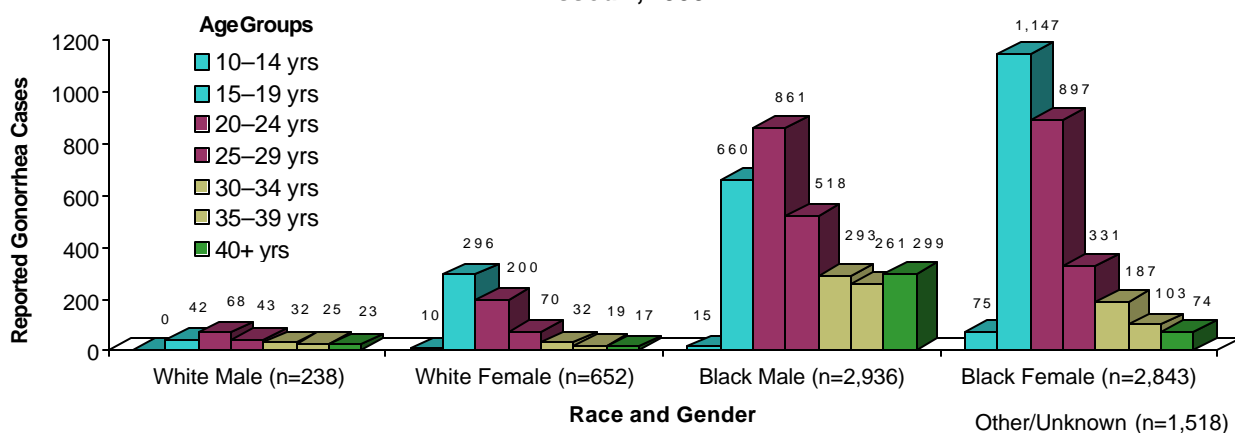
[†] Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

[§] All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1999**



**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1999**

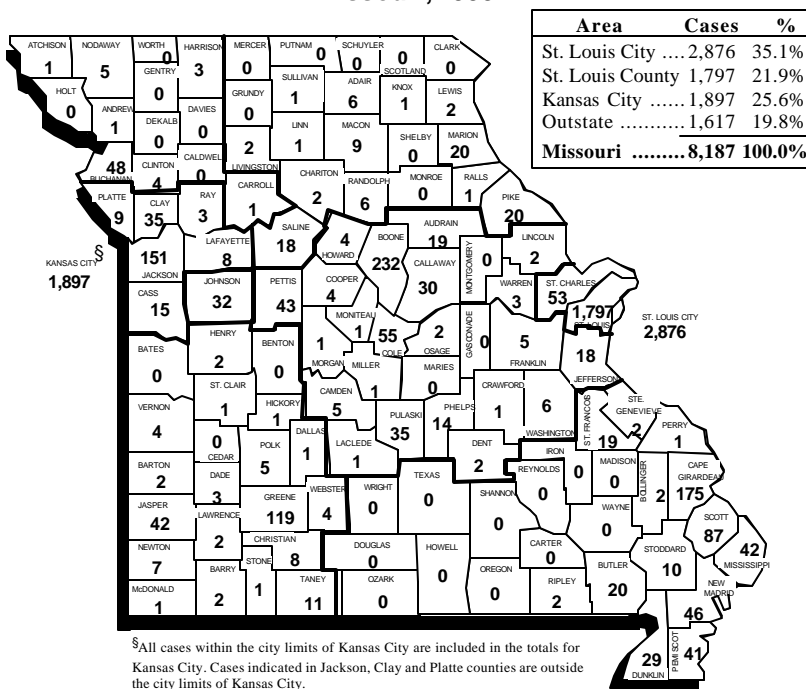


**Reported Gonorrhea Cases
and Rates by Geographic Area,
Missouri, 1999**

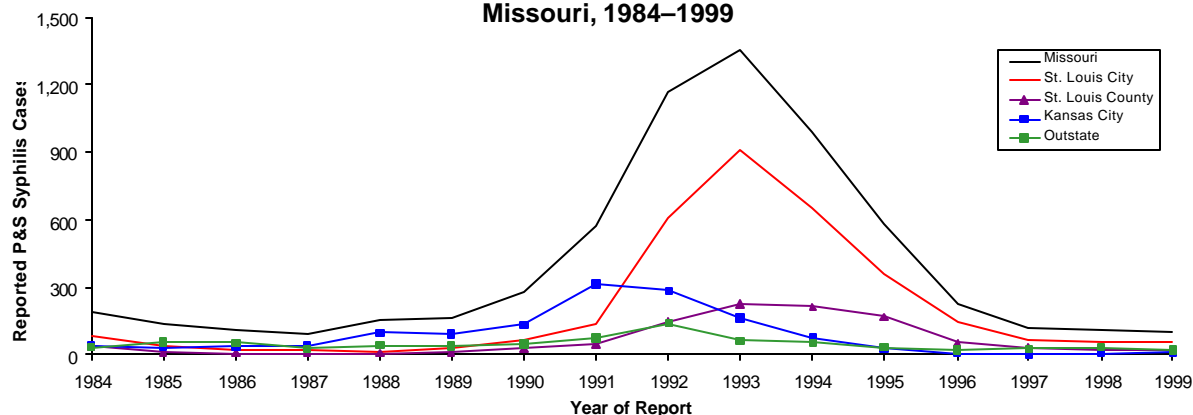
	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	890	10.9%	18.8
Blacks	5,779	70.6%	943.1
Other/Unknown ...	1,518	18.5%	--
Total Cases	8,187	100.0%	150.5
St. Louis City			
Whites	77	2.7%	49.5
Blacks	2,266	78.8%	1,268.2
Other/Unknown	533	18.5%	--
Total Cases	2,876	100.0%	847.6
St. Louis County			
Whites	97	5.4%	11.9
Blacks	1,260	70.1%	768.2
Other/Unknown	440	24.5%	--
Total Cases	1,797	100.0%	179.9
Kansas City			
Whites	147	7.7%	49.0
Blacks	1,572	82.9%	1,181.7
Other/Unknown	178	9.4%	--
Total Cases	1,897	100.0%	422.0
Outstate			
Whites	569	35.2%	16.4
Blacks	681	42.1%	496.8
Other/Unknown	367	22.7%	--
Total Cases	1,617	100.0%	44.3

*Per 100,000 population

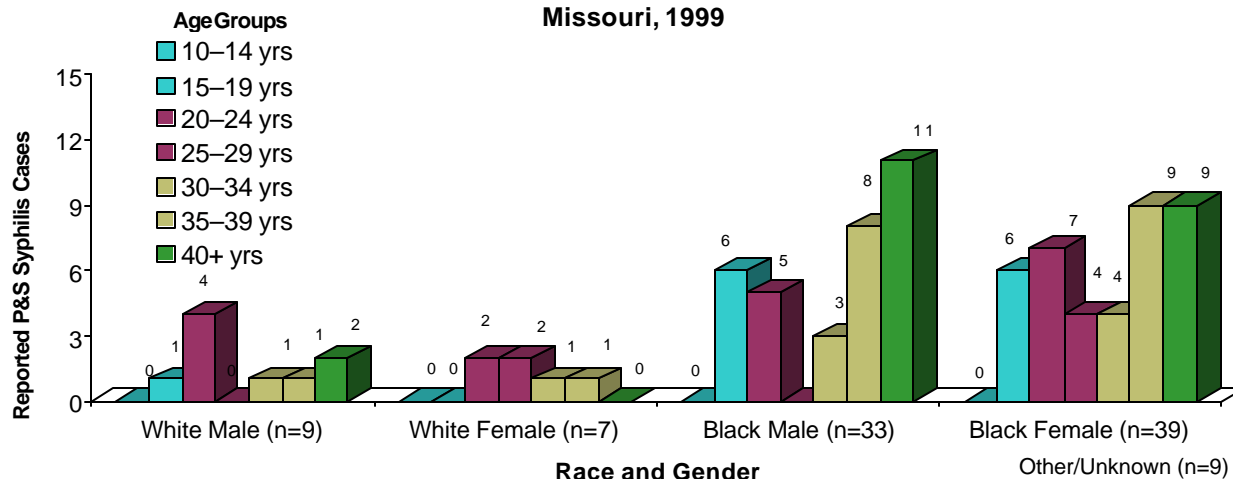
**Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, 1999**



**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1999**



**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1999**

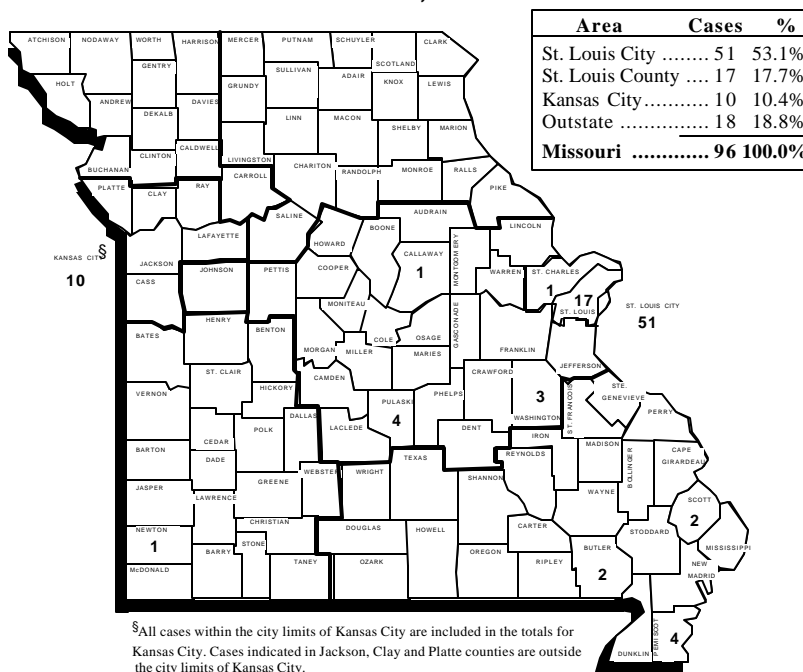


**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases
and Rates by Geographic Area,
Missouri, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	16	16.7%	0.3
Blacks	72	75.0%	11.7
Other/Unknown	8	8.3%	--
Total Cases	96	100.0%	1.8
St. Louis City			
Whites	1	2.0%	0.6
Blacks	46	90.2%	30.3
Other/Unknown	4	7.8%	--
Total Cases	51	100.0%	15.0
St. Louis County			
Whites	2	11.8%	0.2
Blacks	12	70.6%	7.3
Other/Unknown	3	17.6%	--
Total Cases	17	100.0%	1.7
Kansas City			
Whites	1	10.0%	0.1
Blacks	9	90.0%	5.4
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	10	100.0%	2.2
Outstate			
Whites	12	66.7%	0.4
Blacks	5	27.8%	4.9
Other/Unknown	1	5.6%	--
Total Cases	18	100.0%	0.7

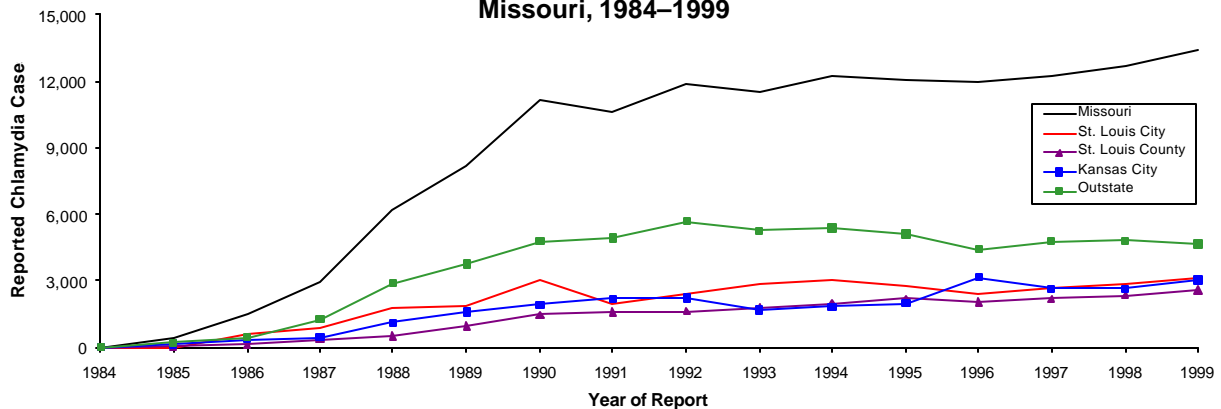
*Per 100,000 population

**Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 1999**

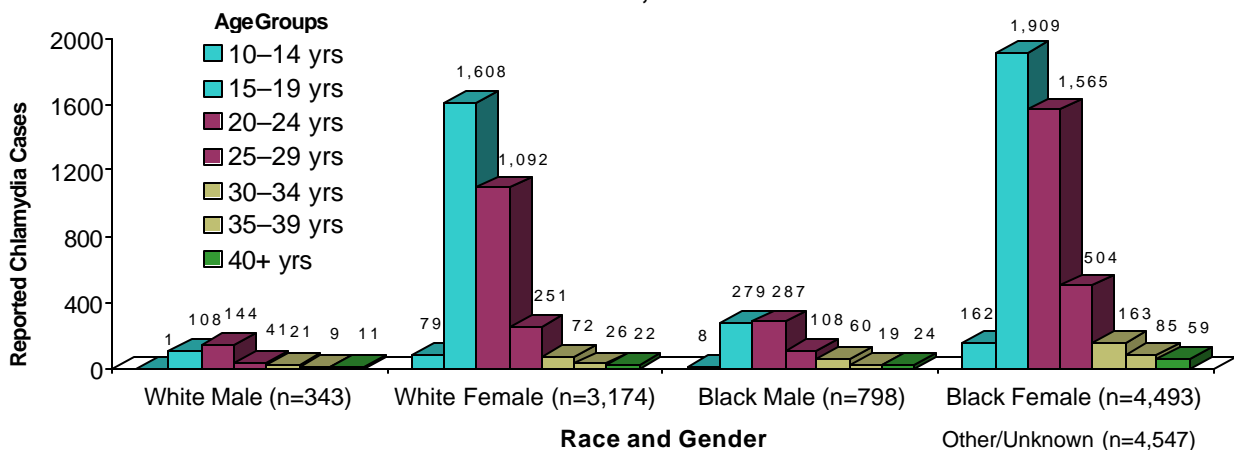


§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

**Reported Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1984–1999**



**Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 1999**

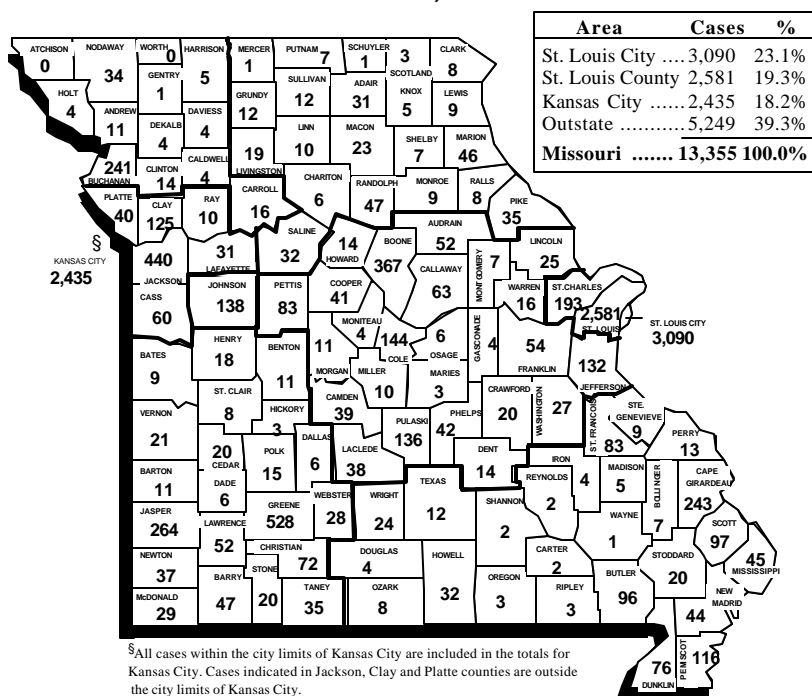


**Reported Chlamydia Cases
and Rates by Geographic Area,
Missouri, 1999**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	3,517	26.3%	74.1
Blacks	5,291	39.6%	863.4
Other/Unknown ...	4,547	34.0%	--
Total Cases	13,355	100.0%	245.6
St. Louis City			
Whites	118	3.8%	75.8
Blacks	1,933	62.6%	1,081.8
Other/Unknown ...	1,039	33.6%	--
Total Cases	3,090	100.0%	910.7
St. Louis County			
Whites	244	9.5%	30.0
Blacks	1,182	45.8%	720.7
Other/Unknown ...	1,155	44.8%	--
Total Cases	2,581	100.0%	258.4
Kansas City			
Whites	350	14.4%	116.6
Blacks	1,292	53.1%	971.2
Other/Unknown ...	793	32.6%	--
Total Cases	2,435	100.0%	541.7
Outstate			
Whites	2,805	53.4%	80.7
Blacks	884	16.8%	644.9
Other/Unknown ...	1,560	30.3%	--
Total Cases	5,249	100.0%	143.8

*Per 100,000 population

**Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, 1999**



§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV/STD Statistics

Missouri Department of Health
Office of Surveillance/Office of Epidemiology
P.O. Box 570, 930 Wildwood Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570

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TDD users can access the preceding phone number by calling 1-800-735-2966.

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Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases), Reported Through 1999, by Missouri HIV/AIDS Service Coordination Region*, Race/Ethnicity, and Most Recent Reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count**

Service Coordination Region*	Most Recent Reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte Count											
Race/Ethnicity	<50 cells/μL		50-199 cells/μL		200-500 cells/μL		>500 cells/μL		No Report		Total	
St. Louis Region												
White	107	6.2%	260	15.1%	558	32.3%	487	28.2%	313	18.1%	1,725	100.0%
Black	165	9.4%	258	14.7%	482	27.4%	394	22.4%	458	26.1%	1,757	100.0%
Hispanic	6	16.2%	4	10.8%	12	32.4%	9	24.3%	6	16.2%	37	100.0%
Other/Unknown	1	3.0%	2	6.1%	9	27.3%	4	12.1%	17	51.5%	33	100.0%
St. Louis Region Total	279	7.9%	524	14.8%	1061	29.9%	894	25.2%	794	22.4%	3,552	100.0%
Kansas City Region												
White	90	5.7%	297	18.9%	536	34.2%	479	30.5%	166	10.6%	1,568	100.0%
Black	67	8.2%	128	15.6%	275	33.6%	203	24.8%	145	17.7%	818	100.0%
Hispanic	6	5.5%	21	19.1%	34	30.9%	26	23.6%	23	20.9%	110	100.0%
Other/Unknown	2	6.9%	5	17.2%	12	41.4%	7	24.1%	3	10.3%	29	100.0%
Kansas City Region Total	165	6.5%	451	17.9%	857	33.9%	715	28.3%	337	13.3%	2,525	100.0%
Northwest Region												
White	6	6.5%	18	19.4%	32	34.4%	22	23.7%	15	16.1%	93	100.0%
Black	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Northwest Region Total	7	6.7%	20	19.0%	37	35.2%	26	24.8%	15	14.3%	105	100.0%
Central Region												
White	19	7.4%	43	16.8%	105	41.0%	65	25.4%	24	9.4%	256	100.0%
Black	10	13.2%	10	13.2%	20	26.3%	23	30.3%	13	17.1%	76	100.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	6	100.0%
Central Region Total	29	8.5%	54	15.8%	128	37.5%	90	26.4%	40	11.7%	341	100.0%
Southeast Region												
White	13	8.3%	23	14.7%	51	32.7%	42	26.9%	27	17.3%	156	100.0%
Black	4	7.3%	5	9.1%	14	25.5%	11	20.0%	21	38.2%	55	100.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Southeast Region Total	17	7.9%	28	13.0%	66	30.6%	54	25.0%	51	23.6%	216	100.0%
Southwest Region												
White	26	5.0%	84	16.1%	171	32.7%	182	34.8%	60	11.5%	523	100.0%
Black	1	1.8%	9	16.4%	22	40.0%	12	21.8%	11	20.0%	55	100.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	3	25.0%	12	100.0%
Other/Unknown	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%
Southwest Region Total	28	4.7%	94	15.7%	200	33.5%	201	33.7%	74	12.4%	597	100.0%
MO Correctional Facilities												
White	6	4.8%	17	13.5%	48	38.1%	41	32.5%	14	11.1%	126	100.0%
Black	19	6.3%	39	13.0%	116	38.7%	94	31.3%	32	10.7%	300	100.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	7	100.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
MO Corr. Facilities Total	25	5.7%	57	13.1%	167	38.4%	139	32.0%	47	10.8%	435	100.0%
Missouri												
White	267	6.0%	742	16.7%	1501	33.8%	1318	29.6%	619	13.9%	4,447	100.0%
Black	267	8.7%	451	14.7%	933	30.4%	741	24.1%	680	22.1%	3,072	100.0%
Hispanic	12	7.0%	27	15.8%	55	32.2%	43	25.1%	34	19.9%	171	100.0%
Other/Unknown	4	4.9%	8	9.9%	27	33.3%	17	21.0%	25	30.9%	81	100.0%
Missouri Total	550	7.1%	1,228	15.8%	2,516	32.4%	2,119	27.3%	1,358	17.5%	7,771	100.0%

* The HIV/AIDS Service Coordination Region in which the person was initially diagnosed with HIV infection (if an HIV case) or AIDS (if an AIDS case). This is not necessarily where he/she is currently residing. Note that persons residing in a state, county, or local correctional facility at the time of diagnosis are placed in the "MO Correctional Facilities" category.

** As indicated in the table, 7,771 currently-living HIV-infected persons have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH) through December 31, 1999. MDOH has not received a report of a CD4+ test result for 1,358 (17.5%) of these individuals; for the remainder, 6,413 (82.5%), at least one CD4+ test result has been received. Of these 6,413 persons, whose most recent CD4+ test results are summarized in the table, 4,948 (76.3%) have had a reported CD4+ test within the past three years.

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.